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THE
AITAREYA BRAHMANAM OF THE RIGVEDA,

CONTAINING THE

**EARLIEST SPECULATIONS OF THE BRAHMANAS ON THE
MEANING OF THE SACRIFICIAL PRAYERS,**

AND ON

**THE ORIGIN, PERFORMANCE, AND SENSE OF THE
RITES OF THE VEDIC RELIGION.**

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FIRST BOOK.

FIRST CHAPTER (ADHYAYA).

(The *Dikshañīya Ishti*, with the Initiatory Rites.)

1.

Agni, among the gods, has the lowest, ¹ *Vishṇu* the highest place; between them stand all the other deities.

¹ Sāyaṇa, whom M. Müller follows in his translation of the first six chapters of the first book, as given in his "History of Ancient Sanscrit Literature," (pages 390-405) explains the words *avama* and *parama* by "first" and "last." To prove this meaning to be the true one, Sāyaṇa adduces the mantra (1, 4. As'val. S'r. S. 4, 2) *agnir mukham prathamam devatānām samgatānām uttamo Vishṇur āsit*, i. e. *Agni* was the first of the deities assembled, (and) *Vishṇu* the last. In the Kaushitaki-Brāhmaṇam (7, 1) *Agni* is called *avarārdhya* (instead of *avama*), and *Vishṇu* *parārdhya* (instead of *parama*) i. e. belonging to the lower and higher halves (or forming the lower and higher halves). That the meaning "first" cannot be reasonably given to the word *avama*, one may learn from some passages of the Rīgveda Sāmhita, where *avama* and *parama* are not applied to denote rank and dignity, but only to mark place and locality. See Rīgveda 1, 108, 9, 10: *avamasyām prithivyām, madhyamasyām, paramasyām uta*, i. e. in the lowest place, the middle (place), and the highest (place). *Agni*, the fire, has, among the gods, the lowest place; for he resides with man on the earth; while the other gods are either in the air, or in the sky. *Vishṇu* occupies, of all gods, the highest place; for he represents (in the Rīgveda) the sun in its daily and yearly course. In its daily course it reaches the highest point in the sky, when passing the zenith on the horizon; thence *Vishṇu* is called the "highest" of the gods. Sāyaṇa understands "first" and "last" in reference to the respective order of deities in the twelve liturgies (*Shastra*) of the Soma day at the *Agnishtoma* sacrifice. For, says he, "The first of these liturgies, the so-called *Ajya-Shastra*, (see 2, 31) belongs to *Agni*, and in the last out of the twelve, in the so-called *Agnamāruta Shastra* (see 3, 32-38) there is one verse addressed to *Vishṇu*. But this argument, advanced by Sāyaṇa, proves nothing for his opinion that "Agni is the first, and Vishṇu

They offer² the Agni-Vishṇu rice-cake (*Purodās'a*)³ which belongs to the *Dikshaniya ishti* (and put its

the last deity ; " for these twelve liturgies belong to the fifth day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice, whilst the *Dikshaniya-ishti*, in connection with which ceremony the Brāhmanam makes the remark "*agnir vai devānām avamo*," &c. forms part of the first day. The ceremonies of the first and those of the fifth day have no connection with one another.

Equally inconclusive are two other arguments brought forward by Sāyaṇa. The one is, that in all the constituent parts of the *Jyotishtoma* sacrifice, of which the *Agnishtoma* is the opening, the first place is assigned to Agni, and the last to Vishṇu, and that the last *Stotra* (performance of the Sāma singers), and the last *Shashtra* (performance of the Hotri-priests), in the last part of that great cycle of sacrifices (the *Jyotishtoma*), known by the name of *Aptoryāma*, are devoted to Vishṇu. The other argument is, that Agni is worshipped in the first, or *Dikshaniya ishti*, and that the *Vajasaṇeyins* (the followers of the so-called White Yajurveda) use, instead of the last *Ishti* (the *avasāniyā*), the *Purnāhuti* to Vishṇu.

Both arguments prove only, that the ceremonies commenced with the deity who is on earth, that is, Agni, and ended with that one who occupies the highest place in heaven. Though, from a liturgical point of view, Sāyaṇa's opinion might be correct, yet he does not state any reason why the first place in certain invocations is assigned to Agni, and the last to Vishṇu. But the translation "lowest and highest," as given here, does not only account for the liturgical arrangement, but states the proper reason of such an order besides. That these terms are really applicable to both respective deities, Agni and Vishṇu, and that the words *avama* and *parama* actually convey such meaning, has been shown above.

² The term of the original is, *nirvapanti* (from *vap*, to strew, to sow). This expression, which very frequently occurs in liturgical writings of all kinds, means originally, "to take some handfuls of dry substances (such as grains) from the heap in which they are collected, and put them into a separate vessel." It is used in a similar sense of liquids also. Sāyaṇa restricts the meaning of this common sacrificial term somewhat too much. He says, that it means "to take four handfuls of rice from the whole load which is on the cart, and throw them into the winnowing basket (*S'ūrpa*)."³ In this passage, he further adds, the term means the bringing of that offering the preparation of which begins with this act of taking four handfuls from the whole load. Sāyaṇa discusses the meaning of the form "*nirvapanti*" which is in the present tense, and in the plural number. Referring to a parallel in the "Black Yajurveda," *agnávaishṇavam ekādaś'akapālam nirvapet dikshishyamāṇaḥ* where the potential (*nirvapet*) is used instead of the present tense of (*nirvapanti*), and to a rule of Pāṇini (3, 4, 7,)

several parts) on eleven potsherds (*kapāla*). They offer it (the rice-cake) really to all the deities of this (Ishti) without foregoing any one.⁴ For Agni is all the deities, and Vishṇu is all the deities. For these two (divine) bodies, Agni and Vishṇu, are the two ends⁵ of the sacrifice. Thus when they portion out the Agni-Vishṇu rice-cake, they indeed make at the end⁶ (after the ceremony is over) prosper⁷ (all) the gods of this (ceremony).

which teaches that the conjunctive (Let) can have the meaning of the potential, he takes it in the sense of a conjunctive implying an order. The plural instead of the singular is accounted for by the supposition, that in the Vedic language the numbers might be interchanged. But the whole explanation is artificial.

³ The principal food of the gods at the so-called Ishtis is the *Purodāśa*. I here give a short description of its preparation, which I myself have witnessed. The Adhvaryu takes rice which is husked and ground (*pishta*), throws it into a vessel of copper (*madantī*), kneads it with water, and gives the whole mass a globular shape. He then places this dough on a piece of wood to the Ahavaniya fire (the fire into which the oblations are thrown) in order to cook it. After it is half cooked, he takes it off, gives it the shape of a tortoise, and places the whole on eleven potsherds (*kapālas*). To complete cooking it, he takes Darbha grass, kindles it and puts it on the Purodāśa. After it is made ready, he pours melted butter over it and puts the ready dish in the so-called *Idāpātra*, which is placed on the Vēdī, where it remains till it is sacrificed.

⁴ *Anantarāyam*: literally, without any one between, without an interval, the chain of the gods being uninterrupted.

⁵ *Antye*. Sāyaṇa opines that this adjective here is *ekaśeṣa*, i. e. that out of two or more things to be expressed, only one has actually remained. It stands, as he thinks, instead of *adyā* and *antya*, just as *pitarāu* means "father and mother." (Pāṇini, 1, 2, 70.)

⁶ *Antatah*. Sāy. "at the beginning and end of the sacrifice." But I doubt whether the term implies the beginning also. In the phrase: *antatah pratishṭati* which so frequently occurs in the Ait. Brāhm. *antatah* means only "ultimately," at the end of a particular ceremony or rite.

⁷ *Ridhnuvanti*. Sāy. *paricharanti*, they worship. He had, in all probability, *Nighant*. 3, 5, in view, where this meaning is given to *ridhnoti*. But that this word conveys the sense of "prospering" follows unmistakably from a good many passages of the Sāṃhitā of Rīgveda and Manu. (See the Sanscrit Dictionary by Böhtlingk and Roth. s. v. अर्ध and Westergaard's Radices Sanscritae s. v. कृष् page 182.)

Here they say: if there be eleven potsherds on which portions of the rice-cake are put, and (only) two deities, Agni and Vishṇu, what arrangement is there for the two, or what division?

(The answer is) The rice-cake portions on eight potsherds belong to Agni; for the *Gâyatrî* verse consists of eight syllables, and the *Gâyatrî* is Agni's metre. The rice-cake portions on the three potsherds belong to Vishṇu; for Vishṇu (the sun) strode thrice through the universe.⁸ This the arrangement (to be made) for them; this the division.

He who might think himself to have no position (not to be highly respected by others) should portion out (for being offered) *Charu*⁹ over which clarified

In this passage the meaning "to worship," as given by Sâyana, is too vague, and appears not quite appropriate to the sense. On account of its governing the accusative, we must take it here in the sense of a transitive verb, although it is generally an intransitive one. The meaning which lies nearest, is, "to make prosperous." At the first glance it might appear somewhat curious, how men should make the gods prosperous by sacrificial offerings. But if one takes into consideration, that the Vedas, and particularly the sacrificial rites inculcated in them, presuppose a mutual relationship between men and gods, one depending on the support of the other, the expression will no longer be found strange. Men must present offerings to the gods to increase the power and strength of their divine protectors. They must, for instance, inebriate Indra with Soma, that he might gather strength for conquering the demons. The meaning "to satisfy, to please," which is given to the word "*vidhnavanti*" of the passage in question in Böhrling's and Roth's Dictionary, is a mere guess, and wholly untenable, being supported by no Brahmanic authority.

⁸ This refers to the verse in the Rîgvêda Saṁhitâ 1, 22, 17, 18: *idam Vishṇur vichakrame tredhâ nidadhe padam*, i.e. Vishṇu strode through the universe; he put down thrice his foot; and *trîni padâ vichakrame*, he strode three steps. These three steps of Vishṇu, who represents the sun, are: sunrise, zenith, and sunset.

⁹ *Charu* is boiled rice. It can be mixed with milk and butter; but it is no essential part. It is synonymous with *odanam*, the common term for "boiled rice." S'atap. Brah. 4, 42, 1. There were different varieties of this dish; some being prepared with the addition of barley, or some other grains. See Taittirya Saṁh. 1, 8, 10, 1.

butter is poured. For on this earth no one has a firm footing who does not enjoy a certain (high) position.¹⁰ The clarified butter (poured over this *Charu*) is the milk of the woman; the husked rice grains (*tandula* of which *Charu* consists) belong to the male; both are a pair. Thus the *Charu* on account of its consisting of a pair (of female and male parts) blesses him with the production of progeny and cattle, for his propagation (in his descendants and their property). He who has such a knowledge propagates his progeny and cattle.

He who brings the New and Full Moon oblations, has already made a beginning with the sacrifice, and made also a beginning with (the sacrificial worship of the) deities. After having brought the New or Full Moon oblations, he may be inaugurated in consequence of the offering made at these (oblations) and the sacrificial grass (having been spread) at these (oblations, at the time of making them). This (might be regarded) as one *Dīkshā* (initiator rite).¹¹

¹⁰ *Pratishṭāti*, which is here put twice, has a double sense, viz. the original meaning "to have a firm footing, standing" and a figurative one "to have rank, position, dignity." In the latter sense the substantive *pratishṭhā* is of frequent occurrence. Dignity and position depend on the largeness of family, wealth in cattle, &c.

¹¹ The present followers of the Vedic religion, the so-called *Agnihotris*, who take upon themselves the performance of all the manifold sacrificial rites enjoined in the Vedas, begin their arduous career for gaining a place in heaven, after the sacred fires have been established, with the regular monthly performance of the *Dars'a* and *Pārnimaishṭi* or the New and Full Moon sacrifices. Then they bring the *Chāturmāsya-ishṭi*, and after this rite they proceed to bring the *Agnishṭoma* the first and model of all Soma sacrifices. By the bringing of the New and Full Moon offerings, the *Agnihotri* is already initiated into the grand rites; he is already an adept (*Dīkshita*) in it. Some of the links of the *yajna* or sacrifice which is regarded as a chain extending from this earth to heaven, by means of which the successful performer reaches the celestial world, the seat of the gods, are already established by these offerings; with the deities, whose associate the sacrificer wishes to become after his death, the intercourse is opened; for they have already received food (*haviḥ*), prepared

The Hotar must recite seventeen verses for the wooden sticks to be thrown into the fire ¹² (to feed it). For *Prajâpati* (the Lord of all creatures) is seventeen-fold; the months are twelve, and the seasons five by putting *Hemanta* (winter) and *S'is'ira* (between winter and spring) as one. So much is the year. The year is *Prajâpati*. He who has such a knowledge prospers by these verses (just mentioned) which reside in *Prajâpati*.

according to the precepts of sacred cookery, at his hands, and they have been sitting on the sacred seat (*barhis*) prepared of the sacrificial grass (*Darbha*). Thence the performance of the Full and New Moon sacrifices is here called one *Dikshâ*, i.e. one initiatory rite. But if the *Agnihotri* who is performing a Soma sacrifice, is already initiated (*Dikshita*) by means of the rites just mentioned, how does he require at the opening of the *Agnishṭoma* (Soma-sacrifice) the so-called *Dikshaniya Ishti*, or "offering for becoming initiated"? This question was mooted already in ancient times. Thence, says *As'valâyana* in his *S'rauta sūtras*, (4, 1), that some are of opinion, the Soma-sacrifice should be performed, in the case of the means required being forthcoming (the sacrifice is very expensive), after the Full and New Moon sacrifices have been brought; others opine the Soma sacrifice might be performed before the Full and New Moon sacrifices. No doubt, the *Agnishṭoma* was in ancient times a sacrifice wholly independent of the *Dars'a Pûrṇima-ishtis*. This clearly follows from the fact, that just such *Ishtis*, as constitute the Full and New Moon sacrifices, are placed at the beginning of the *Agnishṭoma* to introduce it.

¹² These verses are called *Sâmidhenis*. They are only eleven in number; but by repeating the first and last verses thrice, the number is brought to fifteen. They are mentioned in *As'val Sr. S.* 1, 2.; several are taken from *Rigveda* 3, 27, as the first (*pra vo vâjâ abhidvaro*) fourth (*samidhyamâna*) 13th, 14th, and 15th (*îlenyo*) verses. Besides these three, *As'v.* mentions: *agna âyâhi vitaye* (6, 16; 10, 12, three verses), *agnim dûtam vrinimame* (1, 12, 1.), and *samiddho agna* (5, 28, 5, 6, two verses). They are repeated monotonously without observing the usual three accents. The number of the *sâmidhenis* is generally stated at fifteen; but now and then, seventeen are mentioned, as in the case of the *Dikshaniya ishti*. The two additional mantras are called *Dhâyyâ*, i. e. verses to be repeated when an additional wooden stick, after the ceremony of kindling is over, is thrown into the fire, in order to feed it. They are mentioned in *Sâyana's* commentary on the *Rigveda Saṁhitâ* vol. II. page 762 ed. M. Müller). *S. Asval.* 4, 2, two *Dhâyyâs* at the *Dikshaniya ishti*.

2.

The sacrifice went away from the gods. They wished to seek after it by means of the *Ishtis*. The *Ishtis* are called *Ishtis* because they wished (*ish*, to wish) to seek after it. They found it. He who has such a knowledge prospers after he has found the sacrifice. The name *âhutis*, i. e. oblations, stands instead of *âhûti*, i. e. invocation; with them the sacrificer calls the gods. This is (the reason) why they are called *âhutis*. They (the *âhutis*) are called *ûtis*; for by their means the gods come to the call of the sacrificer (*âyanti*, they come). Or they are the paths (and) ways; for they are the ways to heaven for the sacrificer.

There they say, as another priest (the *Adhvaryu*), offers (*juhoti*) the oblations why do they call that one who repeats the *Anurâkyâ* and *Yâjyâ* verses, a *Hotar*? (The answer is) Because he causes the deities to be brought near (*âvâhayati*) according to their place, (by saying) "bring this one, bring that one."¹³ This is the reason why he is called a *Hotar* (from *âvah*, to bring near). He who has such a knowledge is called a *Hotar*.¹⁴

¹³ At every *Ishti*, the *Hotar* calls the particular gods to whom rice cake portions are to be presented, by their names to appear. At the *Dikshantiya Ishti*, for instance, he says: *agna agnim âvaha, vishnum âvaha*, i. e. Agni! bring hither Agni! bring hither Vishnu. The name of the deity who is called near, is only muttered, whilst *âvaha* is pronounced with a loud voice, the first syllable *â* being *pluta*, i. e. containing three short *a*. See *As'v. Sr. S. 1, 3*.

¹⁴ These etymologies of *ishti*, *âhuti*, *ûti*, and *hotar* are fanciful and erroneous. The real root of *ishti* is *yaj* to sacrifice; that of *ahuti* is *hu* to bring an offering; that of *ûti* is *av* to protect, to assist; that of *hotar* is *hvé* to call. The technical meaning of an *ishti* is a series of oblations to different deities, consisting chiefly of *Purodâsa*. An *âhuti* or *ûti*, which appears to be an older name of the same idea (this meaning is quite omitted in the Sanscrit Dictionary by B. and R.), is an oblation offered to one deity. This oblation is generally accompanied by two mantras, the first being called the *Anurâkyâ* or

3.

The priests make him whom they initiate (by means of the Dīkshā ceremony) to be an embryo again (*i. e.* they produce him anew altogether). They sprinkle him with water; for water is seed. By having thus provided him with seed (for his new birth), they initiate him. They besmear him with fresh butter (*navanīta*). The butter for the gods is called *ājya*¹⁵, that for men *surabhi ghṛitam*, that for the manes *āyuta*, and that for the embryos *navanīta*. Therefore by anointing him with fresh butter, they make him thrive through his own portion.

They besmear his eyes with collyrium. For this anointment is lustre for both eyes. By having imparted lustre to him, they make him a *Dīkshita*.

They rub him clean with twenty-one handfuls of Darbha grass. By having thus made him pure and clean they make him a *Dīkshita*.

They make him enter the place destined for the *Dīkshita*.¹⁶ For this is the womb of the *Dīkshita*.

Puro-anuvākyā, the second *Yājyā*. When the second is recited, the oblation is thrown into the fire by the Adhvaryu. The Hotar repeats only the mantras.

¹⁵ To remind his readers of the difference existing between *ājya* and *ghṛita*, Sāy. quotes an ancient versus memorialis (*Kārikā*), *sarpīr vilīnam ājyam syāt ; ghanībhūtam ghṛitam viduḥ*, *i. e.* they call the butter which is in a liquid condition, *ājya*, and that one which is hardened is called *ghṛita*. *Āyuta* is the butter when but slightly molten, and *surabhi* when well seasoned. According to the opinion of the *Taittirīyas*, says Sāyaṇa, the butter for the gods is called *ghṛita* that for the manes *astu*, and that for men *nishpakva*. *Astu* is the same as *āyuta*, slightly molten, and *nishpakva*, the same as *ājya*, entirely molten.

¹⁶ *Dīkshita-vimīta*. It is that place which is generally called *prāchīna vāmś'a* (or *prāg-vāmś'a*). This place is to represent the womb which the *Dīkshita* enters in the shape of an embryo to be born again. This is clearly enough stated in the *Brāhmaṇa* of another *S'ākhā*, which Sāyaṇa quotes : तेन प्राचीनवंशं प्रवेशेन सूक्ष्मोपनिप्रवेशः संपाद्यते.

When they make him enter the place destined for the Dīkshita, then they make him thus enter his own womb. In this (place) he sits as in a secure abode,¹⁷ and thence he departs. Therefore the embryos are placed in the womb as a secure place and thence they are brought forth (as fruit). Therefore the sun should neither rise nor set over him finding him in any other place than the spot assigned to the Dīkshita; nor should they speak to him (if he should be compelled to leave his place).¹⁸

They cover him with a cloth. For this cloth is the caul (*ulba*) of the Dīkshita (with which he is to be born, like a child); thus they cover him with the caul. Outside (this cloth) there is (put by them) the skin of a black antelope. For outside the caul, there is the placenta (*jarāyu*). Thus they cover him (symbolically by the skin of the antelope) with the placenta. He closes his hands. For with closed hands the embryo lies within (the womb); with closed hands the child is born. As he closes his hands, he thus holds the sacrifice, and all its deities in his two hands closed.

They allege as a reason (why the Dīkshita should close together both his hands) that he who takes (among two who are sacrificing on the same place and at the same time) his Dīkshâ (initiation) first, is not guilty (of the sin) of "confusion of libations" (*saṁsava*).¹⁹ For his sacrifice and the deities are held

¹⁷ Sāyana takes the three ablatives—*tasmād*, *dhruvād*, *yoner*, in the sense of locatives; but I think this interpretation not quite correct. The ablative is chosen on account of the verb *charati*, he walks, goes, indicating the point, *whence* he starts. The other verb *aste*, he sits, would require the locative. Therefore we should expect both cases, locative and ablative. On account of conciseness, only the latter is chosen, but the former is then to be understood.

¹⁸ For performing, for instance, the functions of nature.—*Sāy*.

¹⁹ If two or more people offer their Soma-libations at the same time, and at places which are not separated from one another, either by a

fast (in his hands); and (consequently) he does not suffer any loss like that which falls on him who performed his Dikshâ later.

After having put off the skin of the black antelope he descends to bathe.

Thence embryos are born after they are separated from the placenta. He descends to bathe with the cloth (which was put on him) on. Thence a child is born together with the caul.

4.

The Hotar ought to repeat for him who has not yet brought a sacrifice two *Puronurâkyâ* verses, *tvam agne saprathâ asi* (Rig-veda Sâmhita 5, 13, 4) for the first, and *Soma yâs te mayobhuxah* (1, 91, 9) for the second portion of (the offering of) melted butter. (By reading the third pâda of the first verse *trayâ yajnam*) "through thee (thy favour) they extend²⁰ the sacrifice," the Hotar extends thus the sacrifice for him (who has not yet brought a sacrifice).

For him who has brought a sacrifice before, the Hotar has to recite (two other mantras instead): *agniḥ pratnena manmanâ* (8, 44, 12) and *Soma girbhish trâ vayam* (1, 91, 11). For by the word *pratnam*, i. e. former (which occurs in the first verse), he alludes to the former sacrifice. But the recital of these verses (for a man who has performed a sacrifice, and for one who has not done so) may be dis-

river, or by a mountain, then a "*saṁsava*" or confusion of libation is caused, which is regarded as a great sin. He, however, who has performed his Dikshâ first, and holds the gods between his hands, is not guilty of such a sin, and the gods will be with him.—*Sây.*

²⁰ *Vitavate*. The sacrifice is regarded as a kind of chain which, when not used, lies rolled up; but which when being used, is, as the instrument for ascending to heaven, to be wound off. This winding off of the sacrificial chain is expressed by the term *vitan* to extend. Connected with this term are the expressions *vitana* and *vaitânika*.

pensed with. Let the Hotar rather use the two verses which refer to the destruction of *Vṛitra* (*vātraghna*), viz., *Agnir vṛitrāṇi jaghanat* (6, 16, 24), and, *tvam soma asi satpatiḥ* (1, 91, 5). Since he whom the sacrifice approaches, destroys *Vṛitra* (the demon whom Indra conquers), the two verses referring to the destruction of *Vṛitra* are to be used.²¹

The *Anuvākyā* for the Agni-Vishṇu-offering is: *Agnir mukham prathamam devatānām*, the *Yājyā: agnis'cha Vishno tapa*.²² These two verses (addressed) to *Agni* and *Vishnu* are corresponding (appropriate) in their form. What is appropriate in its form, is successful in the sacrifice; that is to say, when the verse which is recited refers to the ceremony which is being performed.

-(Now follows a general paraphrase of the contents of these two verses) *Agni* and *Vishnu* are among the gods, the "guardians of the *Dīkshā*" (that is to say), they rule over the *Dīkshā*. When they offer the Agni-Vishṇu oblation, then those two who rule over the *Dīkshā* become pleased, and grant *Dīkshā*, that is to say, the two makers of *Dīkshā*, they both make the sacrificer a *Dīkshita*. These verses are in the *Trishtubh* metre, that the sacrificer might acquire the properties of the god Indra (vigour and strength).

²¹ The verses mentioned here are the *Puroanuvākyās*, i. e. such ones as are to be recited before the proper *Anuvākyā* with its *Yājyā* is to be repeated. The *Puro-anuvākyās*, are introductory to the *Anuvākyā* and *Yājyā*.

²² Both verses are not to be found in the *S'ākala S'ākhā* of the *Rigveda*, but they are in *As'val. Śrāuta Sūtras* 4, 2. I put them here in their entirety:

अग्निर्मुखं प्रथमो देवतानां संगतानामुत्तमो विष्णुरासीत् ।
यजमानाय परिष्टेष्ट देवान् दीक्षयेदं हविरामृतं नः ॥
अग्निश्च विष्णो तप उत्तमं महो दीक्षापाप्ताय वनतं हि शक्रा ।
विश्वेर्देवैर्धन्मियैः संविदानो दीक्षामस्मै यजमानाय घत्तम् ॥

5.

He who wishes for beauty and acquisition of sacred knowledge should use at the *Svishtakrit* ²³ two verses in the *Gâyatrî* metre as his *Saṁyājyās*. For the *Gâyatrî* is beauty and sacred knowledge. He who having such a knowledge uses two *Gâyatrîs* ²⁴ (at the *Svishtakrit*) becomes full of beauty and acquires sacred knowledge.

He who wishes for long life, should use two verses in the *Ushnih* metre; for *Ushnih* is life. He who having such a knowledge uses two *Ushnihs* ²⁵ arrives at his full age (*i. e.* 100 years).

He who desires heaven, should use two *Anush-tubhs*. There are sixty-four syllables in two *Anush-tubhs*. ²⁶ Each of these three worlds (earth, air, and sky) contains twenty-one places, one rising above the

i. e. "Among the deities assembled, Agni, being at the head, was the first, and Vishṇu the last (god). Ye both, come to our offering with the *Dikshā*, taking (with you all) the gods for the sacrificer! (*i. e.* come to this offering, and grant the *Dikshā* to the sacrificer). Agni and Vishṇu! ye two strong (gods)! burn with a great heat to the utmost (of your power) for the preservation of the *Dikshā*. Joined by all the gods who participate in the sacrifice, grant, ye two, *Dikshā* to this sacrificer." Agni and Vishṇu, the one representing the fire, the other the sun, are here invoked to burn the sacrificer, by combination of their rays, clean, and to purify him from all gross material dross. The *Dikshā* should be made as lasting as a mark caused by branding.

²³ The *Svishtakrit* is that part of an offering which is given to all gods indiscriminately, after the principal deities of the respective *Ishti* (in the *Dikshapīyā Ishti*, these deities are *Agni*, *Soma*, and *Agni-Vishṇu*) have received their share. The two mantras required for the *Svishtakrit* are called *Saṁyājyā*. On account of the general nature of this offering, the choice of the mantras is not so much limited as is the case when the offering is to be given to one particular deity.

²⁴ They are, *sa havyavāḍi amartyaḥ* (3, 11, 2), and *Agnir hotā purohitaḥ* (3, 11, 1).

²⁵ They are, *agne vājasya gomataḥ* (1, 79, 4), and *sa idhāno vasuḥ kavīḥ* (1, 79, 5).

²⁶ *Tvam agne vaśūn* (1, 45, 1. 2).

other (just as the steps of a ladder). By twenty-one steps he ascends to each of these worlds severally; ²⁷ by taking the sixty-fourth step he stands firm in the celestial world. He who having such a knowledge uses two Anuṣṭubhs gains a footing (in the celestial world).

He who desires wealth and glory, should use two *Bṛihatīs*. For among the metres the Bṛihatī ²⁸ is wealth and glory. He who having such a knowledge uses two Bṛihatīs bestows upon himself wealth and glory.

He who loves the sacrifice should use two *Pañktis*.²⁹ For the sacrifice is like a Pañkti. It comes to him who having such a knowledge uses two Pañktis.

He who desires strength should use two Trishṭubhs.³⁰ Trishṭubh is strength, vigour, and sharpness of senses. He who knowing this, uses two Trishṭubhs, becomes vigorous, endowed with sharp senses and strong.

He who desires cattle should use two *Jagatīs* (verses in the Jagatī metre).³¹ Cattle are Jagatī like. He who knowing this uses two Jagatīs, becomes rich in cattle.

He who desires food (*annādya*) should use two verses in the *Virāj* metre.³² *Virāj* is food. Therefore he who has most of food, shines (*vi-rājati*) most on earth. This is the reason why it is called *virāj* (from *vi-rāj*, to shine). He who knows this, shines

²⁷ This makes on the whole 63 steps.

²⁸ They are, *ena vā agnim* (7, 16, 1), and *udasya ś'ochih* (7, 16, 3).

²⁹ *Agnim tam manye* (5, 6, 1. 2).

³⁰ *Dve virūpe charathah* (1, 95, 1. 2).

³¹ They are, *janasya gopā* (5, 11, 1. 2).

³² They are, *preddho agne* (7, 1, 3), and *imo agne* (7, 1, 18).

forth among his own people, (and) becomes the most influential man among his own people.

The *Virâj* metre possesses five powers. Because of its consisting of three lines (*pâdas*), it is *Gâyatri* and *Ushnih* (which metres have three lines also). Because of its lines consisting of eleven syllables, it is *Trishtubh* (4 times 11 syllables = 44). Because of its having thirty-three syllables, it is *Anushtubh*. (If it be said, that the two *Virâj* verses in question, i. e. *preddho agne* and *imo agne* have, the one only 29, and the other 32 syllables, instead of 33, it must be borne in mind that) metres do not change by (the want of) one syllable or two³³. The fifth power is; that it is *Virâj*.

He who knowing this, uses (at the *Svishtakrit*) two *Virâj* verses, obtains the power of all metres, gains the power of all metres, gains union, uniformity, and (complete) unison with all the metres.³⁴

Therefore two *Virâj* verses are certainly to be used, those (which begin with) *agne preddho* (7, 1, 3), and *imo agne* (7, 1, 18).

Dīkshâ is right, Dīkshâ is truth; thence a Dīkshita should only speak the truth.

Now they say, what man can speak all truth? Gods (alone) are full of truth, (but) men are full of falsehood.

³³ In the first verse quoted, there are even 4 syllables less than required. The *Brâhmanam* is not very accurate in its metrical discussion. The *Anushtubh* has 32 syllables.

³⁴ The meaning is, by using two *Virâj* verses which contain the principal metres, he obtains collectively all those boons which each of the several metres is capable of bestowing upon him who uses them. So the *Gâyatri*, for instance, grants beauty and sacred knowledge, the *Trishtubh* strength, &c. (See above). The metres are regarded as deities. He who employs them becomes pervaded, as it were, by them, and participates in all their virtues and properties.

He should make each address (to another) by the word "*vichakshana*," i. e. "of penetrating eye." The eye (*chakshus*) is *vichakshana*, for with it he sees distinctly (*vi-pas'yati*). For the eye is established as truth among men. Therefore people say to a man who tells something, hast thou seen it? (i. e. is it really true?) And if he says, "I saw it," then they believe him. And if one sees a thing himself, one does not believe others, even if they were many. Therefore he should add (always) to his addresses (to others) the word *vichakshana*,³⁵ "of penetrating, sharp eyes." Then the speech uttered by him becomes full of truth.

SECOND CHAPTER.

Prāyaṇīya Ishṭi.

7

The *Prāyaṇīya ishṭi* has its name "*prāyaṇīya*"¹ from the fact that by its means the sacrificers approach heaven (from *pra-yā*, going forward). The *prāyaṇīya*

³⁵ This explanation of the term *vichakshana* refers to the offering of two parts of melted butter (See chapter 4, page 10), which are called *chakshushī*, i. e. two eyes. The sacrificer obtains in a symbolical way new eyes by their means to view all things in the right way. The *Dikshita* ought to use the term *vichakshana* after the name of the person who is addressed; for instance, Devadatta *Vichakshana*, bring the cow. According to Apastamba, this term should be added only to the names of a Kshatriya and Vaisya addressed; in addressing a Brahman, the expression *chanasita* should be used instead. —Sây.

¹ यत्प्रयाणीयः The masculine is here used, instead of the feminine. कर्मविशेषः is, as Sây. justly remarks, to be supplied. The common name of this ceremony is *Prāyaṇīya ishṭi*. The Brāhmaṇam here attempts at giving an explanation of the terms *prāyaṇīya* and *udayaniya*.

ceremony is the air inhaled (*prāṇa*), whereas the *udāyaṇīya*, i. e., concluding ceremony (of the whole sacrifice) is the air exhaled. The Hotar (who is required at both ceremonies) is the common hold of both the airs (*samāna*). Both the air inhaled and exhaled are held together (in the same body). (The performance of both ceremonies, the *prāyaṇīya* and *udāyaṇīya* are intended) for making the vital airs, and for obtaining a discriminating knowledge of their several parts (*prāṇa*, *udāna*, &c.) ²

The sacrifice (the mystical sacrificial personage) went away from the gods. The gods were (consequently) unable to perform any further ceremony. They did not know where it had gone to. They said to Aditi : Let us know the sacrifice through thee ! Aditi said : Let it be so ; but I will choose a boon from you. They said : Choose ! Then she chose this boon : all sacrifices shall commence with me, and end with me. Thence there is at (the beginning of) the *prāyaṇīya ishti* a Charu-offering for Aditi, and the same offering is given to her as the boon chosen by her at the end (of the sacrifice). Then she chose this (other) boon. Through me you shall know the eastern direction, through Agni the southern, through Soma the western, and through Savitar the northern direction. The Hotar repeats the (Anuvākyā and) Yājyā-mantra for the *Pathyā*. ³

² The *Prāyaṇīya* ceremony is here regarded as the proper commencement of the *yajna* ; for the *Dikshaniyā ishti* is only introductory to it. The beginning is compared to the *prāṇa*, and the end to the *udāna*, both which vital airs are held together by the *samāna*. The Brāhmaṇa mentions here only three *prāṇas* or vital airs. Two others *vyāna* and *apāna* are omitted. This mystical explanation can be only understood if one bears in mind that the *yajna* or sacrifice itself is regarded as a spiritual man who shares all properties of the natural man.

³ The two verses addressed to *Pathyā* are Rigveda 10, 63, 15, 16, *svastir naḥ pathyāsu* (see Nirukti 11, 45). These verses are mentioned in Ās'val. Ś'r. Sū. 4, 3. The word *yajati* is an abbreviation

Therefore the sun rises in the east and sets in the west ; for it follows in its course the *Pathyâ*. He repeats the (*Anuvâkyâ* and) *Yâjyâ* verse for Agni. ⁴

That is done because cereals first ripen in southern countries ⁵ (for Agni is posted at the southern direction) ; for cereals are Agni's. He repeats the (*Anuvâkyâ* and) *Yâjyâ* ⁶ for Soma. That is done because many rivers flow towards the west (to fall into the sea), and the waters are Soma's. He repeats the (*Anuvâkyâ* and) *Yâjyâ* ⁷ mantra for *Savitar*. That is done, because the wind (*pavamânah*) blows most from the north between the northern and western directions ; it thus blows moved by *Savitar*. ⁸

He repeats the (*Anuvâkyâ* and) *Yâjyâ* ⁹ mantra

for *anvâha yajâticha*, i. e. he repeats the *Anuvâkyâ* (first) and *Yâjyâ* (second) mantra when an offering is given. Sây. quotes from another S'âkhâ the passage : पथा^{१०} सखि यजति प्राचीमेव तथा दिशं प्रजानाति i. e. he (the Hotar) recognises the eastern direction by repeating the *Yâjyâ* verse addressed to *Pathyâ Svasti*, i. e. well-being when making a journey, safe passage. According to Sâyana, *Pathyâ* is only another name of *Aditi*. She represents here the line which connects the point of sunrise with that of sunset.

⁴ These are, *agne naya supathâ* 1, 189, 1, and *â devândam api panthâm* 10, 2, 3.

⁵ Sây. states, that in the north of the Vindhya mountains chiefly barley and wheat are cultivated, which ripen in the months of *Mâgha* and *Phâlguna* (February and March), whilst in the countries south from the Vindhya (i. e. in the Dekkhan) rice prevails, which ripens in the months of *Kârtika* and *Mârgaśīrsha* (November and December).

⁶ They are : *tvam soma prachikitô manishâ*, 1, 91, 1, and *yâ te dhâmâni divi* 1, 91, 4. See 1, 9. Asv. Sr. S. 4, 3.

⁷ They are : *â vis'vadevâṃ satpatim* 5, 82, 7, and *ya imâ vis'vâ jâtâni* 5, 82, 9.

⁸ Sây. explains *Savitar* as, प्रेरको देव : a moving, inciting god.

⁹ These are *sutrâmâmam prithivîm* 10, 63, 10. and *mahim â shâ mâtaram*. Atharva Veda 7, 6, 2.

for Aditi, who is the upper region,¹⁰ This is done because the sky (*asáu*) wets the earth with rain (and) dries it up (which is done from above). He repeats (*Anuvákyâ* and) *Yájyâ* verses for five deities. The sacrifice is five-fold. All (five) directions are (thus) established;¹¹ and the sacrifice becomes also established. It becomes established for such people (only) with whom there is a Hotar having this knowledge (to separate and mark the regions in this way).

8.

He who wishes for beauty and acquirement of sacred knowledge, should turn towards the east when making the offerings for the *Prayâja* deities.¹² For the eastern direction is beauty and sacred knowledge. He who having this knowledge turns eastward (when making the *Prayâjas*) obtains beauty and sacred knowledge.

He who wishes for food, should turn towards the south when making the offerings for the *Prayâja* deities. For Agni (who is posted at the southern direction) is the eater of food, and master of food. He who having this knowledge goes towards the south (when making the *Prayâjas*) becomes an eater

¹⁰ Sây. explains *uttamâ*, by *úrdhvâ*, referring to a passage of the Taittiriya Veda : आदित्येर्ध्वं (प्राजानाम्). There is no doubt, the word can mean the upper region, but one would not be quite wrong in translating here the word by "last." For Aditi is here the last deity invoked.

¹¹ The fifth direction is 'úrdhvâ,' above. "The directions are established," means the directions which were previously not to be distinguished from one another, are now separated and may be known.

¹² They are formulas addressed to the following deities: *samidh*, the wooden sticks thrown into the fire; *tanûnapât*, a name of Agni; *idâ*, the sacrificial food; *barhis*, the kusha grass spread over the sacrificial ground; and *svâhâkâra*, the call *svâhâ!* at the end of *Yájyâ* verses. See *Asv. Sr. S. 1, 5*.

of food, a master of food; he obtains nourishment along with offspring.

He who desires cattle, should go towards the west when making the Prayâja offerings. For cattle are the waters (which are in the western direction). He who having such a knowledge goes westwards becomes rich in cattle.

He who desires the drinking of the Soma, should go toward the north when making the Prayâja offerings. For the northern direction is the king Soma. He who having such a knowledge goes northwards (when making the Prayâjas) obtains the drinking of the Soma.

The upper direction (*úrdhvâ*) leads to heaven. He who performs the Prayâja offerings when standing in the upper direction¹³ becomes successful in all directions. For these (three) worlds are linked together. They being in such a condition shine for the welfare of him who has such a knowledge.

He repeats the Yâjyâ for the *Pathyâ*.¹⁴ By doing so, he places speech (represented by *Pathyâ*) at the beginning of the sacrifice. The breath (coming out of the mouth and the nostrils) is Agni; the breath (being within the mouth and nostrils) is Soma. Savitar is to set into motion (the ceremonial machinery), and Aditi is to establish a firm footing. When he repeats a Yâjyâ to Pathyâ, then he carries the sacrifice on its path. Agni and Soma verily are the two eyes; Savitar serves for moving it, and Aditi for establishing a firm footing (to it). For through the

¹³ That is, in the middle of the north and west of the Ahavaniya fire.

¹⁴ This refers to the words : **ये यजामहे** (i. e., we who worship) **पथ्यां स्वसिं** which are repeated by the Hotar, after the *Anuvâkyâ* is over, and before the commencement of the proper Yâjyâ verse. These words are introductory to the latter. Before all Yâjyâ verses (as is generally done), the words **ये यजामहे** with the name of the respective deity are to be found.—*Saptahâutra*.

eye the gods got aware of the sacrifice. For what is not perceivable (elsewhere) is to be perceived by the eye. If any one even after having run astray gets aware (of any thing) by exerting his eye successively ¹⁵ (in consequence of the successive exertions of the faculty of seeing), then he (really) knows it. When the gods (were exerting their eyes repeatedly, and looking from one object to the other) they got sight of the sacrifice. Thus they got sight of it on this earth; on the earth (therefore) they acquired the implements (required for performing the sacrifice). On her (the earth) the sacrifice is spread; on her it is performed; on her the sacrificial implements are acquired. This earth is *Aditi*; therefore the last Yâjyâ verse repeated is addressed to her. This is done (in order to enable the sacrificer) to get aware of the sacrifice (the mystical sacrificial man) and to behold then afterwards the celestial world.

9.

They say, the gods should be provided with *Vais'yas* ¹⁶ (agriculturists and herdsmen). For if

¹⁵ *Anushthyâ* is explained by Sây. : केनापि प्रयत्नविशेषेण. It no doubt, literally means, one standing by the other, one after the other. The substantive *anushthâna* is the most general word for performance of a religious ceremony, being a succession of several acts. The meaning given to the word in Böhrlingk and Roth's Sanscrit Dictionary (I. page 124) "with his own eyes" is nothing but a bad guess unsupported by any authority and contrary to etymology and usage. The phrase *anushthyâ prajândti* properly means, he gets aware of the chief object after having got sight of an intermediate one which alone leads to the first. The sacrificer whose principal object is to reach heaven, must first see the medium by means of which he can ascend to the celestial world. This is the sacrifice. Therefore he first sees the sacrifice and then he casts a glance at the celestial world. A traveller who has run astray, must first recognise the direction, and then he may find the way to his homely village.

¹⁶ According to Sâyana, the word *vis'ah* may convey two meanings : 1, a subject in general ; 2, men of the Vais'ya caste. I prefer the latter meaning. The Vais'yas are to provide gods and men with food and

the gods are provided with them, men will subsequently obtain them also. If all Vais'yas (to furnish the necessary supplies) are in readiness, then the sacrifice is prepared. It is prepared for that family in the midst of which there is a Hotar who has this knowledge (and makes provision accordingly).

(The gods are provided for with Vais'yas by the recital of the verse, *svastīnaḥ pathyāsu* : ¹⁷ 10, 63, 15), "O Maruts! grant us in the desert tracks prosperity (by providing us with water); grant us prosperity (by abundance) in waters in a desolated region over which the sky shines! grant prosperity to the wombs of our women for producing children! grant prosperity to our wealth." For the Maruts are the Vais'yas of the gods (their agriculturists). The Hotar puts them by (repeating) this (mantra) in readiness at the beginning of the sacrifice.

They say, the Hotar should (as *Anuvākyā* and *Yājyā* verses at the Prāyaṇīya ishti) use mantras of all (principal) metres. For the gods conquered the celestial world by means of having used for their (*Anuvākyā* and) *Yājyā* verses mantras of all metres. Likewise the sacrificer who does the same gains the celestial world. (The two verses) *svastīnaḥ pathyāsu* and *svastir iddhi prapathe* (10, 63, 15, 16), ¹⁷ which are addressed to *pathyā svastī* i. e., safe journey, are in the Trishtubh metre. The two verses addressed to Agni, *agne naya supathā* (1, 189, 1), and *ā devānām api panthām* (10, 2, 3)

wealth. They are here evidently regarded as the subjected population. The gods are, as Say. states with reference to the creation theory of the Vājasaneyins, divided into four castes, just as men. *Agni* and *Bṛhaspati* are the Brāhmanas among the gods; *Indra*, *Varuna*, *Soma*, the *Rudras*, *Parjanya*, *Yama* *Mṛityu* are the Kshatriyas; *Gaṇes'a*, the *Vasus*, the *Rudras*, the *Adityas*, *Viśvedevas* and *Marutas* are the Vais'yas, and *Pūshan* belongs to the Sūdra caste.

¹⁷ See the 3rd note above page 16. The translation of the whole is given in the context.

are also in the Trishtubh metre. The two verses, addressed to Soma, *tram amos prachikito manishâ* (1, 91, 1), and *yâ te dhâmâni divi* (1, 91, 4) are (also) in the Trishtubh metre. The two verses addressed to Savitâ : *â vis'vadevam satpatim* (5, 82, 7), and *yâ imâ vis'vâ* (5, 82, 9), are in the Gâyatri metre. The two verses addressed to Aditi, *sutrâmânam prithivîm* (10, 63, 10), and *mahîm û shu mâtaram* (Atharv. 7, 6, 2), are in the Jagatî metre.¹⁸ These are all the (principal) metres : *Gâyatri*, *Trishtubh*, and *Jagatî*. Those (other metres) follow them. For these (three kinds of metres) are, as it were, of the most frequent occurrence (*pratamâm*) at a sacrifice. He therefore who having such a knowledge gets repeated his Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ verses in these (three) metres, gets repeated them in all metres (obtains the particular advantage to be derived not only from the three metres mentioned, but from all other metres also).

10.

These verses used as Anuvâkyâs and Yâjyâs at this offering (the Prâyaṇīya Ishti), contain the words, *pra*, forward, forth¹⁹ *nî*,²⁰ to carry; *pathin*,²¹ path; *svasti*,²² welfare. The gods after having performed an Ishti by means of these verses, gained the celestial world. Likewise a sacrificer, after having done the same, gains the celestial world. Among these verses there is a pada (a foot, here the last quarter verse of 10, 63, 15) : "O Maruts grant prosperity in wealth." The Maruts are the Vaisyas (the subjects) of the gods, and are domi-

¹⁸ All the *Anuvâkyâ* and *Yâjyâ* verses required for the five deities see 1, 7), of the *Prâyaṇīya ishti* are here mentioned.

¹⁹ In the word *prapathe* in *svastir iddhi prapathe* (10, 63, 16).

²⁰ In the word *naya* in *Agne naya* (1, 189, 1).

²¹ In the words *pathyâ* and *supathâ*.

²² In the verses 10, 63, 15, 10.

ciled in the air. (By these words just mentioned) the sacrificer who goes to heaven is to be announced to them (the Maruts). For they have the power of preventing him (from going up) or even of killing him. By the words, "O Maruts, grant prosperity," &c. the Hotar announces the sacrificer (his projected journey up to the celestial world) to the Vais'vas (the subjects) of the gods. The Maruts then neither prevent nor kill him who goes to the celestial world. He who has such a knowledge is allowed a safe passage up to the celestial world by them.

The two *Saṁyājyā* verses required for the *Svishtakrit* (of the *Prāyaṇīya-ishti*) ought to be in the Virāj metre, which consists of thirty-three syllables. These are : *sed agnir agnīm* (7, 1, 14) and *sed agniyo* (7, 1, 15). The gods after having used for their *Saṁyājyās* two verses in the Virāj metre gained the celestial world. Likewise does that sacrificer gain heaven who uses also two verses in the Virāj metre (when performing the *Svishtakrit* of the *Prāyaṇīya ishti*). They (each of them) contain thirty-three syllables. For there are thirty-three gods, viz. eight *Vasus*, eleven *Rudras*, twelve *Adityas*, (one) *Prājāpati*, and (one) *Vashat-hāra*. In this way the Hotar makes the gods participate at the very first beginning of the sacrifice in the (33) syllables of the mantra recited ; for each syllable is (as it were) a plate²³ for the gods, by which the sacrificer makes (all) deities pleased and satiates them.

11.

They say, at the *Prāyaṇīya ishti* are (only) the *Prayāja*²⁴ offerings to be made, but not the *Anuyā-*

²³ The syllables of the mantras represent different plates of food presented to the gods. They can be the food of the gods only in a mystical sense.

²⁴ See page 18, note 12.

jas ²⁵; for the latter are, as it were, a blank, and (if performed) cause delay. But this (precept) should not be observed; at the said *Ishti* both the *Prayāja* as well as the *Anuyāja* offerings should be made. For the *Prayājas* are the vital airs, and the *Anuyājas* are offspring. When he thus foregoes the *Prayājas*, he foregoes the vital airs of the sacrificer (deprives him of his life), and when he foregoes the *Anuyājas*, he foregoes the offspring of the sacrificer (deprives him of it). Thence *Prayājas* as well as *Anuyājas* are required (at the *Prāyaṇīya ishti*).

He should not repeat the *Saṁyāja* mantras addressed to the ladies ²⁶ (*patnīs*, of the gods); nor should he use the *Saṁsthita-Yajus* ²⁷ formula. Only inasmuch as this is done (*i. e.*, if the *Patnī-samyāja* and *Samsthita-Yajus* offerings are omitted) the sacrifice is complete. ²⁸

He should keep the remainder of the *Prāyaṇīya-ishti* offering, and (after the *Sōma* sacrifice is over) mix it together with the offering required for the *Udayānīya* (concluding) *ishti*, in order to make the sacrifice one continuous uninterrupted whole. (There

²⁵ In the common *Ishtis* there are generally three *Anuyājas*, or oblations of clarified butter, after the *Svishtakrit* ceremony is over. The deities are: *devam barhis* (the divine seat), *deva narāśaṁsa*, and *deva agni svishtakrit*. See *As'v. Sr. S.* 1, 8. The present practice is to leave out the *Anuyājas* at the *Prāyaṇīya ishti*.

²⁶ These mantras, which are addressed to several deities, chiefly the wives of the gods, are called, *Patnī-saṁyājās*. These women are: *Rākā*, *Sinivālī* (full moon), and *Kuhū* and *Anumati* (new moon), In the *As'v. Sr. S.* 1, 10. *Anumati* is omitted.

²⁷ The last *Yajus* like mantra which is recited by the *Hotar* at the close of the *ishti*. See *As'v. Sr. S.* 1, 11.

²⁸ The usual concluding ceremonies of the *Ishti* are to be dispensed with at the *Prāyaṇīya*, in order to connect it with the other parts of the sacrifice.

is also another way for connecting both Ishtis). In the same vessel, in which he portions out the rice for the Purodâs'a of the Prâyañiya ishti, he should portion out also the rice for the Purodâs'a of the Udayañiya ishti. Inasmuch as this is done, the sacrifice becomes continuous, uninterrupted. They say, in doing this the sacrificers succeed in that (the other) world, but not in this one. They use the expression Prâyañiyam (on several occasions). For on the several portions of rice being taken out for the Purodâs'a (by the Adhvaryu) the sacrificers say this is *Prâyañiya*, (*i. e.* to go forth, to progress), and on the Purodâs'a oblations being thrown (into the fire) they say again, this is *Prâyañiyam* (*i. e.* to progress). In this way the sacrificers go forth (*prayinganti*) from this world. But they say so from ignorance (and this objection is consequently not to be regarded).

The Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ verses of both the Prâyañiya and Udayañiya ishtis should interchange in this way, that the Anuvâkyâ verses of the Prâyañiya ishti should be used as the Yâjyâ verses for the Udayañiya, and the Yâjyâ verses of the Prâyañiya as Anuvâkyâs of the Udayañiya. The Hotar shifts in this way (the Anuvâkyâs and Yâjyâs of both the Ishtis) for ensuring success (to the sacrificer) in both worlds, for obtaining a firm footing (for the sacrificer) in both worlds. The sacrificer (thus) succeeds in both worlds, and obtains a firm footing in both worlds. He who has this knowledge, obtains a firm footing (in both worlds). The Charu oblation which is given to Aditi at the Prâyañiya as well as at the Udayañiya ishti serves for holding the sacrifice (at both its ends) together, to tie the two knots of the sacrifice (at the beginning and at the end) in order to prevent it from slipping down. Some one (a theologian) has told : this

(tying of the two ends of the sacrifice) is exactly corresponding to that (act of common life to which it alludes); as (for instance) one ties two knots at both the ends of a rope (*tejaniḥ*) in order to prevent (the load which is tied up) from slipping down. In the same way the priest ties the knots at both ends of the sacrifice (the sacrificial chain) by means of the Charu oblation given to Aditi at the Prâyanîya as well as at the Udayanîya ishti. Among those (deities required at both the Ishtis) they commence with *Pathyâ Svasti* (at the Prâyanîya ishti), and conclude (at the Udayanîya ishti) also with *Pathyâ Svasti*. (Thus) the sacrificers start safely from here, and end (their journey there, in the other world), they end safely, safely (their journey there, in the other world).

THIRD CHAPTER.

The buying and bringing of the Soma. The producing of fire by friction. The Atithyâ Ishti.

12.

The gods bought the king Soma in the eastern direction. Thence he is (generally) bought in the eastern direction. They bought him from the thirteenth month. Thence the thirteenth month is found unfit (for any religious work to be done in it); a seller of the Soma is (likewise) found unfit (for intercourse). For such a man is a defaulter. When the Soma after having been bought was brought to men (the sacrificers), his powers and his faculty of making the senses sharp moved from their place and scattered everywhere.¹ They tried to collect and keep them

¹ *Dis'o* is to be taken as an ablative depending on the verb *vyudāsīdan*, literally, they were upset (and scattered) everywhere. The preposition *ut* in this verb mainly requires the ablative.

together with one verse. But they failed. They (tried to 'keep them together) with two, then with three, then with four, then with five, then with six, then with seven verses; but they did not succeed in keeping them together. (Finally) with eight verses they succeeded, and recovered them (in their entirety and completeness). (Therefore) what is held together and obtained, that is called *ashtâu*, i. e. eight (from *as'* to reach, obtain). He who has this knowledge obtains anything he might wish for. Thence there are in those ceremonies (which follow the bringing of the Soma to the sacrificial compound), eight verses each time recited in order to collect and hold together the strength and those qualities (of the Soma plant) which give sharpness of senses.

13.

The Adhvaryu then says (to the Hotar): repeat a mantra for the Soma who is bought and being brought (to the sacrificial compound). The Hotar repeats: *Bhadrâd abhi s'reyah prehi*,² i. e., go from

² The mantra is from the *Taittiriya Saṃhitâ*. We find it also in the *Atharvaveda Saṃhitâ* (7, 8, 1.) with some deviations, which are found alike in the printed edition and in an old manuscript which is in my possession. The verse reads in the Aitarey. Brâhm. and Taittir. Saṃh. as follows:—

भद्रादभि श्रेयः प्रेक्षि हृद्यस्यतिः पुर रता ते असु ।

अयेमवस्य वर आ श्रिय्या आरे श्रवन् कुण्डि सर्ववीरः ॥

Instead of अभि there is अषि in the A. V., and instead of अयेमवस्य (अय । ईम् । अवस्य) there is: अयेममस्या (अय । ईम् । अस्या); instead of the plur. श्रवन् we have the sing: श्रव्, and instead of सर्ववीरः there is सर्ववीरं. There is no doubt, the readings of the Atharva Veda look like corrections of the less intelligible parts of the original mantra which is correct only in the form in which we find it in the Ait. Br. and the Taitt. S. अभि is less

happiness to still greater bliss. By the word *bhūdra* i. e. happy, this world (the earth) is meant. That world is better (*s'reyān*) than this world. Thus the Hotar makes the sacrificer go to the celestial world (which is to be understood by *s'reyas*, i. e. better). The second pada of the verse is) : *brihaspatiḥ pura etā astu*, i. e. the (thy) guide be Brihaspati ! If the Hotar has made (by repeating this pada) the Brahma his (the sacrificer's) guide, (the sacrifice) being thus provided with the Brahma will not be damaged. (The third pada of the verse is :) *atha im avasya vura ā prithivyā*, i. e. stop him (Soma) on the surface of the earth. *Vura* means the place for sacrificing to the gods (*devayajana*). (By these words) the Hotar makes him (the Soma) stop (and remain in that place). (The fourth pada is :) *āre s'utrūn kṛinuhi sarvaśīrah*, i. e. endowed with all powers drive far off the enemies ! (By reading these words) the Hotar turns out the enemy who does injury to the sacrificer, and his adversary, (and) consigns him to the lowest condition.

The Hotar then repeats the triplet : *soma yās te mayobhuvah* (1, 91, 9-11.), which is addressed to Soma, and is in the Gâyatrî metre. In this way the Hotar makes the king Soma flourishing when he is being brought (to the sacrificial compound) by means of his own deity (the verse being addressed to

correct than अधि. The redactor of the A. V. chose it on account of the so extremely frequent combination of अधि with an ablative which generally precedes (see the large number of instances quoted in B. and R.'s Sanscrit Dictionary I., pp. 142, 143.) whilst अभि never governs an ablative, but rather an accusative, and is in this passage to be connected with द्वेयः. The words : अयेनमस्य are a bad substitute for अयेनवस्य. The term *avasya* "make an end, do away with him" (the enemy) was entirely misunderstood by the redactor. *Asya* he makes *asyā* and refers it to प्रथिव्या ! The nominative सर्वेश्वरः which refers only to the deity invoked is made an accusative and referred to शत्रून् which then became a singular, शत्रुं.

Soma himself), and his own metre (his favourite metre being the Gâyatrî.³) (The Hotar repeats :) *sarve* ⁴ *nandanti yas'asâ* (10, 71, 10.) i. e. "all friends rejoice at the arrival of the friend crowned with fame for having remained victor in the learned discussion (*sabhâ*;) for as their (of his friends) protector from defects, and giver of food, he is fit and ready for providing them with strength."⁵ (Now follows the ex-

³ The Gâyatrî is said to have assumed the shape of a bird, and brought the Soma from heaven. Thence this metre is sacred to him.

⁴ Say. understands by "the friend," Soma, and by "the friends, who rejoice at the friend's arrival," the priests and the sacrificer. About the same meaning he gives to the verse in his commentary on the Rîgveda Samhitâ. There he explains सखायः friends, by समानज्ञानाः being equal in knowledge. सर्वे he refers to "all men of the assembly." यशसा he takes in the sense of an adjective यशसिना. But it is very doubtful whether this verse had originally any reference to Soma. In the whole hymn (बृहस्पते प्रथमं वाचो अयं०) of which it forms the eleventh verse, there is nowhere any allusion made to Soma. According to the Anukramanî the hymn is "seen" (composed) by Brihaspati, the son of Angiras. But this appears to be very unlikely; for Brihaspati himself is addressed in the vocative. Sây. gets over the difficulty by asserting, that Brihaspati (the teacher of the Gods and the receptacle of all sacred knowledge) is addressing these words to himself, after having had revealed the meaning and bearing of the Veda, before he ventured upon communicating the revelation (to the Gods). To judge from the contents of the hymn, the author prays to Brihaspati who is the same with *Vâchaspati*, the god of eloquence and speech, to endow him with the power of giving utterance in the proper words to his feelings, of which only the best ones should be revealed (v. 1). There is an interesting simile to be met with in the 2nd verse: "when the wise made the speech through their mind, purifying it (through their thoughts), just as they purify barley juice (*saktu*) through a filterer (*titau*)."⁵ *Saktu* is a kind of beer prepared by pouring water over barley, and by filtering it after having allowed it to remain for some time in this state. The whole hymn, in which the name "brâhmana" (as that of a caste) is several times mentioned, appears to refer to the might of speech and the great success to be derived from it when engaged in sacrificing.

⁵ The priests live on the presents which are given to them by the sacrificers. Hence the Soma, who is indispensable for the sacrificer, and who is to be administered in the proper way by priests only, is 'their giver of food.'

planation) : *Yas'ah* i. e. fame, glory, is the king Soma. At his being bought every one rejoices, he who has to gain something (in the shape of *Dakshinâ*, the sacrificial reward), as well as he who has not. The king Soma "is the friend who remains victor at the learned discussions of the Brâhmans." He is *kil-bishasprit*, "the protector from defects." For he protects him from defects who becomes liable to them. He (that priest) who excels all others (regarding the power of speech and recitation) becomes liable to defects (voice becoming hoarse or the hands flag). Thence they (the sacrificers) say (to the Hotar) : "do not repeat (if thy intention is only to excel a rival in skill) the mantra (wrong), and likewise (to the Adhvaryu :) do not (in a state of confusion) perform the ceremony (wrong); may they now not do anything wrong, in too great a hurry!" He is "*pitushanir*" i. e. giver of food; *pitu* is food, and *pitu* is the sacrificial reward (*dakshinâ*). The sacrificer gives, on account of a Soma sacrifice having been performed for him, (to the priests), a reward. Thus he makes him (the Soma) "the giver of food" (for the priests.) The word *râjinam* means sharpness of senses and (bodily) strength. He who has this knowledge will preserve up to the end of his life the unimpaired use of his senses and strength.

The Hotar repeats : *âgan deva* (4, 53, 7.) i. e. May the divine mover Savitar come ⁶ with the *Ritus* (i. e. seasons)! May he make prosperous our household, and bless us with children and nourishment! May he favour us (with gifts) at day and night (always)!

⁶ The Brâhmana as well as Sâyana refer the conjunctive *âgan* to Soma which is certainly not the case. In his commentary on the Sâmhita he refers it justly to Savitar (see vol. III. page 236, ed. M. Müller). No doubt the verse was originally intended for Savitar and not for Soma. The whole hymn whence the verse is taken is devoted to Savitar.

May he let us obtain children and wealth! "*ágan* means : he (the Soma) has come and is here by that time (after having been bought). The Ritus (seasons) are the royal brothers of the king Soma just as men have brothers. (By repeating this first pada) the Hotar makes him (the Soma) come with them (his brothers, the Ritus). By the words: "may he make prosperous" &c., he asks for a blessing. (By repeating the third pada) "may he favour us at day and night," he asks for a blessing for him (the sacrificer) at day and night. (By the fourth pada:) "may he let us," &c. he (also) asks for a blessing.

The Hotar repeats : *yá te dhámáni havishá* (1, 91, 19). i. e. "may all thy qualities which they honour (with prayers and with oblations) become manifest at (this) sacrifice everywhere! Enter, O Soma! (our) houses (the sacrificial hall) as an increaser of property (of cows), as a protector (from evil), as one who gives good children and does not hurt them (in any way)."

The words *gayasphána*, *prataraṇa*, *suvírah* mean : be an increaser and protector of our cattle. *Duryáh* means the premises (of the sacrificer) which are afraid of the king Soma having arrived. When the Hotar repeats this (last pada of the verse) he does it with a view to propitiate him (Soma). If the Hotar has thus propitiated him (the Soma), he neither kills the children nor the cattle of the sacrificer.

The Hotar concludes with the verse, addressed to Varuṇa : *imám dhiyam s'ikshamāṇasya deva* (8, 42, 3) i. e. "O divine ⁷ Varuṇa, instruct the pupil in understanding, performance and skill. May we ascend

⁷ The Soma stalks are to be tied up in a cloth, when they are brought to the sacrificial compound, the front part of which including the Ahavaniya, Dakshina and Gārhapatya fires is called, *Prāḡ-vaṁś'a* or *Prichāna-vaṁś'a*.

the ship for crossing safely all evil waters and land in safety (on the other shore)." Soma is in the power of the god Varuṇa, as long as he is tied up (in the cloth),⁷ and goes to the places of the *Prāgvaṁs'a*. When reciting this verse he thus makes the Soma prosper by means of his own deity (for as liquor he is *Vāruni*), and his own metre.⁸ The "pupil" (learner) is he who sacrifices, for he is learning. By the words "instruct in understanding, performance, and skill," he means, teach, O Varuṇa, strength (and) knowledge. The "ship" is the sacrifice. The ship is of "good passage." The black goat-skin is the "good passage," and speech the ship. By means of this verse the sacrificer thus ascends speech (as his ship) and sails in it up to the celestial world.

These eight verses which he repeats, are complete in form. What is complete in form, that is successful in the sacrifice, when the verse repeated alludes to the ceremony which is being performed.

Of these verses he repeats the first and last thrice; this makes twelve (in all). The year consists of twelve months, and Prajâpati is the year. He who has this knowledge succeeds by these verses which reside in Prajâpati. By repeating the first and last verses thrice he ties the two end knots of the sacrifice for fastening and tightening it in order to prevent it from slipping down.

14

One of the bullocks (which carry the cart on which the king Soma is seated) is to remain yoked, the other

⁸ This is Trishṭubh. According to another S'ākhâ, as Sây. says, this metre (very likely in the shape of a bird, as the Gâyatri is said to have assumed) went to heaven to abstract the Soma, and brought down the Dakshinâ (sacrificial reward), and the internal concentration of the vital powers (the so-called *tapas*). See Ait. Brâh. 3, 25.

to be unyoked. Then they should take down (from the cart) the king (Soma). Were they to take him down when both are let loose, they would bring him into the power of the manes (*pitarah*). Would they do so, when both are still yoked (to the cart), the sacrificer could not keep what he is possessed of, nor increase it; should he have any children, they would be scattered (everywhere, and consequently be lost for him). The bullock which is let loose, represents the children who are in the house, that one which remains yoked, the actions (ceremonies, and worldly pursuits). Those sacrificers who take the Soma down, whilst one of the bullocks is yoked and the other let loose, avail themselves of both actions, of acquiring property, and keeping what they have acquired.

The Devas and Asuras were fighting in these worlds. They fought in the eastern direction; there the Asuras defeated the Devas. They then fought in the southern direction, the Asuras defeated the Devas again. They then fought in the western direction; the Asuras defeated the Devas again. They fought in the northern direction, the Asuras defeated the Devas again. They then fought in the north-eastern direction⁹; there the Devas did not sustain defeat. This direction is *aparâjitâ*, i. e., unconquerable. Thence one should do work in this (north-eastern) direction, and have it done there; for such one (alone) is able to clear off his debts.¹⁰

The Devas said, it is on account of our having no king, that the Asuras defeat us. Let us elect a king.

⁹ It is called *âis'âni*, i. e., the direction of *is'ânah*, who is Siva.

¹⁰ According to the Brahmanical notions every man born is a debtor. His creditors are the gods, Rishis, the Pitaras, and men. His debt towards the Pitaras or manes, is cleared off by begetting a son. As long as he has begot no son, he is debtor to the manes. To clear his debts towards the gods by offering sacrifices to them, he must have some property. Any act required for the acquisition of anything, should be done in the north-eastern direction.

All consented. They elected Soma their king. Headed by the king Soma, they were victorious in all directions. He who brings the sacrifice is the king Soma. The Soma faces the eastern direction, when the priests put him (on the cart). By this means the sacrificer conquers the eastern direction. The priests turn the cart round in the southern direction. By this means he conquers the southern direction. They turn (the cart) towards the west; by this means he conquers the western direction. When the cart stands in the northern direction, they take (the Soma) off. By this means he conquers the northern direction. He who has this knowledge conquers all directions.

15

After the king Soma has arrived, the reception offering is prepared. For the king Soma comes to the premises of the sacrificer (as a guest). Thence the offering for receiving him as a guest (*atithi*) is called *Atithya-ishti*. Its Purodâś'a is made ready in nine potsherds (*i. e.*, the rice ball, making up the Purodâśsa is placed on nine potsherds). For there are nine vital airs (*prāṇāḥ*). (This offering is made) for making the vital airs (to the sacrifice) and for making them severally known. It belongs to Vishṇu; for Vishṇu is the sacrifice. By means of his own deity and his own metre¹¹ he makes the sacrifice successful. For all metres and Prishṭhas,¹²

¹¹ The Anuvākyā mantra is, *idaṁ Viṣṇur vichakrame* (1, 22, 17) and the Yājyā, *tad aśya priyam abhipātho* (1, 154, 5), See *As'val. Sr'* S. 4, 5. Of both verses Viṣṇu is the deity. The metre of the first verse is *Gāyatrī*, that of the second *Trishṭubh*. These two metres are regarded as the principal ones, comprising all the rest.

¹² A Prishṭha is a combination of two verses of the Sāmaveda. Some of the principal Sāmans are in the Trishṭubh or Gāyatrī metra. These two metres represent all others.

follow the king Soma, when he is bought (as his retinue). To all who follow a king (as his retinue) a reception is given.

When the king Soma has arrived, then they produce fire by friction. Agni being the animal of the gods, this rite of producing Agni (and throwing him into another fire) is equivalent to the slaughter of an ox or a cow which miscarries, which rite is always performed when a king or another man who deserves high honour¹³ is to be received.

16

The Adhvaryu (says to the Hotar) : repeat mantras for Agni who is being produced by friction.

The Hotar repeats a verse addressed to Savitar ; *abhi tvâ deva Savitar* (1, 24, 3). They ask : why does he repeat a verse addressed to Savitar for the Agni who is being produced ? (The answer is :) Savitar rules over all productions. Produced¹⁴ (themselves) by Savitar, they (are able) to produce Agni (by friction). Thence a verse addressed to Savitar is required.

He repeats a verse, addressed to *Dyâvâ-prithivî : mahî dyâuh prithivîcha na* (4, 56, 1.)

¹³ The term is *arhat*, a word well known chiefly to the students of Buddhism. Sâyana explains it by "a great Brâhman," or a Brâhman (in general). That cows were killed at the time of receiving a most distinguished guest, is stated in the Smritis. But, as Sâyana observes, (which entirely agrees with the opinions held now-a-days) this custom belongs to former Yugas (periods of the world). Thence the word : *goghna*, i. e. cow killer means in the more ancient Sanscrit books "a guest" : (See the commentators on Pânini 3, 4, 73) ; for the reception of a high guest was the death of the cow of the house.

¹⁴ Sâyana explains *prasûta* as "allowed, permitted." According to his opinion the meaning of the sentence is, "having been permitted by Savitâ to perform this ceremony, they perform it." *Prasava* is then "the permission for performing ceremonies." But I doubt whether this opinion is correct.

They ask : why does he repeat a verse addressed to *Dyâvâ prithivî* for Agni who is being produced (by friction) ? They answer : the gods caught him (once), when he was born, between heaven and earth (*dyâvâ-prithivî*) ; since that time he is kept there enclosed (by heaven and earth). Thence the Hotar repeats a verse addressed to *Dyâvâ-prithivî*.

He repeats a triplet of verses addressed to Agni in the Gâyatrî-metre : *trâm Agne pushkaiâd adhi* (6, 16, 13.) when Agni is being produced. Thus he makes him (Agni) prosper by his own deity (the verses are addressed to Agni) and his own metre (Gâyatrî). The words, *atharvâ niramanthata*,¹⁵ i. e. the fire-priest produced thee out (of the two wooden sticks by means of friction), are complete in form.

What is complete in form, (that is) when the verse which is repeated alludes to the ceremony which is being performed, that is successful in the sacrifice.

Should Agni not be born (the fire not be produced) or should it take a long time, then the *Rakshoghnî*¹⁶ verses, which are in the Gâyatrî metre are to be repeated : *Agne hañsi nyatrinam* (10, 118). These (verses) are intended for destroying the Rakshas (the evil-doers). For the Rakshas have seized him, if he is not born, or if his birth is delayed.

When Agni is born after the recital of the first or the second (and so on) of these (*Rakshoghnî* verses), then the Hotar has to repeat a verse appropriate to him, who has been born, by containing the term "born," *uta bruvantu jantva* (1, 74, 3.)

What is appropriate in the sacrifice, that is successful. He repeats : *â yañ hastēna khâdinam* (6, 16, 40).

¹⁵ They occur in the first verse of the triplet mentioned.

¹⁶ Verses calculated to kill the Rakshas who are preventing Agni from being born.

In this verse occurs the term "*hasta*, hand ;" for they rub him (out of two wooden sticks) by means of their hands. In it there further occurs : *s'is'ur-jâtaḥ*, i. e., a child born ; for, just as a child, he is first born. The word *na* (in *na bibhrati* of the verse) has with the gods the same meaning, as *om* (yes) with these (men). He repeats, *pra devaṃ devarītaye* (6, 16, 41). This verse is appropriate for Agni when he is being thrown into the Ahavaniya fire (after having come out of the two wooden sticks). The half verse *â sve yonâu nishîdatu* (which are contained in this verse) i. e., he may sit in his own house, means, that Agni (the Ahavaniya fire) is Agni's (who was just born by friction) proper place.

In the verse : *jâtam jâtavedasi*, (6, 16, 42) the one is *jâta* (the Agni produced by friction), the other *jâtavedâs* (the Ahavaniya fire). The words, *priyaṃ, s'is'ithu atithim* mean, Agni (the new born) is the beloved guest of the (other) Agni (the Ahavaniya). By the words, *syona â grihapatim*, he, the priest, places him into ease (by putting him into his proper place, the Ahavaniya fire). *Agninâgniḥ samidhyate* (1, 12, 6) is appropriate (when the new born Agni has been thrown into the Ahavaniya fire). In the verse : *tvāṃ hyagne agninâ vipro vipreṇa santsatâ* (8, 43, 14) the one *vipra* (wise) means one Agni, and the other *vipra* the other Agni ; the one *san* (being, existing) means the one, the other *san* in (*satâ*) the other Agni. The words, *sukhâ sukhyaḥ samidhyase* (at the end of the verse quoted) mean, this Agni is the friend of the (other) Agni.

In the verse : *tvāṃ marjayanta sukratum* (8, 73, 8) the words, *sveshu kshayeshu*, mean, this Agni is the other Agni's own residence.

With the verse, *yajnena yajnam ayajanta* (1, 164, 50) he concludes. By means of the sacrifice (the ideal omnipresent sacrifice) the gods thus per-

formed (the actual, visible) sacrifice. By having sacrificed Agni through Agni (having thrown the new born Agni into the Ahavaniya fire) the gods went to heaven. (In the remaining part of the verse) "these (producing fire, &c.) were the first rites; the great ones (the sacrificers) reached that heaven in which those gods who formerly performed the same rites reside" (1, 164, 50), the metres are the *sâdhyâ devâs*, i. e. the gods who (formerly) performed. They sacrificed Agni at the beginning by means of Agni, and went to heaven. There were the Adityas, and the Angiras. They sacrificed at the beginning Agni by means of Agni and went to heaven. The offering of the fire (Agni) is that offering which leads to heaven. Even if the performing priest is no proper Brahman ¹⁷ (in the strictest sense), or even pronounced to be an ill-reputed man, this sacrifice nevertheless goes up to the gods, and becomes not polluted by the contagion with a wicked man (as in this case the performing priest is). The oblation (of Agni in the Ahavaniya fire) of him who has this knowledge goes up to the gods; and does not become infected by the contagion with a wicked man.

The verses he repeats are thirteen in number; they are complete in form. If the form is complete and the verse alludes to the ceremony which is being performed, then the sacrifice is successful. Of these

¹⁷ The term in the original is, *abrâhmanokta*, i. e. who is declared to be no proper Brahman. According to Sây. there are in the Smritis six kinds of men mentioned who are strictly speaking not capable of the Brahmanship, though they are Brâhmanas by birth, viz. the servant of a king, a merchant (seller and buyer); the *bahuyâji*, he who performs many sacrifices (for the sake of gain only); the *as'râuta-yâjaka*, i. e. he who being properly appointed for the performance of the great (S'râuta) sacrifices performs only the less important domestic rites (*smârta-karmâni*); the *grâmayâji*, i. e. he who performs out of covetousness alone sacrifices for all inhabitants of a village or town qualified or disqualified; the *brahmabandhu*, i. e. he who performs the daily religious duties neither before sunrise nor sunset,

verses he repeats the first and the last thrice; this makes seventeen. For Prajâpati is seventeen fold, comprising such a year as consists of twelve months and five seasons. Prajâpati is the year.

He who has such a knowledge prospers by these verses which reside in Prajâpati. By repeating thrice the first and last verses he ties both the knots of the sacrifice to fasten and tighten it, and prevent it from slipping down.

17

(The remaining rites of the *Atithi-ishti*,¹⁸ after the ceremony of producing fire by friction is finished).

The two Puro-anuvâkyâs for both portions of melted butter¹⁹ (which are to be offered) are, *samidhâ gnim duvasyata* (8, 44, 1), and, *âpyâyasva sametu* (1, 91, 16.) These two verses are complete in form; for they contain an allusion to guests.²⁰ When the verse (which is repeated) alludes to the ceremony which is being performed, then the form is complete, and (consequently) the sacrifice successful. The verse (8, 44, 1) alluding to the guest (*atithi*) belongs to Agni, whilst the verse, addressed to Soma (1, 91, 16) does not contain the word "guest." If there were a verse addressed to Soma, containing the word "guest," such one should always be used. But notwithstanding (there being no such verse) the verse mentioned (1, 91, 16) refers to a guest, for it contains the term "being fattened;" for, when one feeds a guest

¹⁸ See the Taittirîya Sâmhita 1,2,10, and Sây.'s commentary on it, vol. i., pp. 370—384, ed. Cowell. As'val S'râuta S. 4, 5.

¹⁹ These two parts are the so-called *chakshuhi*, i. e., eyes of the *Ishti*, which always precede the principal offering, consisting of *Purodâs'a*.

²⁰ In the words of the second pada of *samidhâ gnim*, viz. *ghritari bodhayata atithim*, refresh the guest with clarified butter drops!

(well) then he grows fat, as it were. The Yâjyâ mantra for both, Agni and Soma, commences with *jushânâh*.²¹ The Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ mantras (for the principal offering consisting of *Purodâs'a*) are *idoâm Vishnu*²² *richakrame* (1, 22, 17) and *tad asya priyam abhi jâtho* (1, 154, 5). Both verses are addressed to Vishnu. Having repeated as Anuvâkyâ a verse with three padas he uses as Yâjyâ one consisting of four padas; thus seven padas are obtained.

For the ceremony of receiving a guest (*âtithyam* = *atithi-ishṭi*) is the head of the sacrifice. There are seven vital airs in the head. By this ceremony the Hotar thus puts the seven vital airs in the head (of the sacrificer).

The two Sâmyâjyâ mantras, required at the *Svishtakṛit* are: *hotâram chitraratham* (10, 1, 5), and *p'ra prâyam agnir* (7, 8, 4). Both verses are complete in form; for in both the word *atithi*²³, a guest (referring to Agni's reception as a guest), occurs. The success of the sacrifice depends on the completeness of the form; i. e. that the mantra (which is repeated) alludes to the ceremony which is being performed. Both Sâmyâjyas (used at the *Svishtakṛit* of the *Atithi-ishṭi*) are in the *Trishtubh* metre, for getting possession of Indra's powers (for Indra is *Trishtubh*). The ceremony ends here with the eating of the sacrificial food.²⁴ The gods having (once) rested

²¹ *Jushânô agnir âjyasya vetu; jushânô Soma âjyasya vetu*: may Agni pleased eat the melted butter, &c.

²² The *Purodâs'a* is given to *Vishnu* who is the chief deity of this *Isṭi*.

²³ In the last pada of the first mantra there occur the words *agnim atithim janânâm*, and also in the last pada of the second the words *daivyo atithih*, the heavenly guest.

²⁴ That is to say, the ceremonies, which in the usual course of the *Isṭi* follow the eating of the sacrificial food, such as the *Annyâjya*, the *Sûktarâk*, *S'anyurâk*, *Putnîrânyâja* and *Saṁsthita Jajâ*, are left out on the occasion of the *Atithya-ishṭi*.

satisfied with the Atithya-ishti ending by the eating of the sacrificial food (on the part of the sacrificer and the priests), this Ishti is to end with the eating of the sacrificial food (no further ceremonies being required).

They offer only the *Prayâjas*²⁵ at this (Ishti), but not the *Anuyâjas*. The *Prayâjas*, as well as the *Anuyâjas* are the vital airs. The airs which are in the head are the *Prayâjas*, whilst those in the lower parts of the body are the *Anuyâjas*. He who should offer the *Anuyâjas* at this (Ishti) is just like a man who after having cut off the vital airs (residing in the lower parts of the body) wishes to put them in the head. That would be superfluity,²⁶ were all the vital airs, those of the head as well as those of the lower parts of the body, to be found at the same place (viz. in the head). If they therefore offer at this (Ishti) only the *Prayâjas* without *Anuyâjas*, then the wish which one entertains at the offering of the *Anuyâjas* becomes also fulfilled (for the offering of the *Anuyâjas* on this occasion would be a mistake).

FOURTH CHAPTER.

(The *Pravargya* Ceremony.)

18

The sacrifice went away from the gods (saying), I shall not be your food. The gods said: do not go; thou alone shalt be our food. The gods then killed

²⁵ They precede the principal offering, which consists of *Purodâś'a*.

²⁶ This is a mistake in the sacrifice which is to be propitiated.

¹ The *Pravargya* ceremony lasts for three days, and is always performed twice a day, in the forenoon and afternoon. It precedes the animal and Soma sacrifices. For without having undergone it, no one is allowed to take part in the solemn Soma feast prepared for the

it. When it had been taken asunder (cut into pieces) by them, it was found not to be sufficient (to satisfy their appetite). The gods said: this sacrifice after having been taken asunder, will certainly not be sufficient for us. Well, let us dress (and fill up) this sacrifice. After having dressed it, they said to the As'vins, cure this sacrifice; for the As'vins are the two physicians of the gods, they are the two Adhvar-

gods. It is a preparatory rite, just as the Dikshâ, and is intended for providing the sacrificer with a heavenly body, with which alone he is permitted to enter the residence of the gods. That the gods do not receive mortals at their residence when arriving in their very bodies, one may learn from the amusing story of the king *Tris'anku* as reported in the *Râmâyana* (1, 57-60). For the performance of this important ceremony extensive preparations are to be made by the Adhvaryu and his assistant, the Pratiprasthâtar. All the vessels and implements required are brought to the spot and placed at the left side of the *Gârhapatya* fire. The chief implements are: an earthen vessel of a peculiar form, called *Mahāvira* or *gharma* (i. e. heat, or heated substance, for it is to be heated), a seat (*āsandi*) to sit on, two wooden pieces for lifting the *Mahāvira* pot (called *śapha*), two shovels for charcoal (*dhṛishṭi*), one very large wooden spoon (*Upayamani*) from which the sacrificer drinks milk (this forms part of the ceremony), three fans (*dhavitra*), six shavings from the *Udumbara* tree as fuel, thirteen sticks, to be laid round the *Mahāvira* vessel (*paridhi*), two metal blades, one of gold and one of silver (called *svarnaṇarajatâu rukmâu*). A cow and a female sheep are to be kept in readiness. Two bunches of kus'a grass are prepared, and tied in the midst. They are called *Veda*, and resemble very much the *Baresma* (Barsom) of the Parsis, which is also tied together by means of a reed (*aiicyâonhanem*).

The *Mahāvira* is first put on the *Vedi*. Then the Adhvaryu makes a circle of clay, in which afterwards the *Mahāvira* is put. This ring is called *khara*, i. e. ass, for earth is always carried on the back of donkeys to the sacrificial compound. After the priests have repeated the mantras required for propitiation (*śānti*) *namo vâche*, &c. the *Mahāvira* is taken from the *Vedi* and placed in that earthen ring (*khara*). Wooden sticks are put around it along with burning coals, and also fire is put in the *khara* just below the *Mahāvira*, in order to make it hot. The fire is blown by three little fans which serve as bellows. The silver blade is put below, the gold blade above the *Mahāvira*. Whilst the empty vessel is being heated, the Hotar repeats the first series of mantras, called the *pūrva patala*. After the vessel has been made quite hot, it is lifted up by means of the two *Śaphas*. The cow then is called,

yus ² (sacred cooks). Thence two Adhvaryu priests provide for all the implements required for the Pravargya vessel (gharma). After having done so, they say, "Brahma !³ we shall perform the Pravargya ceremony. Hotar ! repeat the appropriate mantras !"

19 .

The Hotar begins with *brahma jagnānam prathamam* (Vāj. S. 13, 5. As'val. S'. 4, 6). In this mantra *Brahma* is Bṛhaspati (the teacher of the gods) ; by means of *Brahma* (i.e. the Brahmans) the Hotar thus cures the Pravargya man (the mystical personage, called "sacrifice" which had been torn to pieces by the gods). By repeating the mantra, *iyam pitre rāshtrī* (As'val. S'. S. 4, 6), the Hotar puts speech in the Pravargya man; for by *rāshtrī*, i. e. queen, speech is to be understood.

The verse, *mahān mahī astabhāyad* (As'val. S'. S. 4, 6), is addressed to Brahmanaspati. *Brahma* is Bṛhaspati ; by means of *Brahma* the priest thus cures the Pravargya man.

tied by the Adhvaryu with a cord, and milked. The milk is put on the left side of the Vedī, and then under recital of the mantra, *ā das'abhir*, poured in the Mahāvira. Then the milk of a goat whose kid is dead is taken, and mixed with that of the cow in the vessel. After this has been done, the contents of the Mahāvira are thrown into the Ahavaniya fire. The sacrificer drinks milk from a large wooden spoon (Upayamani) which has been first smelled by the Adhvaryu. The second series of mantras, the so-called *uttara pātala*, is repeated when the cow is milked and her milk poured in the Mahāvira. The whole ceremony has been witnessed by me.

² Viz. the properly so-called Adhvaryu with his constant assistant *Pratiprasthātā*.

³ The *Brahma* priest, i. e. the president of the sacrifice, is here informed, that the priests are going to perform the Pravargya ceremony. The Hotar receives at the same time orders to repeat the appropriate mantras. The intimation to the *Brahma* priest as well as the order to the Hotar are given by the *Adhvaryu* and the *Pratiprasthātā*, called the two Adhvaryus.

The verse addressed to Savitar is, *abhiyam devam savitāram* (Vâj. S. 4, 25. As'val. S. S. 4, 6). Savitar is the vital air ; thus the Hotar puts the vital air in this Pravargya man.

By the verse, *saṁśīdasva mahān asi* (1, 36, 9), they make him (the Pravargya man) sit down.⁴

The verse: *aṁjanti yam prathayanto* (5, 43, 7), is appropriate to the ceremony of anointing (the Pravargya vessel with melted butter). What is appropriate in the sacrifice that is successful.

Of the following mantras, *patangam aktan asurasya* (10, 177, 1), *yo no sanutyo abhidāsad* (6, 5, 4), *bharā no agne sumanā upetau* (3, 18, 1), the first as well as the second verse⁵) are appropriate.

The five verses required for killing the Rakshas, commence with, *kriṣṇushva pājah prasitim* (4, 4, 1-5).

Now follow four single verses: ⁶

Pari tvā girvano gira (1, 10, 12);

Adhi dvayor adadhā ukthyam (1, 83, 3);

S'ukram te anyad yajatam (6, 58, 1);

Apas'yan gopām anipadyamānam (10, 177, 3).

All these verses (if counted) amount to twenty-one. This (sacrificial) man is twenty-one fold; for he has ten fingers on his hands and ten on his feet, and the soul is reckoned as the twenty-first. He (thus) prepares the soul as the twenty-first (part).

⁴ The Adhvaryus put the Pravargya vessel, the so-called *Mahāvīra* in an earthen ring called *Khara*.

⁵ That is to say: of the three mantras mentioned, always that one which immediately follows them in the *Saṁhitā*, is to be repeated along with them. For instance, of 10, 177, 1, (*patangam aklam*, &c.) is the 2nd verse to be also repeated.

⁶ *Ēkapātinyah*. An *ēkapātini* is such a mantra which is taken single, and not followed by any other verse which comes immediately after it in the *Saṁhitā*. The term is here used to mark a distinction between: *dve*, i. e. two verses, and *pañcha*, i. e. five verses, which follow one another in the *Saṁhitā*.

(Now follow) nine Pâvamâni-verses (dedicated to the purification of the Soma juice) beginning with, *srakee drapsasya dhamatah* (9, 73, 1). There are nine vital airs. By repeating these (verses) the Hotar puts the vital airs in him (the Pravargya man). (Now he repeats) *ayam venas' chodayat* ⁷ (10, 123, 1). (When repeating this mantra, the Hotar points, when pronouncing the word *ayam*, i. e. this, to the navel). "This" (the navel) is meant by *venas* ; for some vital airs are circulating (*venanti*) above the navel, others below it. On account of this vital air (the life) taking its origin from the navel, *venas* (circulation, from *ven* to circulate) means "navel." By repeating this mantra the Hotar puts life in this (Pravargya man).

(Now he repeats the verses), *pavitram te ritatam* (9, 83, 1), *tapash pavitram ritatam* (9, 83, 2), and, *viyat pavitram dhishanâ atanvata*. On account of their containing the word "*pavitram*" (pure), the vital airs are purified (when these mantras are recited over them). These are the vital airs of the lower part of the body presiding over the semen, urine, and excrements. (By repeating these three verses) he puts these vital airs in this (Pravargya man.)

(He now repeats) a hymn, addressed to *Brahmanaspati*.⁸ *Ganânâm trâ ganapatim harâmahe* (2, 23.) Brahma is Bṛihaspati; by means of Brahma he thus cures him (the sacrificial man, who had been torn to pieces). The verses beginning with *prathas'*

⁷ According to *Sâyana* this verse is taken from another *Sâkhâ*.

⁸ In the 3rd pada of the first verse, the name "*brahmaraspati*" is mentioned.

cha yasiya saprathas'cha nâma (10, 181, 1-3) are the three *Gharmanu*⁹ mantras; by repeating them the Hotar provides the Pravargya man with a body, and a form. (For in the fourth pada of the first of these verses), there is said: "Vasishtha brought the Rathantara Sâma," and (in the last half verse of the second Gharmanu mantra is said), "Bharadvâja made the Brihat Sâma out of Agni."¹⁰ By repeating these mantras the Hotar provides the Pravargya man with the Rathantara and Brihat-Sâmans (required for its prosperity).

(By repeating) three verses (of the hymn) *apas'yân tvâ manasû chikitânâ* (10, 183, 1), the Rishi of which is *Prajâvân*, the son of *Prajâpati* (the Lord of creatures), he provides him with offspring.¹¹

(Now the Hotar repeats) nine verses in different metres, commencing with *hâ rûdhad dhotrâ* (1, 120, 1-9).

(These different metres represent the difference in magnitude and expansion of the extremities of the belly of the sacrificial man). For the extremities of the (mystical) sacrificial body (to be restored by means of the Pravargya ceremony) vary as to magnitude and largeness; some are rather thin, others are rather big.

Thence are verses of various metres required (for the verses represent the extremities of the body). By means of these verses (the Rishi) *Kakshivân*

⁹ This means, those mantras the recital of which is calculated to give the new body which is to be made in the Pravargya vessel (the Gharmanu) the proper shape.

¹⁰ The Rishi of the Rathantara Sâma: *abhi tvâ s'ûra nonumoh* (7, 32, 22.) is Vasishtha, and that of the Brihat Sâma: *tvâm iddhi havâmahe* (6, 46, 1.) is Bharadvâja.

¹¹ The Hotar when repeating the first of these verses, looks at the sacrificer, when repeating the second, at the sacrificer's wife, when the third, at himself.

went to the beloved residence of the As'vins. He conquered the highest heaven. He who has this knowledge goes up to the beloved house of the As'vins, and conquers the highest heaven.

(Now he repeats) the hymn: *Abhâty agnir ushasâm* (5, 76.) The words: *pîpivâñsam as'vinâ gharmam achha* (the fourth pada of the first verse of the hymn mentioned) are appropriate¹² to the ceremony. What is appropriate at the sacrifice that is successful. This hymn is in the Trishtubh metre, for Trishtubh is strength; by this means he puts strength in this (Pravargya man).

He repeats the hymn: *grāvaṇeva tad id artham jarethe* (2, 39). In this hymn there being expressions like, *akshî iva* "as two eyes" (2, 39, 5), *karnāv iva* "as two ears," *nâsa iva* "as a nose" (2, 39, 6), he puts in this way, by enumerating the limbs of the body, the senses in this (Pravargya man.) This hymn is in the Trishtubh metre; for Trishtubh is strength. In this way he puts strength in this (Pravargya man).

He repeats the hymn: *ile dyāvâprithirî* (1, 112). (The words in the second pada:) *gharmam surucham* are appropriate.¹³ This hymn is in the Jagatî metre; cattle is of the same (Jagatî) nature. Thus he provides this (Pravargya man) with cattle. By the words: "what assistance you (As'vinâ) have rendered such and such one" (which occur in every verse of the hymn mentioned), he provides this (Pravargya man) with all those wishes (and their fulfilment) which the As'vins in this hymn are said to have deemed proper to fulfil.

¹² The word "*gharma*," which is a name of the Pravargya vessel, is mentioned in it.

¹³ For the word "*gharma*" (the Pravargya vessel) is mentioned in it.

In repeating this hymn the priest thus makes this (Pravargya man) thrive by means of those desires (including their satisfaction).

He repeats the *ruchitavatī*, i. e. the verse whose characteristic the word "*ruch*," to shine, is: *arúruchad ushasah priś'nir* (9, 83, 3). In this way he provides this (Pravargya man) with splendour.

With the verse, *dyubhir aktūbhīḥ paripâtam* (1, 112, 25), he concludes (the ceremony). (In repeating this verse, the words of which) *arishṭebhir prithivīnta dyáuḥ* (contain a prayer for prosperity) he makes thus this Pravargya man thrive, granting him all that is wished for (in the verse mentioned). Now is (completed) the first part of the mantra collection (required at the Pravargya ceremony).

22

The second part of the mantra collection ¹³ (required at the Pravargya ceremony) is as follows :—

- 1, *Upahvaye sudughâm dhenum* (1, 164, 26).
- 2, *Himṅkrinvatī vasupatnī* (1, 164, 27).
- 3, *Abhi tvā dēva Savitah* (1, 24, 3).
- 4, *Samī vatsann amātriḥhīḥ* (9, 104, 2).
- 5, *Saṁvatsa ira mātṛiḥhīḥ* (9, 105, 2).
- 6, *Yaste stanah ś'as'ayo* (1, 164, 49).
- 7, *Gaur amīmed anuvatsam* (1, 164, 28).
- 8, *Namas'd upasīdatam* (9, 11, 6).
- 9, *Saṁjanānā upasīdan* (1, 72, 5).
- 10, *A das'abhir* (8, 61, 8).
- 11, *Duhanti saptaīkân* (8, 61, 7).
- 12, *Samiddho Agnir As'vinā* (*As'val.* 4, 7).

¹³ During the recital of the first part of the Pravargya mantras, the vessel had been made only hot; now milk, butter, &c. is to be poured into it. A cow is brought to the spot, which is to be milked by the Adhvaryu. To this ceremony the first mantra of the second part, "I call the cow yielding good milk," refers.

- 13, *Samiddho Agnir vṛishayā* (*As'val.* 4, 7).
- 14, *Tad u prayakshatamam* (1, 62, 6).
- 15, *Atmanvan nabho duhyate* (9, 74, 4).
- 16, *Uttishṭha Brahamanaspate* (1, 40, 1).
- 17, *Adhukshat pipyushim isham* (8, 61, 16).
- 18, *Upadrava payusā*, (*As'val.* 4, 7).
- 19, *A sute simchata s'riyam* (8, 61, 13).
- 20, *Anúnam as'vinor* (8, 9, 7).
- 21, *Sam u tye mahatir apah* (8, 7, 22).

These twenty-one verses are appropriate. What is appropriate at a sacrifice, that is successful.

The Hotar when standing behind (the others)¹⁴ repeats *ud u shya devah Savitā hiranyayā* (6, 71, 1). When going forward, he repeats, *praitu Brahmanaspati* (1, 40, 3.) When looking at the *Khara* (the earthen ring, in which the Pravargya vessel is placed), he repeats: *Gandharva itthā* (9, 83, 4). When repeating *nāhe suparṇam upa yat* (9, 85, 11), he takes his seat. By the two mantras, *tapto vām gharma nakshati svahotā* (Atharv. 7, 73, 5. *As'v.* 4, 7), and *ubhā pibatam* (1, 46, 15) the Hotar sacrifices to the forenoon (the deity of the forenoon). After the formula: Agni eat! he pronounces *Vaushat!* which is in lieu of the *Svishtakrit*.

By the mantras, *yad usriyāsu srāhutam* (Atharv. 7, 73, 4. *As'v.* 4, 7.), and, *asya pibatam As'vinā* (8, 5, 14), he sacrifices for the afternoon. After the formula, Agni eat! he pronounces *Vaushat!* which is in lieu of the *Svishtakrit*. They take, for making *Svishtakrit*, parts of three offerings, viz. Soma juice (contained in the stalks), the things thrown in the Pravargya vessel (milk, butter, etc.), and hot wheys. When the Hotar (after having repeated the two mantras, above mentioned, along with the formula,

¹⁴ He stands behind the other priests, when the Pravargya vessel is taken away.

Agni eat !) pronounces the formula *Vaushat !* then thus the omission of "*Agni Svishṭakrit*" is replaced.¹⁵

The Brahma priest mutters (makes *japa*), *âśâ dakshinûsad* (As'v. 4, 7.)

(After the offering has been given to the fire) the Hotar repeats the following (seven) verses: *svâhâkri-taḥ s'uchir deveshu* (Atharv. 7, 73, 3. As'v 4, 7.); *samudrâd ūrmim udiyarti veno* (10, 123, 2); *drapsaḥ samudram abhi* (10, 123, 8); *sakhe sakhâyam* (4, 1, 3); *ûrdhva ū shu na* (1, 36, 13); *ûrdhvo naḥ pâhi* (1, 36, 14); *taṁ ghem itthâ* (8, 58, 17). These verses are appropriate. What is appropriate at the sacrifice, that is successful.

By the mantra, *pâraka s'oche tara* (3, 2, 6), the Hotar wants to eat. When eating it, he says: "let us eat the (remainder of the) offering which has been offered, of the sweet offering which has been thrown into the most brightly blazing (*indratama*) fire ! (Let us eat) of thee, O divine gharma (the contents of the Pravargya vessel) which art full of honey, full of sap, full of food, and quite hot (*angirasvat*¹⁶). Praise to thee (O gharma !) ; do me no harm !"

When the Pravargya vessel is put down then the Hotar repeats these two mantras, *s'yeno na yonim sadanam* (9, 71, 6), and *âyasmin sapta Vâsavaḥ* (As'val. 4, 7). In whatever (part of the) day (forenoon or afternoon), they are about to take off (the Pravargya vessel from its place), he repeats the mantra, *havir havishmo mahi* (9, 83, 5). With the verse, *sûyavasâd bhagavatî* (1, 164, 40), he concludes (the ceremony).

¹⁵ *Anantar-iti* means "what has not gone into"=what is omitted.

¹⁶ The word certainly has here no reference to the Angiras, the celebrated Rishis. One of the characteristics of the Gharma food is that it is very hot. This is expressed here. *Angiras* had no doubt originally the same meaning as *angâra*.

The Gharma (ceremony) represents the cohabitation of the gods. The *Gharma* vessel is the penis ; the two handles (placed underneath, to lift it) are the two testicles, the *Upayamaní* ¹⁷ the thighs. The milk (in the vessel) is the seed. This seed (in the shape of milk) is poured in Agni as the womb of the gods for production. For Agni is the womb of the gods.

He who knowing this, sacrifices according to this rite (*yajnakratu*), is born (anew) from the womb of Agni and the offerings, and participates in the nature of the Rik, Yajus, and Sâman, the Veda ¹⁸ (sacred knowledge), the Brahma (sacred element), and immortality, and is absorbed in the deity.

23

(*Upasad.*)

The Devas and Asuras were fighting in these worlds. The Asuras made these worlds fortified castles, just as the strongest and most powerful (kings) do. Thus they made the earth an iron castle, the air a silver, the sky a golden castle. Thus they made these worlds castles. The Devas said, these Asuras have made these worlds castles ; let us thus make other worlds in opposition to these castles. They made out of the earth in opposition (to the iron castle of the Asuras) a sitting room ¹⁹ (*sadas*), out

¹⁷ A large wooden spoon, from which the sacrificer drinks milk.

¹⁸ Sâyaṇa here understands by Veda the Atharvaveda, or all the Vedas collectively. Brahma is according to him *Hiranyagarbha* (the universal soul), and *amrita* the supreme soul. But it is very doubtful whether these interpretations are right. By "Veda" certainly the Atharva Veda cannot be meant ; for it was not recognized as a sacred book at the time of the composition of the Brâhmanas.

¹⁹ A place near the so-called *Uttarâ Vēdi* which is outside that one

of the air a fire-place, (*âgnîdhriya*), and out of the sky two repositories for food (*havirdhâna*). Such they made these worlds in opposition to the castles (into which the three worlds had been transformed by the Asuras). The gods said, Let us perform the burnt offerings called Upasads ²⁰ (*i. e.* besieging). For by means of an *upasad*, *i. e.* besieging, they conquer a large (fortified) town. Thus they did. When they performed the first Upasad, they drove by it them (the Asuras) out from this world (the earth). By the performance of the second, they drove them out of the air, and by the performance of the third, out of the sky. Thus they were driven out of these worlds. The Asuras driven out of these (three) worlds, repaired to the Ritus (seasons). The gods said, Let us perform the Upasads. Thus they did.

These Upasads being three, they performed each twice ; (thus) they became six. There are six Ritus (seasons) ; thus they drove them (the Asuras) out of the Ritus. The Asuras driven out of the Ritus, repaired to the months. The Devas said, Let us perform the Upasads. Thus they did. The Upasads being six, Let us perform each twice, that makes twelve. There are twelve months. They drove them out of the months. The Asuras driven out of the months repaired to the half months. The Devas said, Let us perform the Upasads. Thus they did. The Upasads being twelve, they performed each twice : that makes twenty-four. There are twenty-four half months. They turned them (the Asuras) out of the half months. The Asuras, turned out of

appropriated for the performance of the *Ishtis*. The latter place is called *Prâchîna rañś'a*. This *śadaś* is the sitting room for the king Soma after his removal from the *Prâchîna rañś'a*.

²⁰ There is throughout this chapter a pun between the two meanings of *upasad* "siege," and, a certain ceremony, observable.

the half months, repaired to Day and Night (*ahorâtra*). The Devas said, Let us perform the Upasads. Thus they did. By means of the Upasad which they performed for the first part of the day, they turned them out of day, and by means of that which they performed for the second part of the day, they turned them out of night. Thus they disappeared from both, day and night. Thence the first Upasad is to be performed during the first part of the day, and the second, during the second part. By doing so the sacrificer leaves only so much space to his enemy (as there is between the junction of day and night.)

24

The Upasads are the goddesses of victory (*jīṭayah*). For by means of them the gods gained a complete victory destroying all their enemies. He who has such a knowledge gains a victory destroying all his enemies. All the victories which the gods gained in these (three) worlds, or in the Ritus (seasons), or in the months, or the half months, or in day and night, will he (also) gain who has such a knowledge.

(*The Tānūnaptram* ²¹ ceremony, or solemn oath taken by the priests).

The Devas were afraid, surmising the Asuras might become aware of their being disunited, and seize

²¹ The Tānūnaptram ceremony which is alluded to and commented on in this paragraph, is to take place immediately after the *Atithya-īshṭi* is finished, and not, as it might appear from this passage, after the Upasad. It is a solemn oath taken by the sacrificer and all the officiating priests pledging themselves mutually not to injure one another. It is chiefly considered as a safeguard for the sacrificer who is, as it were, entirely given up to the hands of the priests. They are believed to have the power of destroying him, or cheating him out of what he is sacrificing for, by not performing the ceremonies required in the proper, but in a wrong way. This oath is taken in the following way: The Adhvaryu takes one of the large sacrificial spoons, called *Dhruvā*, and puts melted butter

their reign. They marched out in several divisions and deliberated. Agni marched out with the Vasus, and deliberated. Indra did so with the Rudras; Varuṇa with the Adityas; and Brihaspati with the Visve Devas. Thus all, having severally marched out, deliberated. They said, "Well, let us put these our dearest bodies ²² in the house of Varuṇa the king, (i. e., water); he among us who should out of greediness transgress this (oath, not to do any thing which might injure the sacrificer), he shall no more be joined with them." ²³

in it. He then takes a vessel (*Kaṁśā*, a goblet) into which, after having placed it on the Vēdi, he puts by means of a *Sruva* the melted butter contained in the *Dhruvā*. He puts five times the *Sruva* in the *Dhruvā* and each time after a piece of melted butter having been taken out, a *Yajus* (sacrificial formula) is repeated, viz : *āpataye tvā grihṇāmi*; *paripataye tvā grihṇāmi*; *tānūnaptre tvā grihṇāmi*; *s'ākṣarāya tvā grihṇāmi*; *śakmann oṣishthāya tvā grihṇāmi* (see Black Yajurveda 1, 2, 10, 2.; Vājasaneyā-Saṁh. 5, 5, where *grihṇāmi* and *tvā* are only put once). All priests with the sacrificer now touch the vessel (*Kaṁśā*) in which the *ājya* or melted butter thus taken out of the *Dhruvā* had been put. They may touch however the *ājya* (melted butter) by means of a stalk of Kus'a grass. When touching the butter, they all repeat the formula : *anādhriṣṭam asi*, &c. (Bl. Y. 1, 2, 10, 2.) "thou art inviolable." All the seven Hotars then put their hands in the *madantī*, a copper vessel, which is filled with water. This latter ceremony, only performed by the Hotars, is regarded as the symbolical deposition of the priests' own bodies in the "house of Varuṇa," which is only a poetical expression for the copper vessel filled with water.

As to the name *tānūnaptram* one is induced to refer it to *tanūnapāt*, a name of Agni, by which he is invoked in the *Prayājas* and which occurs along with others at this very ceremony. But I doubt whether the name *tānūnaptram* has here anything to do with *Agni tanūnapāt*. The latter word means only, one's own son, or one's own relative. By taking this solemn oath the sacrificer and the officiating priests come as it were into the closest contact with one another, bound by ties as strong as family ties. The term, therefore, means only : contracting of the closest relationship, brotherhood.

²² Sāy. understands by this expression "wife and children." But this interpretation is doubtful to me.

²³ This is the formula of the oath, which is very ancient in language, as the forms : *Saṁgacchatāi*, 3rd pers. sing., conjunct., middle voice, and, *bhaviṣhād*, conjunct. of the aorist, clearly prove.

They put their bodies in the house of Varuṇa. This putting of their bodies in the house of Varuṇa, the king, became their *Tānūnaptram* (joining of bodies). Thence they say: none of those joined together by the *tānūnaptram* ceremony is to be injured. Thence the Asuras could not conquer their (the gods,) empire (for they all had been made inviolable by this ceremony).

25

The Atithya-ishti is the very head of the sacrifice (the sacrificial personage); the Upasads are his neck. The two stalks of Kusa grass (held by the Hotar) are of the same length; for head and neck are equal.

The gods made the Upasads as an arrow (the upasad ceremony served them as an arrow); Agni was its shaft, Soma its steel, Viṣṇu its point, and Varuṇa its feathers. The gods holding this arrow represented by the Ajya (at the Upasad ceremony) discharged it, and breaking with it the castles of the Asuras, entered them. For these (deities, Agni and so on) are in the Ajya offering. At first he (the sacrificer) undergoes the religious ceremony of drinking (milk) coming from four nipples (of the cow),²⁴ for the arrow in the Upasads consists of four parts, viz. shaft, steel, point, and feathers. He (subsequently) undergoes the religious ceremony of drinking what comes from three nipples. For the arrow in the Upasads consists of three parts, viz. shaft, steel, and point. He undergoes the religious ceremony of drinking what comes from two nipples. For the arrow in the Upasads consists of two parts, viz. shaft and point. He undergoes the religious ceremony of drinking what comes from one nipple (alone). For in the Upasads there is only "one" arrow mentioned (as

²⁴ See Black Yajurveda, ed. Cowell, 1, p. 400.

a unit). By means of one alone (*i. e.* by co-operation of all its parts) effect is produced. The worlds which are above are extended²⁵ and those which were below, contracted. The priest (in performing this ceremony) commences by that number of nipples (four) which represents the larger worlds, and proceeds to those which represent the smaller ones.²⁶ (That is done) for conquering these worlds.

(Now the *Sâmidhêni* verses for the forenoon and afternoon *Upasad* ceremonies are mentioned).²⁷

Upasadyâya mîlhushe (7, 15, 1-3), *Imâm me Agne samidham* (2, 6, 1-3). Three *Sâmidhêni* verses are to be repeated each time (the first set in the forenoon and the second in the afternoon). They are complete in form. When the form is complete, and the verse which is recited alludes to the ceremony which is being performed, then the sacrifice is successful. For *Anuvâkyâs* and *Yâjyâs*, *Jaghnivati* verses (such verses, as contain derivatives of the root *han* to kill) ought to be used. These are: *agnir vṛitrâni jāmghanat* (6, 16, 34); *ya agra iva śaryahâ* (6, 16, 39); *tvaṁ somâsi satpatiḥ* (1, 91, 5); *gayas-phânô umivaha* (1, 91, 12.); *idam Vishṇur vichakrame* (1, 22, 17.); *trīṇi padû vichakrame* (1, 22, 8).²⁸ (This is the order for the forenoon ceremony). For the afternoon ceremony he inverts the order of these verses (so as to make the *Yâjyâ* of

²⁵ The highest world is *Satyaloḥa* which is the largest of all; *Dyuloḥa* is smaller; *Antariksha loka* and *Bhûrloka* are successively smaller still.

²⁶ That is to say, he milks on the first day four nipples, on the second three, and on the third two and one.

²⁷ After some preliminary remarks on the importance and signification of the *Upasad* ceremony, the author goes on to set forth the duties of the *Hotar* when performing the *Upasad*, which has all the characteristics of a common *Ishti*.

²⁸ The respective deities of these *Anuvâkyâs* and *Yâjyâs* are: *Agni*, *Soma*, and *Vishṇu*.

the forenoon Anuvâkyâ in the afternoon, and *vice versâ*). By means of these Upasads the Devas defeated (the Asuras), and breaking down their castles, entered them.

In performing the Upasad ceremony he should use verses in the same metre (for all the Ahutis), not such ones as are in different metres. When the Hotar uses different metres, then he produces the king's evil on the necks (of the sacrificers). Thus the Hotar has it in his power to produce diseases. Thence the mantras (for the chief deities at the *Upasad ishṭi*) should be always of the same metre, not of different metres.

Upâviḥ, the son of *Janaśrutâ*, gave once (when asked) about a Brâhman who performed the Upasads, "whence the face of an ugly looking S'rotriya (sacrificial priest) is to be accounted for," the answer, that the Upasad offerings of melted butter are put as a face over the throat (so as to make it unusually big).

26

(Neither Prayâjas nor Anuyâjas are to be used at the Upasad Ishṭi).

The Prayâjas as well as the Anuyâjas are the armour of the gods. (The Upasad ishṭi) is to be performed without both, in order to sharpen the arrow for preventing it from recoiling.

The Hotar repeats the mantras (at this occasion) only after having overstepped (the boundary between the Vedi and Ahavanîya fire on all sides, ²⁹) in order to supervene the sacrifice, and prevent it from going.

²⁹ In most ceremonies he oversteps this boundary only towards the south. But at the Upasad ceremony it is done on all sides.

They (the divines) say: it is, as it were, a cruel act, when they perform the ceremony of (touching) the melted butter (the Tâñûnaptram) near the king Soma.³⁰ The reason is, that Indra, using melted butter as his thunderbolt, killed Vṛitra. (In order to compensate the king Soma for any injury he might have received from the performance of the Tâñûnaptram ceremony in his presence) they sprinkle the king (Soma) with water (whilst the following mantra is repeated): *añs'ur añs'ush te deva Soma* (Taitt. 1, 2, 11, 2). When they perform this ceremony near him (Soma), which is, as it were, a cruel treatment of him, then they (subsequently) make him (Soma) by this (sprinkling of water) fat (when lying) on her (the Vedi), and make him grow.

The king Soma is the fruit of heaven and earth. When repeating the words: *eshṭa rāyah*,³¹ &c., they (the Hotri prests) throw the two bundles of kus'a grass (held in their hands, in the southern corner of the Vedi), and put their right hands over their left ones³² (to cover the kus'a grass). By making a bow to "heaven and earth" (which are represented by those two bundles of kus'a grass) they make them both grow.

³⁰ The vessel, containing the Ajya which is to be touched by all the priests and the sacrificer, in order to bind them together by a solemn oath, is placed over the Soma plant which is lying on the Vedi. To put anything on the king Soma, is regarded as a cruel treatment which is to be atoned for. Soma is to be pacified by sprinkling with water, which ceremony is called *âpyâyanam*—*Soma prayoga*.

³¹ These words follow the mantra mentioned above: *añs'ur añs'ush te*, &c. (Taitt. Sañh. 1, 2, 11, 1., but the text differs a little from that in our Brâhmaṇam).

³² The term used is: *prastare nihnavate*, literally he conceals the two bundles of kus'a grass. The concealment is done in the manner expressed in the translation as I myself have witnessed it.

FIFTH CHAPTER.

(*The ceremonies of carrying the fire, Soma, and the offerings from their places in the Prâchîna-raṁsa to the Uttarâ Veda.*)

27.

The king Soma lived among the Gandharvas. The Gods and Rishis deliberated, as to how the king might be induced to return to them. *Vâch* (the goddess of speech) said, the Gandharvas lust after women. I (therefore) shall transform myself into a woman, and then you sell me to them (in exchange for Soma).¹ The gods answered, No! how may we live without thee? She said, sell me unto them; if you should want me, I shall return to you. Thus they did. In the disguise of a big naked woman she was sold (by the gods to the Gandharvas) in exchange for Soma. In imitation (of this precedent) they drive away an immaculate cow of one year's age, being the price² at which they purchase the king Soma. She (this cow) may, however, be rebought³; for *Vâch* (whom this cow, for which the Soma is bought, represents) returned to the gods. Thence the mantras (after Soma has been bought) are to be repeated with a low voice. After Soma has been bought, *Vâch* is with the Gandharvas; but she returns as soon as the ceremony of the Agniprayana is performed.

¹ This is the meaning of the verb *pan*, which appears to be related to the Latin *pignus*, pawn.

² Instead of giving a cow, the sacrificer pays the price of a cow in money to the Brahman who brings him the Soma. To sell Soma is regarded as very disreputable. The seller is not admitted to the sacrificial compound nor invited to the great dinner which the sacrificer must give to Brahmans at the end of the sacrifice.

³ As a rule, the cows given in *Dakshinâ*, cannot be rebought by the giver.

28.

(*The Agni-pranyana, i. e. ceremony of carrying the sacrificial fire to the altar destined for the animal and Soma sacrifices.*)

The Adhvaryu orders (the Hotar), when the sacrificial fire is to be carried (to the Uttarâ Vedi,) to repeat mantras appropriate (to the ceremony).

(He repeats :) *pra devam devyâ* (10, 176, 2). If the sacrificer be a Brahman, he ought to repeat a verse in the Gâyatrî metre; for the Brahman belongs to the Gâyatrî metre (has its nature). The Gâyatrî is beauty and acquisition of sacred knowledge. (This metre) makes him (the sacrificer) thus prosper by means of the beauty and sacred knowledge (which is contained in it).

If the sacrificer be a Kshattriya, he should repeat a Trishṭubh, viz:—*imam mahe vidathyâya* (3, 54, 1). For the Kshattriya belongs to the Trishṭubh (has its nature). Trishṭubh is strength, sharpness of senses and power. By repeating thus a Trishṭubh the Hotar makes him (the sacrificer of the Kshattriya caste) prosper through the strength, sharpness of sense and power (contained in the Trishṭubh). By the words of the second pada of the verse mentioned : *śas'vathkr̥itva idyâya prajabhrur*, i. e. "they brought to him who is to be praised always (Agni)," the Hotar brings the sacrificer at the head of his (the sacrificer's) family. By the second half verse *śrinotu no damyebhir*, &c., i. e. may Agni hear us with the hosts (the flames) posted in his house; may he, the imperishable, hear (us) with his hosts in heaven! (the Hotar effects that). Agni shines in the house of the sacrificer till the end of his life (i. e., he is always protected by him).

If the sacrificer be a Vais'ya, the Hotar should repeat a verse in the Jagatî metre, viz:—*ayam iha prathamô*

(4, 7, 1). For the Vais'ya belongs to the Jagatī : cattle is of the same (Jagatī) nature. Thus he makes him prosper by means of cattle (provides him with it). In its fourth pada *vaneshu*, &c., the word *vis'e* (Vais'ya) is mentioned. This is appropriate. What is appropriate, that is successful in the sacrifice.

When repeating the verse : *ayam u shyā pra deva-yur* (10, 176, 3), which is in the Anushtubh metre, the Hotar sends forth speech, (i. e. he repeats for the first time, this mantra, with a loud voice again, after having only inaudibly muttered some of the preceding ones). For the *Anushtubh* metre is speech. By repeating (an *Anushtubh*) he thus sends forth speech in speech. By the words *ayam u shyā* he expresses the following sentence: I who formerly was living among the Ghandarvas have come.⁴

By the verse: *āyam agnir urushyati*, &c. (10, 176, 4) i. e. "this Agni makes (us) fearless by dint of his immortal nature, as it were," the Hotar provides him (the sacrificer) with immortality. (The second half of this verse), *sahasas'chit sahiyān devo jivātare kritah*, i. e. "the god has been made very powerful by means of (his own) power, in order to preserve

⁴ The author of the Brāhmaṇam tries to find in the words: *ayam u shyā* of the mantra in question an allusion to the fable reported in 1, 27, on the Vāch's (speech) residence among the Ghandarvas. But this interpretation is wholly ungrammatical and childish. *Ayam*, the masculine of the demonstrative pronoun, is here, as Sāyana explains, according to the Brāhmaṇam, taken as a feminine in order to make it refer to *Vāch*, which word is feminine. The impossibility of such an explanation will be apparent to every reader. The verse in question refers to the ceremony of the *Agni-pranayanam*, the carrying of the fire from the Ahavaniya fire to the Uttarā Vēdi; but its subject is Agni, and not Vāch. I translate it as follows: "This very Hotar (i. e. Agni, whom the Hotar represents) desirous of worshipping the gods, is carried (thither, to the Uttarā Vēdi) for the performance of the sacrifice (animal and Soma offering). He (when being carried) appears by himself as a fiery chariot (the sun) surrounded (by a large retinue of priests and sacrificers)."

(our) lives" signifies, that he (Agni) is the god who, by (our) repeating this verse, is made the preserver of (our) lives.

(The Hotar now repeats :) *ilâyâs trâ pade vayam*, &c. (3, 29, 4), i. e. "we put thee, O Jâtavedas! (Agni) in the place of *Ilâ*, in the centre (*nâbhi* of the *Uttarâ Vedi*)⁵ on the earth to carry up (our) offerings." By *nâbhi* (lit. navel) the *nâbhi* of the *Uttarâ Vedi* is meant. *Nidhîmahî* (lit. we put down) means "they are about to put him (Agni) down." The term "*haryâya volhave*" means: he is about to carry up the sacrifice.

(The Hotar repeats :) *Agne vis'vebhih svanîka* (6, 15, 16). "O Agni, with thy well-armed host " (the flames), take first with all the gods thy seat " in the hole which is stuffed with wool; carry well " the sacrificial offering, seasoned with melted butter, " and deposited in thee as in a nest, for the sacrificer " who is producing (the mystical sacrificial man) " anew." (When repeating the first and second padas :) *agne vis'vebhih*, he makes him (Agni) with all the gods sit. (When repeating the third pada : *kulâyinam ghritavantam*, &c.) a bird's nest, as it were, consisting of sticks of fir-tree wood, an odoriferous gum (*guggul*), a braid of hair (*ûrûâstukâh*), and a kind of fragrant grass,⁶ is prepared (for Agni) at the sacrifice.

(When repeating the fourth pada :) *yajnam naya*, &c. he thus places the sacrifice (the sacrificial personage) straight on him (Agni).

⁵ The *Nâbhi* of the *Uttarâ Vedi* (the altar outside the *Prâchîna rañsa* or place for the *Ishtis* with the three fires) is a hole of a quadrangular form in the midst of this altar, filled with kus'a grass, &c. (see below) in which the fire brought from the *Ahavaniya* is deposited.

⁶ The articles here mentioned, are put in the *Nâbhi*, or hole in the *Uttarâ Vedi*. They are regarded as forming the nest of Agni. As living in this nest like a bird, he is called *kulâyi*.

(The Hotar repeats): *sída hotaḥ sva u loke*, &c. (3, 29, 8), i. e. "sit, O Hotar! (Agni) in thy own place (the Nábhi) being conspicuous; make sit the sacrifice in the hole of the well made (nest). Mayst thou, Agni, who art going to the gods with the offering, repeat sacrificial verses addressed to the gods." Mayst thou grant the sacrificer a life "with abundance."

By "Hotar" Agni is to be understood; for he is the Hotar of the gods. "His own place" (*sva u loke*) is the Nábhi of the Uttarâ Vēdi. By the words: make sit, &c. the Hotar asks a blessing for the sacrificer; for the "*yajna*" (sacrifice, mentioned in this verse) is the sacrificer. When repeating the second half of this verse: *devâvīr*, &c. the Hotar provides the sacrificer with life; for "*vayas*" (mentioned in this verse) is life.

(The Hotar repeats:) *ni hotâ hotrishadane* (2, 9, 1), i. e. "the Hotar of great knowledge and skill, who is brightly shining, sat down on the Hotri-seat (place for the Hotar), Agni, who deeply comprehends the inviolable laws (of the sacrificial art), he, the most splendid (*vasishṭhaḥ*) who bears a thousand burdens" (i. e. preserver of all) and has a flaming tongue." By Hotar is Agni to be understood; *hotrishadanam* is the nábhi of the *uttarâ vēdi*. By "he sat down" is expressed, that he was put there. The term "*vasishṭha*" means, that Agni is the most shining (*vasu*) among the gods. The term "*sahasrañbhara*" means, that they, though he (Agni) be only one, multiply him, by using him at different occasions. He who has this knowledge, has a thousand-fold profit.

The Hotar concludes with the verse: *tvam dūtas tvam u naḥ* (2, 9, 2), i. e. "thou art our messenger, our

⁷ The verb *yaj* has here (as in many other cases) the meaning: to repeat the Yājñā-mantra.

“protector behind (us); thou the bringer of wealth, O strong one! O Agni! do not neglect the bodies (members) in the spread of our families. The herdsman with his light was awake.” Agni is the herdsman (*gopá*) of the gods. He who knowing this, concludes (the ceremony of Agni-prañayanam) with this verse (mentioned) has Agni everywhere round him as herdsman (watchman) for himself and the sacrificer, and secures thus welfare for the whole year.

He recites these eight verses (just enumerated), which are complete in form. What is complete in form, that is, when the mantra recited alludes to the ceremony which is being performed, that is successful in the sacrifice. Of these eight verses he repeats the first and last thrice; that makes twelve. Twelve months make a year; the year is Prajāpati. He who has such a knowledge prospers through these verses which reside in Prajāpati.

By repeating the first and last verses thrice, he ties the two ends of the sacrifice in order to give it a hold, and tighten it to prevent it from falling down.

29.

(The carrying of the repositories⁸ of sacred food to the Uttarā Vēdi).

The Adhvaryu calls (upon the Hotar): repeat the mantras appropriate to the two repositories with sacred food (*havirdhāna*) being carried (to the Uttarā Vēdi).

He repeats: *yujē⁹ vām brahma*, &c. (10, 13, 1), “the Brahma is joined to the praises of you both.”

⁸ The two Havirdhāna⁸ are two carts, on which the Soma, and the other offerings are put, and covered with a cover (*chhadīh*), for carrying all things from the Prāchīna-vāṁśa to the Uttarā Vēdi. The cover consists of grass. See Black Yajurveda, ed. Cowell i. p. 428.

⁹ It is to be taken as third person of the Atmanepadam, not as a first one.

For the two Havirdhânas, which are gods, were united with the Brahma. By reciting this verse he joins both these (Havirdhânas) with the Brahma, and having this latter (Brahma) power, he does not suffer any harm.

He repeats the triplet: *pretâm yajnasya s'am̐bhuvā* (2, 41, 19-21), which is addressed to Heaven and Earth.

They ask: "why does the Hotar repeat a triplet addressed to Heaven and Earth, when he is reciting mantras to the two Havirdhânas being removed (to the Uttarâ Vedi)?" (The answer is): Because Heaven and Earth are the two Havirdhânas of the gods. They are always repositories for offerings; for every offering is between them (Heaven and Earth).

The verse: *yame iva yatamâne yadaitam* (10, 13, 2), means: these two Havirdhânas, walk together, like twins, their arms stretched. (The second pada of this verse) *pra vām bharan mânushâ devayantah* means, that men bring both (these Havirdhânas) when worshipping god. (The third and fourth padas:) *âsîdatam u lokam*, &c. allude to Soma (by the name *Indu*). By repeating this (half verse) the priest prepares for the king Soma (a seat) to sit on (alluding to *âsîdatam*).

(He repeats:) *adhi dvayor adadhâ ukthyam vachah* (1, 83, 3). This *ukthyam vachah* is as a cover, forming the third piece (in addition to the two Havirdhânas), put over both.¹⁰ For *ukthyam vachah* is the sacrificial performance. By means of this (*ukthyam vachah*) he thus makes the sacrifice successful.

¹⁰ This is symbolically to be understood. The author calls the expression *ukthyam vachah* a cover, to which opinion he, probably, was led by the frequency of the term: *uktham vâchi*, i. e., "the Shâstra has been repeated" at the end of the recitations of the Hotri-priests at the Soma libations to denote that they are finished. The Hotar most stop after having recited the first half of the verse:

The term *yata*, i. e. cruel, used in the second pada (*yatasruchā*, 1, 83, 3) is propitiated in the following third pada by *asañyata*, i. e. appeased, propitiated.¹¹ By the fourth pada : *bhadrā s'aktir*, &c. he asks for a blessing.

He repeats the Vis'varūpa verse¹² : *viśvā rūpāni pratimuñchate* (5, 81, 2). He ought to repeat this verse when looking at the upper part (*rarāṭi*)¹³ of the posts (between which the two Havirdhānas are put); for on this part there every form is hung, white and black, as it were. He who having such a knowledge repeats this verse when

adhi dvayor, as is said in the A'sval. S'rauta S'utras, 4, 9, and indicated in the Sapta-hautra prayoga. The rule in A'sval., which is strictly observed by the Shrotriyas up to this day, runs as follows. —

अधि द्वयोरदधा उक्त्यं वच इति अर्धं आरमेद बवसा चेद्र-
राटी विश्वरूपाणि प्रतिमुञ्चते बवसायां.

i. e. He should stop after having repeated half of the verse *adhi dvayor*, when the bunch of kus'a grass is not yet hung over the two posts. When this bunch is hung over he recites (the second half of that verse, and) : *viśvā rūpāni*. The form *vyavasta* is contraction of *vyava-sita* (from the root *si* to tie, bind).

¹¹ The interpretation which the writer of the Brāhmaṇa gives of this passage, is egregiously wrong. *Yata-sruk* can only mean "with the sacrificial spoon kept in his hand;" *asañyata* (instead of *asañyata-sruk*) then stands in opposition to it, meaning : having laid it aside. The meaning "cruel" is given to *yata* by Śāyana.

¹² So called from the beginning words : *viśvā rūpāni*. It refers to the objects of senses becoming manifest again by sunrise. For Savitar the sun, brings forth "all forms."

¹³ This translation is made according to oral information obtained from a Brahman who officiated as a Hotar. Śāyana explains it as "a garland of Darbha." It is true a bunch of Darbha grass, consisting of dry and green stalks, the first representing the white, the latter the dark colour, is hung up at the upper part of the two posts (called *methi*) between which the two Havirdhānas are put. Therefore when the priest looks at the upper part of this gate, he necessarily glances at the bunch of Darbha grass which must be hung there. The garland which is hung up, is designated by the name : *rarāṭam*, as appears from the Yajus, which is repeated by the Adhvaryu at that time : *vishṇor rarāṭam ari*. See Taittiriya Saṁh. 1, 2, 13, 3. and Śāyana's Commentary on it, vol. i. p. 429, ed. Cowell.

looking at the upper part of the posts obtains for himself and the sacrificer every form.

With [the verse: *pari trā girvano gira* (1, 10, 12), he concludes. He should repeat this concluding verse at the time he might think both the Havirdhânas closed by hanging over them the bunch of Darbha ¹⁴ (between the two posts). He who knowing thus concludes with this verse, when the two Havirdhânas are thus closed, secures for himself and the sacrificer fine women who are not naked (covered with clothes, jewels, &c).

Both are closed with a Yajusmantra.¹⁵ Thus the Adhvaryus do it with the said Yajus. When the Adhvaryu and Pratiprasthâtar on both sides (of the Havirdhânas) drive in the two stakes (*methi*) then he should conclude. For at that time the two Havirdhânas are closed.

These eight verses which he has repeated are complete in form. What is complete in form, that is, when the verse recited alludes to the ceremony which is being performed, that is successful in the sacrifice. Of these, he repeats the first and last thrice, that makes twelve. For the year has twelve months. Prajâpati is the year. He who has such a knowledge thus prospers through these verses which reside in Prajâpati.

By repeating the first and last thrice he ties the two ends (knots) of the sacrifice for giving it a hold, and tighten it to prevent it from falling down.

¹⁴ The term in the original is *paris'rita*, which literally means surrounded.

¹⁵ This is, *viśṇoḥ prishṭham asi*. See Taitt. Saṁh. 6, 2, 9.

(*The bringing of Agni and Soma* ¹⁶ *to the place of the Uttarâ Vedi.*)

When Agni and Soma are brought, the Adhvaryu calls upon (the Hotar) to repeat appropriate mantras.

He (first) repeats a verse addressed to Savitar *sâvir hi deva prathamâya* (As'v. S'r. S. 4, 10. Atharv. 7, 14, 3.) They ask: why does he repeat a verse addressed to Savitar, when Agni and Soma are brought? (The answer is:) Savitar rules over generation. Under the recital of this verse, they (the priests) carry both (Agni and Soma) as being produced by Savitar. Therefore he repeats a verse addressed to Savitar.

He repeats a verse addressed to Brahmanaspati: *praitu Brahmanaspatiḥ* (1, 40, 3). They ask: why does he repeat a verse addressed to Brahmanaspati when Agni and Soma are brought? (The answer is): Bṛhaspati (the same as Brahmanaspati) is Brahma. By repeating this verse, he makes Brahma the leader (*purogava*) of both (Agni and Soma), and the sacrificer being provided with the Brahma, does not suffer any injury.

¹⁶ In order to make the removal of Agni-Soma and the Havirdhânas clear it is to be remarked, that first Agni alone is carried to the Uttarâ Vedi. This ceremony is called *Agni-pranayanam*. Then the two carts, called Havirdhânas, filled with ghee, Soma, and after oblations are drawn by the priests to the place on the right side of the Uttarâ Vedi. This is the *Havirdhâna pravartanam*. Then the priests go a third time back to the Prâchîna-vaṁśa, and bring Agni (fire), and Soma again. Both after having been removed from the Prâchîna-vaṁśa, are put down at the gate, facing their former place. The fire is to be put in the Agnidhriya hearth, in the place of the Uttarâ Vedi (on the left side), and the Soma in the place called Sadas near the Agnidhriya hearth. This ceremony is called: *Agniśoma-pranayanam*.

By repeating the second half verse (of *praitu Brahmanaspatiḥ*) *pra devi etu sunritá*, he provides the sacrifice with a good omen. Thence he repeats a verse addressed to Brahmanaspati.

He repeats a triplet in the Gâyatrî metre, which is addressed to Agni : *hotâ devo amartya* (3, 27, 7).

When the King Soma had been carried once (to the place of the Uttarâ Vedit), then the Asuras and demons sought to kill the king between the place called Sadas and the two Havirdhânas. Agni saved him by assuming an illusory form (*mâyâ*) as is said in the words of the mantra (just quoted) : *purastâd eti mâyayâ*, i. e. he walks before him by assuming an illusory form. In this way Agni saved Soma. Therefore they hold before him (Soma) fire.

He repeats the triplet : *upa tvâ agne dive* (1, 1, 7, 9, 11), and the single verse : *upa priyam* (9, 67, 29). For these two Agnis,¹⁷ that one which has been taken first, and the other which was brought afterwards,¹⁸ have the power of injuring the sacrificer, when they are fighting (with one another as to whom the oblation belongs). By repeating these three verses, and the single one (in addition to them), he thus reconciles them in a friendly way, and puts them (back) in their proper places without any injury being done either to himself or the sacrificer.

When the oblation¹⁹ is given to the fire, he repeats : *agne jushasva prati harya* (1, 144, 7). By repeating this verse, he gives (this) oblation to Agni as a "favour" (on account of the term "*jushasva*" take it favourably ! contained in it).

¹⁷ The first Agni is that one, which was brought to the Uttarâ Vedit, and put in the Nâbhi of it ; the other is that one, which was afterwards taken to the Agnidhriya hearth.

¹⁸ This refers to the burnt-offering (*homa*) which is to be thrown into the Agnidhriya hearth.

When the King Soma is carried (to the Sadas) the Hotar repeats the triplet of verses, commencing with : *somo jigāri gâturid* (3, 62, 13-15), which is in the Gâyatrî metre, and addressed to Soma. By repeating it, he thus makes prosper Soma by means of his own deity (the verses being addressed to Soma) and his own metre (Gâyatrî). The words (in the last verse of this triplet): *Somah sadustham âsadat*, "Soma sat on the seat," which express that Soma (at the time of the triplet in question being repeated) is just about taking his seat (in the Sadas), are to be repeated by the Hotar after having gone beyond the place of the Agnîdhriya hearth, when turning his back to it.

He repeats a verse addressed to Vishṇu : *tam asya râjâ varuṇas* (1, 156, 4) i. e. "the King Varuṇa and "the As'vins follow the wisdom of the leader of the "Maruts (Vishṇu); Vishṇu is possessed of the highest power, by means of which he, surrounded by his "friends, uncovers the stable of darkness (night) to "make broad daylight." Vishṇu is the doorkeeper of the gods. Thence he opens the door for him (for Soma's admission) when this verse is being repeated.

He repeats : *antaś'cha prâgâ aditir* (8, 48, 2), when Soma is about to be put in the Sadas. When Soma has taken his seat, the Hotar repeats : *śyeno na yonim sadanam* (9, 71, 6), i. e. "the god (Soma) takes "his golden seat just as the eagle is occupying for "his residence a nest wisely constructed; the hymns "fly to him, when comfortably seated on the grass "spread; like a sacrificial horse he runs to the gods." By "golden seat" the black goat skin (on which Soma is put) is to be understood, which covers that which belongs to the gods (their food.) Thence he repeats this mantra.

He concludes with a verse addressed to Varuṇa : *astabhnāt dyām asuro* (8, 42, 1), i. e. "the living god (Asura) stablished heaven, he the all-possessing created the plain of the earth ; as their supreme ruler he enforces upon all beings those (well-known) laws of Varuṇa (laws of nature, birth and death, &c)." For Soma is in the power of Varuṇa as long as he remains tied up (in a cloth), and whilst moving in a place shut up (by hanging kuśa grass over it). By repeating at that (time) this verse, the Hotar makes him (Soma) prosper through his own deity, and his own metre (Ṛishṭubh).

If some persons should take their refuge with the sacrificer, or should wish for protection from him, the Hotar must conclude with : *evā vandasma Varuṇam* (8, 42, 2). He who, having such a knowledge, concludes with this verse, secures safety for as many persons as he wishes and contemplates. Thence he who knows it, should conclude with this verse.

All the seventeen verses which he has repeated at this occasion are complete in their form. What is complete in form, that is to say, when the mantra which is repeated alludes to the ceremony which is being performed, that is successful in the sacrifice. Of these (17 verses) he repeats thrice the first and last ; that makes twenty-one. Prajâpati is twenty-one fold ; for he consists of twelve months, five seasons, and these three worlds with that Aditya (sun) as the twenty-first. For he is the highest place (on the sky, occupied by Aditya), he is the field of the gods, he is fortune, he is sovereignty ; he is the heaven of the bright one (sun), he is the residence of Prajâpati ; he is independent rule. He (the Hotar) makes the sacrificer prosperous through these twenty-one verses.

SECOND BOOK.

FIRST CHAPTER.

(*The Animal Sacrifice.*)

1.

(*Erecting of the sacrificial post.*)

The Gods went up to the celestial world by means of this sacrifice. They were afraid that Men and Rishis after having seen their sacrifice (by means of which they ascended to heaven) might come after (they had gone), and inquire (whether they could not obtain some sacrificial knowledge). They debarred them ¹ (from obtaining such a knowledge) by means of the *Yûpa*, i. e. the sacrificial post. Thence the *Yûpa* is called so (from *yoyûpayan*, they debarred). The gods when going up to the celestial world, struck the *Yûpa* in (the earth), turning its points downwards. Thereupon Men and Rishis came to the spot where the gods had performed their sacrifice, thinking, that they might obtain some information (about the sacrifice). They found only the *Yûpa* struck in (the earth) with its point turned downwards. They learnt that the gods had by this means (i. e. by having struck in the earth the *Yûpa*) precluded the sacrificial secret (from being known). They dug the *Yûpa* out, and turned its points upwards, where-

¹ The term is : *yoyûpayan*, which word is only a derivation from *yûpa*, and proves in fact nothing for the etymology of the latter. The author had no doubt the root (*yu* "to avert, prevent,") in view. It is possible that the word is ultimately to be traced to this root. The *Yûpa* itself is a high wooden post decorated with ribands and erected before the Uttarâ Vedi. The sacrificial animal is tied on it.

upon they got aware of the sacrifice, and beheld (consequently) the celestial world. That is the reason, that the Yûpa is erected with its point turned upwards, (it is done) in order to get aware of the sacrifice, and to behold the celestial world.

This Yûpa is a weapon. Its point must have eight edges. For a weapon (or iron club) has eight edges. Whenever he strikes with it an enemy or adversary, he kills him. (This weapon serves) to put down him (every one) who is to be put down by him (the sacrificer). The Yûpa is a weapon which stands erected (being ready) to slay an enemy. Thence an enemy (of the sacrificer) who might be present (at the sacrifice) comes off ill after having seen the Yûpa of such or such one.

He who desires heaven, ought to make his Yûpa of Khâdira wood. For the gods conquered the celestial world by means of a Yûpa made of Khâdira wood. In the same way the sacrificer conquers the celestial world by means of a Yûpa, made of Khâdira wood.

He who desires food and wishes to grow fat ought to make his Yûpa of Bilva wood. For the Bilva tree bears fruits every year; it is the symbol of fertility; for it increases (every year) in size from the roots up to the branches, therefore it is a symbol of fatness. He who having such a knowledge makes his Yûpa of Bilva wood, makes fat his children and cattle.

As regards the Yûpa made of Bilva wood (it is further to be remarked), that they call "light" *bilva*. He who has such a knowledge becomes a light among his own people, the most distinguished among his own people.

He who desires beauty and sacred knowledge ought to make his Yûpa of Palâs'a wood. For the

Palâs'a is among the trees beauty and sacred knowledge. He who having such a knowledge makes his Yûpa of Palâs'a wood, becomes beautiful and acquires sacred knowledge.

As regards the Yûpa made of Palâs'a wood (there is further to be remarked), that the Palâs'a is the womb of all trees. Thence they speak on account of the *palâs'am* (foliage) of the Palâs'a tree, of the *palâs'am* (foliage) of this or that tree (*i. e.* they call the foliage of every tree *palâs'am*). He who has such a knowledge obtains (the gratification of) any desire, he might have regarding all trees (*i. e.* he obtains from all trees any thing he might wish for).

2

(*The Ceremony of Anointing the Sacrificial Post*).

The Adhvaryu says (to the Hotar): "We anoint the sacrificial post (*Yûpa*); repeat the mantra (required)." The Hotar then repeats the verse: "*Añ-janti tvâm adhvare*" (3, 8, 1), *i. e.* "The priests anoint thee, O tree! with celestial honey (butter); provide (us) with wealth if thou standest here erected, or if thou art lying on thy mother (earth)." The "celestial honey" is the melted butter (with which the priests anoint the *Yûpa*). (The second half verse from "provide us" &c. means: "thou mayest stand or lie, ² provide us with wealth."

(The Hotar repeats the mantra.) *Uchchhray-asva*, &c. (3, 8, 3), *i. e.* "be raised, O tree! on the surface of the soil; thou who hast well lain (on the ground), grant splendour to the carrying up of the

² The Brâhmanam explains here only the two somewhat obscure verbal forms: *tishthâ* and *kshayo* of the mantra, by *tishthâsi* (2nd person conjunctive, present tense), and *śayasâi* (2nd person conjunctive, middle voice, present tense), which are in the common Sanscrit language equally obsolete: *tishthâ* stands instead of *tishthâs*, 2nd person conjunctive, present tense of the shorter form.

sacrifice (to heaven).” This (verse) is appropriate to (the occasion of) erecting the Yûpa (for it contains the words : “be raised !”). What is appropriate in the sacrifice, that is sure of success. (The words) “on the surface of the soil” mean the surface of that soil over which they raise the Yûpa. (By the words) “thou hast lain well, grant us,” &c., the Hotar asks for a blessing (from the Yûpa).

(The Hotar repeats:) *samiddhasya s'royamâ-nah* (3, 8, 2), i. e. “placed before the (fire) which is kindled (here), thou grantest the Brahma power which is indestructible and provides with abundance in offspring. Stand erected, driving far off our enemies (*amati*), for our welfare.” By the words : “placed before” &c. he means : placed before it (what is kindled, the fire). By the words : “thou grantest” &c. he asks for a blessing. The wicked enemy (*amati*) is hunger. By the words : “driving far off,” &c. he frees the sacrifice as well as the sacrificer from hunger. By the words : “stand erected,” &c. he asks for a blessing.

(The Hotar repeats the mantra:) *îrdhva úshu na útaye* (1, 36, 13), i. e. “Stand upright for our protection just as the sungod ! Being raised, be a giver of food, when we invoke thee in different ways (metres) whilst the anointing priests are carrying on (the sacrifice).” (As to the expression), *deva na savitâ* “just as the sungod,” the (particle) *na* has with the gods the same meaning as *om* (yes) with these (men) ; ³ it means *ica*, “like as.” By the words :

³ Sâyaṇa refers the demonstrative pronoun *eshâm* to the Vedas. But there is no sufficient proof to show that the three Vedas are hinted at in this demonstrative. It stands in opposition to *devânâm* ; thence it can only refer to men. The meaning of the explanatory remark, that “*na* has with the gods the same meaning as *om* (yes), with men,” is, that *na* is here no negative particle as is generally the case, but affirmative, excluding negation, just as *om*, which is used for solemn affirmation.

"being raised, be a giver of food," he calls him (the Yûpa) a dispenser of food; he is giving them (men) grain; he dispenses (*sanoti*) it. The words, "*añjaya vâghatah*" (the anointing priests are carrying) mean the metres; for by their means the sacrificers call the different gods: "come to my sacrifice, to my sacrifice!" If many, as it were, bring a sacrifice (at the same time), then the gods come only to the sacrifice of him, at which (there is a Hotar), who having such a knowledge repeats this (mantra).

(The Hotar then repeats :) "*úrdhvo*" *naḥ páhi* ⁴ (1, 36, 14), i. e. "(Standing) upright protect us from distress; with thy beams burn down all carnivorous beings (ghosts). Make us (stand) upright, that we may walk and live! Mayst thou as messenger carry (our offerings) to the gods! The wicked carnivorous beings are the Rakshas. He calls upon him (the Yûpa) to burn the wicked Rakshas down. (In the second half verse) the word *charathûya* "that he might walk" is equivalent to *charañûya* "for walking."

(By the word "to live") he rescues the sacrificer even if he should have been already seized, as it were, (by death) and restores him to (the enjoyment of) the whole year. (By the words :) "mayst thou carry," &c. he asks for a blessing.

(The Hotar then repeats :) "*jâto jâyate sudinatve*," &c. (3, 8, 5) i. e. "After having been born, he (the Yûpa) is growing (to serve) in the prime of his life the

⁴ This and the preceding verse properly refer to Agni, and not to the Yûpa, as the contents of both clearly show. They form part of a hymn addressed to Agni. They appear to have been selected for being applied to the Yûpa, only on account of the word "*úrdhva*" "erected, upwards," being mentioned in them. The Yûpa when standing upright, required mantras appropriate to its position, and these appear to have been the only available ones serving this purpose.

sacrifice of mortal men. The wise are busy in decorating (him, the Yûpa) with skill. He, as an eloquent messenger of the gods, lifts his voice (that it might be heard by the gods)." He (the Yûpa) is called *jâta*, *i. e.* born, because he is born by this (by the recital of the first quarter of this verse). (By the word) *vardhamâna*, *i. e.* growing, they make him (the Yûpa) grow in this manner. (By the words :) *punanti* (*i. e.* to clean, decorate), they clean him in this manner. (By the words :) "he as an eloquent messenger, &c." he announces the Yûpa (the fact of his existence), to the gods.

The Hotar then concludes (the ceremony of anointing the sacrificial post) with the verse "*yuvâ surâsâḥ parivîtaḥ*" (3, 8, 4.), *i. e.* "the youth^a decorated with ribands, has arrived; he is finer (than all trees) which ever grew; the wise priests raise him up under recital of well-framed thoughts of their mind." The youth decorated with ribands, is the vital air (the soul), which is covered by the limbs of the body. ^a (By the words :) "he is finer," &c. he means that he (the Yûpa) is becoming finer (more excellent, beautiful) by this (mantra). By the wise priests (*Kavis*) those who have repeated the hymns are to be understood. Thus by this (mantra) they raise him up.

When the Hotar has repeated these seven verses, which are complete in their form (corresponding to the ceremony for which they are used), the sacrifice is made successful; that is, the form is complete, when the verse recited alludes to the ceremony which is being performed. Of these seven (verses), he recites the first thrice, and the last thrice;

^a There is a pun between *yuvâ*, young, a youth, and Yûpa. By this "youth" the Yûpa is to be understood.

^b The limbs of the body are to correspond with the ribands to be put on the Yûpa.

that makes eleven. The *Trishtubh* (metre) namely consists of eleven syllables (*i. e.* each quarter of the verse). *Trishtubh* is Indra's thunderbolt. ⁷ He who has such a knowledge prospers through these verses which reside in Indra. By repeating the first and last verses thrice, he ties together both ends of the sacrifice to fasten and tighten them in order to prevent (the sacrifice) from slipping down.

3.

(Speculations on the Yûpa, and the meaning of the sacrificial animal.)

They (the theologians) argue the question : Is the Yûpa to remain standing (before the fire), or is it to be thrown (into the fire) ? (They answer :) For him who desires cattle it may remain standing. (About this the following story is reported). Once upon a time cattle did not stand still to be taken by the gods for food. Having run away, they stood still and turning towards the gods, said repeatedly : You shall not obtain us ! No ! no ! Thereupon the gods saw that Yûpa-weapon which they erected. Thus they frightened the animals, which then returned to them. That is the reason, that up to this day, the (sacrificial) animals are turned towards the Yûpa, (*i. e.* the head being bent towards the sacrificial post on which they are tied). Then they stood still to be taken by the gods for their food. The (sacrificial) animals of him who has such a knowledge, and whose Yûpa stands erected, stand still to be taken by him for his food.

The Yûpa represents Indra's thunderbolt, see 2; 1. Thence the author is anxiously looking out for a relationship between the Yûpa and anything belonging to Indra. Here he finds it in the circumstance, that, if the repetitions are counted, the number of the mantras required for the ceremony of anointing, raising, and decorating the Yûpa, amounts to eleven, which is the principal number of Indra's sacred metre, *Trishtubh*.

He (the Adhvaryu) should afterwards throw the Yûpa of that sacrificer who desires heaven (into the fire). For the former (sacrificers) actually used to throw the Yûpa (into the fire), after it had been used for tying the sacrificial animal to it. For the sacrificer is the Yûpa, and the bunch ⁸ of Darbha grass (*prastara*) is the sacrificer (also), and Agni is the womb of the gods. By means of the invocation offerings (*âhuti*) the sacrificer joins the womb of the gods, and will go with a golden body to the celestial world. ⁹

The sacrificers who lived after the ancient ones, observed that the *svaru* ¹⁰ being a piece of the Yûpa (represents the whole of it). He (who now brings a sacrifice) should, therefore, throw it, at this time, afterwards (into the fire). In this way any thing obtainable through the throwing of the Yûpa (into the fire), as well as that one obtainable through its remaining standing, is obtained.

⁸ At the beginning of the sacrifice the Adhvaryu makes of the load of Darbha or sacred grass which has been brought to the sacrificial compound seven *mushṭis* or bunches, each of which is tied together with a stalk of grass, just as the Baresma (Barsom) of the Parsis. The several names of these seven bunches are: 1) *yajamāna mushṭi*, the bunch kept by the sacrificer himself in his hand as long as the sacrifice lasts. 2) Three bunches form the *Barhis*, or the covering of the Vedi on which the sacrificial vessels are put. These are unloosened and spread all over the Vedi. 3) *Prastara*. This bunch which must remain tied is put over the Darbha of the Vedi. 4) *Paribhujani*. From this bunch the Adhvaryu takes a handful out for each priest, and the sacrificer and his wife, which they then use for their seat. 5) *Veda*. This bunch is made double in its first part; the latter part is cut off and has to remain on the Vedi; it is called *parivāsana*. The *Veda* itself is always wandering from one priest to the other, and is given to the sacrificer and his wife. It is handed over to the latter only when one of the priests makes her recite a mantra. In our passage here, *prastara* cannot mean the bunch which is put on the Vedi, but we must understand by it the *Yajamāna-mushṭi*.

If the Yûpa represents the sacrificer, then his ascent to heaven is effected by the throwing into the fire of the former.

¹⁰ *Svaru* means "shavings." A small piece of the Yûpa is put into the *Juhû* (sacrificial ladle) and thrown into the fire by the words: "may thy smoke go to heaven."

The man who is initiated (into the sacrificial mysteries) offers himself to all deities. Agni represents all deities, and Soma represents all deities. When he (the sacrificer) offers the animal to *Agni-Soma*¹¹ he releases himself (by being represented by the animal) from being offered to all deities.¹²

They say : the animal to be offered to Agni-Soma, must be of two colours,¹³ because it belongs to two deities. But this (precept) is not to be attended to. A fat animal is to be sacrificed ; because animals are of a fat complexion, and the sacrificer (if compared with them) certainly lean. When the animal is fat, the sacrificer thrives through its marrow.

They say : "do not eat from the animal offered to Agni-Soma." "Who eats from this animal, eats from human flesh ; because the sacrificer releases himself (from being sacrificed) by means of the animal." But this (precept) is not to be attended to.

The animal offered to Agni-Soma is an offering to Vṛitraghna (Indra). For Indra slew Vṛitra through Agni-Soma. Both then said to him : "thou hast slain Vṛitra through us ; let us choose a boon from thee." Choose yourselves, answered he. Thus they

¹¹ The name of the animal, or animals, sacrificed on the day previous to the Soma festival, as well as that of the day itself, is *Agnishomīya*.

¹² The same idea is expressed in the Kaushitaki Brāhmaṇam 10, 3. अग्नीषोमयोर्वा एष आस्यमापद्यते यो दोक्षते तद्यदुपवस्ये ऽग्नीषोमीर्यं पशुमाहभत आत्मानिष्क्रीयणे हेवास्यैष तेन आत्मानं निष्क्रीयानृणो भूत्वाय यजते तस्मादु तस्य नाश्रीयान् i.e. He who is initiated (into the sacrificial mysteries) falls into the very mouth of Agni-Soma (to be their food). That is the reason, that the sacrificer kills on the day previous to the Soma festival an animal being devoted to Agni-Soma, thus redeeming himself (from the obligation of being himself sacrificed). He then brings his (Soma) sacrifice after having thus redeemed himself, and become free from debts. Thence the sacrificer ought not to eat of the flesh of this (animal).

¹³ White and black according to Sāyaṇa.

chose this boon from him. Thus they receive (now as their food) the animal which is sacrificed the day previous to the Soma feast.

This is their everlasting portion chosen by them. Thence one ought to take pieces of it, and eat them.

4.

(*The Aprî verses.*¹⁴)

The Hotar repeats the Aprî verses. These are brightness and sacred knowledge. Through brightness and sacred knowledge the Hotar thus makes thrive the sacrificer.

¹⁴ The so called *Aprî* verses, i. e. verses of invitation, occupy at the animal sacrifice the same rank which the *prayâjas* have at the *Ishtis*. By means of them certain divine beings (who do not get any share in the principal part of the sacrifice) are invited and satisfied chiefly with butter. The number of these *prayâjas* or *Aprî* verses varies according to the *Ishtis*, of which they are the introductory part. At the common *Ishtis*, such as *Dars'a-pûrnima* there are five (see As'v. Sr. S. 1, 5), at the *Châturmâsya-ishti* we have nine (As'v. 2, 16), and at the *Passu-ishti* (the animal sacrifice) there are eleven used (As'v. 3, 2). The number of the latter may however rise to twelve, and even thirteen (See Max. Müller's History of Ancient Sanscrit Literature, p. 464). At all *Prayâjas* at the common *Ishtis* as well as at the sacrificial sacrifice, there is a difference in the second deity. Certain *Gotras* must invoke *Tanûnapât*, others must choose instead of this deity *Narâsañsa*. This is distinctly expressed in the words तनूनपादग्र आज्यस्य वेत्विति द्वितीये (प्रयाजः)

अन्यत्र वसिष्ठश्चनकाविवध्यश्चराजन्त्येभ्यो नराग्रंहे अग्र आज्यस्य वेत्विति तेषां. Asv. 1, 5), i. e. the second *Prayâja* mantra (at the *Dars'a Pûrnima* *Ishti*) is : "may *Tanûnapât*, O Agni, taste of this melted butter" ; but a different mantra is used by the *Vasishthas*, *Sunakas*, *Atris*, *Vadhryasvas* and individuals belonging to the royal caste. They use the mantra : May *Narâsañsa* O Agni ! taste of the melted butter !" On the distribution of the ten *Aprî* hymns of the *Rigveda* *Saṃlita* according to the *Gotras*, See Max. Müller's History of Ancient Sanscrit Literature, p. 466. It clearly follows from this distinction between the invocation of the two deities *Tanûnapât* and *Narâsañsa* (both representing a particular kind of Agni), that certain *Gotras* regarded *Tanûnapât*, others *Narâsañsa* as their tutelary

(First) he recites a Yâjyâ verse for the wooden sticks (*samidhaḥ*) which are used as fuel.¹⁵ These are the vital airs. The vital airs kindle this whole universe (give life to it). Thus he pleases the vital airs and puts them in the sacrificer.

He repeats a Yâjyâ verse for *Tanûnapât*. The air inhaled (*prâṇa*) is *Tanûnapât*, because it preserves (*apât*) the bodies (*tanvaḥ*)¹⁶ Thus he pleases the air inhaled, and puts it in the sacrificer.

He repeats a Yâjyâ verse for *Narâś'aṁsa*. *Nara* means offspring, *ś'aṁsa* speech. Thus he pleases offspring and speech, and puts them in the sacrificer.

He repeats the Yâjyâ for *Ilaḥ*. *Ilaḥ* means food. Thus he pleases food and puts food in the sacrificer.

He repeats a Yâjyâ for the *Barhiḥ* (sacred grass). *Barhiḥ* is cattle. Thus he pleases the cattle and puts it in the sacrificer.

He repeats the Yâjyâ for the gates (of the sacrificial place). The gates are the rain. Thus he pleases (fertility) and puts it into the sacrificer.

He repeats the Yâjyâ for Dawn and Night. Dawn and Night are day and night. Thus he pleases day and night and puts them into the sacrificer.

He repeats a Yâjyâ for the two Divine Hotars.¹⁷

deity or rather as one of their deified ancestors. These Apri verses seemed to have formed one of the earliest part of the Aryan sacrifices; for we find them in the form of *Afrigân* also with the Parsis. See my Essays on the Sacred language, writings and religion of the Parsis, p. 241.

¹⁵ The formula by which each Apri verse is introduced, is येदे यजामहे. For each verse there is a separate *praisha*, i. e. order, requisite. This is given by the *Maitrâvaruṇa* priest to the Hotar, which always begins with the words होता यक्षत, and the name of the respective deity समिधं तनूनपातं &c.) in the accusative. See Vâjasaneyya Saṁhita 21, 29-40.

¹⁶ This etymology is apparently wrong. Sâyana explains it in a similar way by *ś'ariram na pātayati*, he does not make fall the body.

¹⁷ They are, according to Sâyana's Commentary on the Rîgveda Saṁhita, i. p. 162 (ed. Müller) the two Agnis, i. e. the fire on earth,

The air inhaled and exhaled are the two Divine Hotars. Thus he pleases them and puts them into the sacrificer.

He repeats a Yâjyâ for three goddesses.¹⁸ These three goddesses are the air inhaled, the air exhaled, and the air circulating in the body. Thus he pleases them and puts them into the sacrificer.

He repeats a Yâjyâ for *Tvashtar*. *Tvashtar* is speech. Speech shapes (*tâshti*), as it were, the whole universe. Thus he pleases speech, and puts it into the sacrificer.

He repeats a Yâjyâ for *Vanaspati* (trees). *Vanaspati* is the life. Thus he pleases life and puts it into the sacrificer.

He repeats a Yâjyâ for the *Svâhâkritis*.¹⁹ These are a firm footing. Thus he puts the sacrificer on a firm footing.

He ought to repeat such Aprî verses, as are traceable to a Rishi (of the family of the sacrificer). By doing so the Hotar keeps the sacrificer within the relationship (of his ancestors).

and that in the clouds. See also Mâdhava's Commentary on the Vâjasaneya Saṁhitâ, p. 678, ed. Weber.

¹⁸ They are : *Ilâ* (food), *Sarasvati* (speech), and *Mahi* or *Bhârati* (earth), see Vâjasaneya Saṁhitâ 21, 37.

¹⁹ In the last Prayâja at every occasion, there occurs the formula *svâhâ* along with all the deities of the respective *Ishti* of which the Prayâjas form part. There are as many *svâhâs*, as there are dieties mentioned. The pronunciation of this formula is called *svâhâkriti*. Besides the regular deities there are mentioned the *devâ âjyâpâ*, i. e. the deities who drink melted butter. To make it clear I write out the fifth Prayâja of the Dikshaṇḍya *Ishti* ये इयजामहे स्वाहाग्निं स्वाहा सोमं स्वाहाग्राविष्णू स्वाहा देवा आक्या जुषाणा अग्र आक्यस्य अन्नू वैषट्. i. e. (may the Gods) for whom we sacrifice, Agni, Soma-

Agni-Vishnu, and the gods who enjoy melted butter become pleased and eat of (this) melted butter, "each of them being invited by (*Svâhâ*)".—*Sapta haustra*. The latter means nothing but "well spoken" (the *εὐφημῖν* of the Greeks).

5.

(*The carrying of fire round the sacrificial animal.*)

When the fire is carried round ²⁰ (the animal) the Adhvaryu says to the Hotar : repeat (thy mantras). The Hotar then repeats this triplet of verses, addressed to Agni, and composed in the Gâyatrî metre : *agnir hotâ no adhvare* (4, 15, 1-3) i. e. (1) Agni, our priest, is carried round about like a horse, he who is among gods the god of sacrifices. (2) Like a charioteer Agni passes thrice by the sacrifice ; to the gods he carries the offering. (3) The master of food, the seer Agni, went round the offerings ; he bestows riches on the sacrificer.

When the fire is carried round (the animal) then he makes him (Agni) prosper by means of his own deity and his own ²¹ metre. "As a horse he is carried" means : they carry him as if he were a horse, round about. Like a charioteer Agni passes thrice by the sacrifice means : he goes round the sacrifice like a charioteer (swiftly). He is called *vajapati* (master of food) because he is the master of (different kinds of) food.

The Adhvaryu says : give Hotar ! the additional order for despatching offerings to the gods.²²

²⁰ This ceremony is called *paryagnikriyâ* and is performed by the *Agnid* priest. He takes a firebrand from the *Abhavanîya* fire and carries it on the right side, thrice round the animal which is to be sacrificed.

²¹ Agni himself is the deity of the hymn in question ; it is in Agni's metre, i. e. Gâyatrî.

²² This second *praisha*, or order of one of the Hotars, who is here the *Maitrâvaruṇa* to the Hotar to repeat his mantras, is called *upapraisha*. At the animal, as well as at the Soma sacrifices, the orders for repeating the Yâgyâ mantras are given by the *Maitrâvaruṇa*. As symbol of his power he receives a stick which he holds in his hand. The Adhvaryu gives at these sacrifices only the order for repeating the *Anuvâkyâs*.

Then the Maitrâvaruṇa proceeds to give his orders by the words : may Agni be victorious, may he grant (us) food !

They ask : why does the Maitrâvaruṇa proceed to give his orders, if the Adhavaryu orders the Hotar to recite ? (The answer is :) The Maitrâvaruṇa is the mind of the sacrifice ; the Hotar is the speech of the sacrifice ; for speech speaks only if driven (sent) by the mind ; because an other-minded¹⁰ speaks the speech of the Asuras which is not agreeable to the Devas. If the Maitrâvaruṇa proceeds to give orders, he stirs up speech by means of the mind. Speech being stirred up by his mind, he secures the offering to the gods (by preventing the Asuras from taking possession of it).

6

(The formula to be recited at the slaughter of the animal. See As'v. S'r. S. 3, 3).¹¹

The Hotar then says (to the slaughterers) : *Ye divine slaughterers, commence (your work), as well as ye who are human !* that is to say, he orders all the slaughterers among gods as well as among men (to commence).

*Bring hither the instruments for killing, ye who are ordering the sacrifice, in behalf of the two masters of the sacrifice.*¹²

¹⁰ If "mind and speech" are unconnected.

¹¹ It is called the *Adhrigu-praisha-mantra*, i. e. the mantra by which the *Adhrigu* is ordered to kill the animal. The word used for "killer, slaughterer," is "*S'amitâ*" lit. silence-maker. This peculiar term accurately expresses the mode in which the sacrificial animal is to be killed. They stop its mouth, and bent it severely ten or twelve times on the testicles till it is suffocated. During the act of killing, no voice is to be heard.

¹² Either the sacrificer and his wife, or the two deities, Agni-shomâu, to whom the sacrificial animal is devoted. Sây. says : another *S'âkhâ* has *Medha-pataye*. In the *Kaushîtaki Brâhmaṇam* 10, 4, there is also the dual.

The animal is the offering, the sacrificer the master of the offering. Thus he (the Hotar) makes prosper the sacrificer by means of his (the sacrificer's) own offering. Thence they truly say: for whatever deity the animal is killed, that one is the master of the offering. If the animal is to be offered to one deity only, the priest should say: *medhapataye*¹³ "to the master of the sacrifice (singular)"; if to two deities, then he should use the dual "to both the masters of the offering," and if to several deities, then he should use the plural "to the masters of the offering." This is the established custom.

Bring ye for him fire! For the animal when carried (to the slaughter) saw death before it. Not wishing to go to the gods, the gods said to it: Come, we will bring thee to heaven! The animal consented and said: One of you should walk before me.

They consented. Agni then walked before it, and it followed after Agni. Thence they say, every animal belongs to Agni, for it followed after him. Thence they carry before the animal fire (*Agni*).

Spread the (sacred) grass! The animal lives on herbs. He (the Hotar) thus provides the animal with its entire soul (the herbs being supposed to form part of it).

The mother, the father, the brother, sister, friend, and companion should give this (animal) up (for being slaughtered)! When these words are pronounced, they seize the animal which is (regarded as) entirely given up by its relations (parents, &c.)

Turn its feet northwards! Make its eye go to the sun, dismiss its breath to the wind, its life to the air, its hearing to the directions, its body to the earth.

¹³ This change in the formula is called *ûha*. See Sâyana's introduction to Rigveda vol. i., p. 10, 11, ed. Müller.

In this way he (the Hotar) places it (connects it) with these worlds.

Take off the skin entire (without cutting it). *Before opening the navel tear out the omentum! Stop its breathing within* (by stopping its mouth)! Thus he (the Hotar) puts its breath in the animals.

Make of its breast a piece like an eagle, of its arms (two pieces like) *two hatchets, of its forearms* (two pieces like) *two spikes, of its shoulders* (two pieces like) *two kashyapas*,¹⁴ *its loins should be unbroken* (entire); (make of) *its thighs* (two pieces like) *two shields, of the two kneepans* (two pieces like) *two oleander leaves; take out its twenty-six ribs according to their order; preserve every limb of it in its integrity.* Thus he benefits all its limbs.

Dig a ditch in the earth to hide its excrements. The excrements consist of vegetable food; for the earth is the place for the herbs. Thus the Hotar puts them (the excrements) finally in their proper place.

7

Present the evil spirits with the blood! For the gods having deprived (once) the evil spirits of their share in the Haviryajnas (such as the Full-and New-moon offerings) apportioned to them the husks and smallest grains,¹⁵ and after having them turned out of the great sacrifice (such as the Soma and animal sacrifices), presented to them the blood. Thence the Hotar pronounces the words: *present the evil spirits with the blood!* By giving them this share he

¹⁴ Probably another name for *kūrma*, i. e. tortoise, See S'atapatha-brāhm. 7, 5, 1, 2.

¹⁵ The priest having taken these parts, addresses them as follows: "Thou art the share of the evil spirits!" By these words he throws them below the black goat-skin (always required at the sacrifices.) So do the Apastambas.—*Sāy.*

deprives the evil spirits of any other share in the sacrifice.¹⁶ They say : one should not address the evil spirits in the sacrifice, any evil spirits which-ever they might be (Rakshas, Asuras, &c.); for the sacrifice is to be without the evil spirits (not to be disturbed by them). But others say : one should address them; for who deprives any one, entitled to a share, of this share, will be punished (by him whom he deprives) ; and if he himself does not suffer the penalty, then his son, and if his son be spared, then his grandson will suffer it, and thus he resents on him (the son or grandson) what he wanted to resent on you.

However, if the Hotar addresses them, he should do so with a low voice. For both, the low voice and the evil spirits, are, as it were, hidden. If he addresses them with a loud voice, then such one speaks in the voice of the evil spirits, and is capable of producing Rakshas-sounds (a horrible, terrific voice). The voice in which the haughty man and the drunkard speak, is that of the evil spirits (Rakshas). He who has such a knowledge will neither himself become haughty, nor will such a man be among his offspring.

*Do not cut*¹⁷ *the entrails which resemble an owl* (when taking out the omentum), *nor should among your children, O slaughterers! or among their*

¹⁶ According to the Apastamba Sûtras, the priest takes the thick ends of the sacrificial grass in his left hand, besmears them with blood, and by the recital of the words, *rakshasam bhago si*, i. e. "thou art the share of the evil spirits," he shakes it up and down, and pours it out from the middle of the bunch. See also the *Hiranyakes'î S'râuta Sûtras*, 4, 12.

¹⁷ *Rāvishtha* is here to be traced to the root *ru* = *lu* to cut, *r* being put instead of *l*, just as we have here *urûka* instead of *ulûka*, an owl. Sâyaṇa explains : *lavanam kuruta*. *Ravitâ*, a cutter, and *rvat* conjunct., are traced by Sây. to the root *ru*, to roar ; but there is no reason to take the word here in another sense than *rāvishtha* in the preceding sentence.

offspring, any one be found who might cut them. By speaking these words, he presents these entrails to the slaughterers among the gods as well as to those among men.

The Hotar shall then say thrice: *O Adhrigu* (and ye others), *kill* (the animal), *do it well; kill it, O Adhrigâu*. After the animal has been killed, (he should say thrice:) *Far may it* ¹⁸ (the consequences of murder) be (from us). For *Adhrigu* among the gods is he who silences ¹⁹ (the animal) and the *Apâpa* (away, away!) is he who puts it down. By speaking those words he surrenders the animal to those who silence it (by stopping its mouth), and to those who butcher it.

The Hotar then mutters (he makes *japa*): "O slaughterers! may all good you might do abide by us! and all mischief you might do go elsewhere." The Hotar ²⁰ gives by (this) speech the order (for killing the animal), for Agni had given the order for killing (the animal) with the same words when he was the Hotar of the gods.

By those words (the *japa* mentioned) the Hotar removes (all evil consequences) from those who suffocate the animal and those who butcher it, in all that they might transgress the rule by cutting one

¹⁸ *Apâpa*. This formula is evidently nothing but the repetition of the particle *apa*, away! It was very early misunderstood, as we may see from the very explanation given of it by the author of our Brâhmaṇam; for he takes it as *apâpâh*, i. e. guiltless, and makes it the name of one of the divine slaughterers.

¹⁹ He is the proper *S'amitâ* or silencer.

²⁰ The Hotar must recite at the sacrifice the whole formula, from "Ye divine slaughterers," &c. The whole of it, consisting of many so-called *prâishas* or orders ought properly to be repeated, by the Adhvaryu, who generally calls upon the different priests to do their respective duties. This exception to the rule is here explained by a reference to what Agni, the model Hotar, had once done when officiating at a sacrifice brought by the gods.

piece too soon, the other too late, or by cutting a too large, or a too small piece. The Hotar enjoying this happiness clears himself (from all guilt), and attains the full length of his life (and it serves the sacrificer) for obtaining his full life. He who has such a knowledge, attains the full length of his life.

8.

(The animals fit for being sacrificed. The offering of the Purodás'a, forming part of the animal sacrifice).

The gods killed a man for their sacrifice. But that part in him which was fit for being made an offering, went out and entered a horse. Thence the horse became an animal fit for being sacrificed. The gods then dismissed that man after that part which was only fit for being offered had gone from him, whereupon he became deformed.²¹

The gods killed the horse; but the part fit for being sacrificed (the *medhu*) went out of it, and entered an ox; thence the ox became an animal fit for being sacrificed. The gods then dismissed (this horse) after the sacrificial part had gone from it, whereupon it turned to a white deer.

The gods killed the ox; but the part fit for being sacrificed went out of the ox, and entered a sheep; thence the sheep became fit for being sacrificed. The gods then dismissed the ox which turned to a gayal (*bos goaevus*).

The gods killed the sheep; but the part fit for being sacrificed went out of the sheep, and entered

²¹ In the original: *kimpurusha*. According to the original etymological meaning, the word signifies "a deformed or low man." In later mythology the *kimpurushas* or *kinnaras* were attached to Kuvera, the god of treasures. They were regarded as musicians. But this meaning is certainly not applicable here. The author very likely means a dwarf.

a goat; thence the goat became fit for being sacrificed. The gods dismissed the sheep, which turned to a camel.

The sacrificial part (the *medha*) remained for the longest time (longer than in the other animals) in the goat; thence is the goat among all these animals pre-eminently fit (for being sacrificed).

The gods killed the goat; but the part fit for being sacrificed went out of it, and entered the earth. Thence the earth is fit for being offered. The gods then dismissed the goat, which turned to a *S'arabha*.²²

All those animals from which the sacrificial part had gone, are unfit for being sacrificed, thence one should not eat (their flesh).²³

After the sacrificial part had entered the earth, the gods surrounded it (so that no escape was possible); it then turned to rice. When they (therefore) divide the Purodâs'a into parts, after they have killed the animal, then they do it, wishing "might our animal sacrifice be performed with the sacrificial part (which is contained in the rice of the Purodâs'a)! might our sacrificial part be provided with the whole sacrificial essence!" The sacrificial animal of him who has such a knowledge becomes then provided with the sacrificial part, with the whole sacrificial essence.

²² A fabulous animal, supposed to have eight legs, and to kill lions.

²³ That is to say: all beings who owe their origin to a loss of the sacrificial part in a higher species of the same class, such as the dwarf, the gayal, the camel, &c. are unfit to be used as food. Here is a hint given as to why certain animals are allowed and others prohibited to be eaten. We see from this passage clearly, that animal food was very extensively used in the Vedic times.

9.

(The relation of the rice cake offering to that of flesh.
The Vapâ and Purodâs'a offerings).

The Purodâs'a (offered at the animal sacrifice) is the animal which is killed. The chaff and straw of the rice of which it consists are the hairs of the animal, its husks²⁴ the skin, its smallest particles the blood, all the fine particles to which the (cleaned) rice is ground (for making, by kneading it with water, a ball) represent the flesh (of the animal), and whatever other substantial part²⁵ is in the rice, are the bones (of the animal). He who offers the Purodâs'a, offers the sacrificial substance of all animals (for the latter is contained in the rice of the Purodâ'sa). Thence they say: the performance of the Purodâs'a offering is to be attended to.

Now he recites the Yâjyâ for the Vapâ (which is about to be offered): *yurâm etâni divi*, i. e. Ye, O Agni and Soma, have placed, by your joint labours, those lights on the sky! ye, Agni and Soma, have liberated the rivers which had been taken (by demons), from imprecation and defilement. (Rigveda 1, 93, 5.)

The man who is initiated into the sacrificial mystery (the Dîkshita) is seized by all the gods (as their property). Thence they say: he should not eat of a thing dedicated (to the gods).²⁶ But others say: he should eat when the Vapâ is offered; for the Hotar

²⁴ The husks, *tusha*, fall off when the rice is beaten for the first time; the thinnest particles, which fall off, when the grains are completely made bare and white by continued beating, are called *phalî-karaṇas*.

²⁵ *Kiñchitkam sâram*. *Kiñchitka* is an adjective of the indefinite pronoun *Kiñchit*, having as Sây. remarks, the sense of "all."

²⁶ The text offers some difficulties; it literally means: he should not eat of the Dîkshita, which latter word can here not be taken in its usual sense, "one initiated into the sacrificial rites," but in that of a thing consecrated to the gods. Sây. gets over the difficulty by inserting the word *grihe* after *dîkshitasya*, and understands it of a meal to be taken in the house of a sacrificer when the Vapâ offering is performed.

liberates the sacrificer from the gods by (the last words of the mantra just mentioned): "Ye, Agni and Soma, have liberated the (rivers) which had been taken." Consequently he becomes a sacrificer (a yajamâna), and ceases to belong as a Dikshita exclusively to the gods.²⁷

Now follows the Yâjyâ verse for the Purodâs'a (mentioned): *ânyam divo mâtaris'vâ* (1, 93, 6). *i. e.* Mâtariśvâ brought from heaven another (Soma),²⁸ and the eagle struck out another (Agni, fire) of the rock, &c. (On account of the meaning of the last words "and the eagle," &c., the verse is used as Yâjyâ for the Purodâs'a offering.) For it expresses the idea, that the sacrificial essence had gone out and had been taken away (from man, horse, &c.), as it were, just as (Agni) had come out (of the rock).

With the verse: Taste (O Agni) the offerings, burn them well, &c. (3, 54, 22), the Hotar makes the *Svish-takrit* of the *Purodâs'a*. By this mantra the Hotar makes the sacrificer enjoy such an offering (to be granted by the gods in return to the gift), and acquires for himself food and milky essences.

He now calls the *Ilâ* (and eats from the Purodâs'a). For *Ilâ* means cattle; (by doing so) he therefore calls cattle, and provides the sacrificer with them.

10.

(*The offering of parts of the body of the animal.*
The Manotû).

The Adhvaryu now says (to the Hotar): recite the verses appropriate to²⁹ the offering of the parts of the

²⁷ As a Yajamâna he is allowed to eat again.

²⁸ This refers to the legend of Soma being abstracted from heaven by the Gâyatri in the shape of an eagle, or by Mâtariśvâ, the Prometheus of the Vedic tradition. See Kuhn, *Die Herabkunft des Feuers und Göttertranks*. Ait. Br. 3, 25-27.

²⁹ After the Vapâ (omentum) and the Purodâs'a, which forms part of the animal sacrifice have been thrown into the fire, the

sacrificial animal which are cut off for the *Manotâ*.³ He then repeats the hymn : Thou, O Agni, art the first *Manotâ* (6, 1). (This hymn being exclusively devoted to Agni), and the sacrificial animal belonging to another deity (besides Agni, viz. Soma), they ask : Why does he recite verses (exclusively) addressed to Agni, when the sacrificial parts (of the animal) intended for the *Manotâ* are being cut off? (The answer is :) There are three *Manotâs* among the gods, in which all their thoughts are plotted and woven, viz., *Vâch* (speech), *Gâus* (the cow), and *Agni*, in every one of whom the thoughts of the gods are plotted and woven ; but Agni is the complete *Manotâ* (the centre for all

Adhvaryus offer different parts of the body of the slaughtered animal. Most of them are put in the *Juhû*—ladle, some in the *Upabhrî*. For the Adhvaryu generally holds when giving an oblation, two ladles, *Juhû* and *Upabhrî*, in his hand, placing the first over the latter. The names of the parts of the body which are to be sacrificed, are differently stated in the *Kâtiya* (6, 7, 6-11) and *Hiranyakesi Sûtras* (4, 14), but they appear to mean always the same parts. They are : the heart, tongue, the breast, the two sides (with the ribs which are not to be broken), the liver (called *yakrit* in *Kat.*, and *tanîman* in the *Hiranyakesi* and *Bâudhâyana Sûtras*), the two reins (*vakkhâu* in the *K.*, *atasmû* in the *H.* and *B. Sûtras*), the left shoulder blade (*savyam dos* in *H.* and *B.*, *savyasakthipûr-vanadâkam* in *K.*), the right part of the loins, the middle part of the anus. These are put in the *Juhû*. The remainder, the right shoulder blade, the third part of the anus which is very small, and the left part of the loins are put in the *Upabhrî*. Besides the penis (*varshishtha*), the straight gut (*vanishtha*), and the tail are cut off for being sacrificed. If the parts to be given with the *Juhû* and *Upabhrî* are fried and dripped over with melted butter, then is the *Hotar* ordered to repeat the *Anuvâkyâ* mantra by the words : *manotâyâi havisho avadiyamanasya anubrûhi*, i. e. "repeat a mantra to the offering, which has been cut off for the *Manotâ*." This offering which is called the *angayûga* is given to the *Manotâ*, the weaver of thoughts, who is said to be Agni.

³⁰ The word is explained by *Sâyana* as a compound of *man* and *otâ*, which means literally the "weaving of thoughts," that is, the seat of intelligence. Here it is used as a feminine; but in the hymn referred to, it is evidently a masculine : *prathamô manotâ*, "the first weaver of thoughts," which means about the same as "the first poet or priest," another denomination of Agni.

thoughts); for in him all Manotās are gathered. From this reason the priest repeats verses as *Anuvākyaś* addressed to Agni at that occasion. By the verse : “O Agni-Soma, eat the food which is waiting (for you) &c. (1, 93, 7),” he makes the Yājyā to the offering. This verse ensures, on account of the words “food” (*harisho*) and “waiting for you” (*prasthitasya*), success. For the offering of him who has such a knowledge ensures success and goes to the gods (only) by means of all parts of a particular ceremony being well performed.³¹

He gives an offering to Vanaspati³² (the vegetable

³¹ The verses should be always in accordance with the sacrificial act.

³² The offering of melted butter to Vanaspati (in form of the Yūpa) takes place immediately after the so-called *vasāhoma*, or the offering of the water in which entrails (heart, &c.) of the slaughtered animal have been fried. In the Apastamba Sūtras the performance is thus described as Sāy. mentions. The Adhvaryu puts a plant on the *Juhū* (large ladle), takes once liquid ājyā (melted butter), drips it twice about it (the plant), and says to the Hotar : address Vanaspati. He then first repeats an *Anuvākyaś* : *devēbhyo vanaspataye*. I give here the text of this mantra, which I found in its entirety only in the Sapta-hāutra prayoga :

देवेभ्यो वनस्पत इवीषि हिरण्यपर्णं प्रदिवसे अर्थे । प्रदक्षिणिद्र-
श्नया विभूय ऋतस्य वक्षि पथिभी रजिष्ठोम् ॥

i. e. Mayst thou, O tree (the Yūpa), with golden leaves of old, who art quite straight, after having been freed from the bonds (with which thou wert tied), carry up, on the paths of right, turning towards the south, the offerings for thy own sake to the gods ! (The “bonds” refer to the cord with which the animal was tied to the Yūpa ; they are to be taken off. The golden leaves refer to the decoration of the Yūpa with ribands. “For thy own sake ;” this offering belongs to himself.)

After the Hotar has repeated this *Anuvākyaś*, the Maitrāvaruṇa then gives the *praisha* (orders) to repeat the Yājyā mantra by the words : *हता यक्षद्वनस्पतिं*, &c. (See the mantra in full in the *Vājasaneyya-Saṁh.* 21, 46, with some deviations).

The Hotar thereupon repeats the Yājyā mantra, which runs as follows :—

ये रे यजामहे । वनस्पते रश्नया विभूय पितृतमया वयुननानि
विद्वान् ॥ वक्ष देवचा दिधिषो इवीषि प्र च दातारमन्तेषु वोचा ।
वौषट् ॥

kingdom). Vanaspati is the vital air; therefore the offering of him who, knowing this, sacrifices to Vanaspati, goes endowed with life to the gods.

He gives an offering to the *Svishtakrit*.³³ The *Svishtakrit* is the footing on which he finally places the sacrificer.

He calls *Ilâ*.³⁴ The cattle are *Ilâ*. By calling her, he calls cattle and provides the sacrificer with them.

O tree! after having been loosened from the nicely decorated cord, thou who art experienced in wisdom and knowledge, carry up to the gods the offerings, and proclaim to the immortals the (name of the) giver!

³³ After the oblation to Vanaspati follows that to Agni *Svishtakrit*, including all the deities of the animal sacrifice, viz. *Agni, Soma, Agni-Somâu, Indrâgnî, Asvinâu, Vanaspati, Devâ âjyapâ* (deities which drink melted butter). The *Anuvâkyâ* of the *Svishtakrit* oblation is at the animal sacrifice the same as at other *Ishtis*, viz: *पित्रीहि देवानुग्रतो* (*Rigveda* 10, 1, 2, *As'v. S'r. S.* 1, 6). Then follows the *praisha* by the *Maitrâvaruṇa*, where the names of all the deities of the *Ishti* (as given above) are mentioned. It runs as follows:

होता यक्षदग्निं स्निहकृतमयाळ् अग्निरग्नेराव्यस्य हविषः प्रिया घामान्ययाळ् सोमस्याव्यस्य हविषः प्रिया घामान्ययाळ् ग्रीषामयोष्मागस्य हविषः प्रिया घामान्ययाळिन्द्राग्न्याव्यस्य हविषः प्रिया घामान्ययाळश्चिनेव्यस्य हविषः प्रिया घामान्ययाळ्वनस्यतेः प्रिया पाथास्ययाळ् देवानामाव्यपानां प्रिया घामानि यक्षदग्नेर्होतुः प्रिया घामानि यक्षत्स्वं माहिमानमायजतामेव्यां दधः कृणोतु सो अध्वरा आतवेदा जुषतां हविर्होतयेज. *Sapta Hâutra* (compare *Vâjasaneyâ S.* 21, 47. On the form of the *Svishtakrit*, see *As'v. S'r. S.* 1, 6). The *Yâjyâ* mantra is: *अग्ने यदद्य* (4, 15, 14). which is preceded by the *âgur*: *ये र्येजामहे*, and followed by the *Vashaṭkāra*. One of the rules laid down for the *Svishtakrit* mantras and the respective *praishas*, as far as they are not taken from the *Saṃhitâ* of *Rigveda*, is, that all the deities of the *Ishti* must be mentioned along with the expression: *प्रिया घामानि* i. e. beloved residence; the name of the deity always precedes it in the genitive.

³⁴ After the *Svishtakrit* is over, the remainder of the offerings, which are at the animal sacrifice, flesh is eaten by the priests and the sacrificer. The *Idâpâtra* in which the dish is placed is held up,

SECOND CHAPTER.

*(The remaining rites of the animal sacrifice.
The Prâtar-anuvâka).*

11.

(Why fire is carried round the sacrificial animal.)

The Devas spread the sacrifice. When doing so, the Asuras attacked them, intending to put an obstacle in their way (to prevent the successful performance of the sacrifice). The attack was made against the sacrificial post from the eastern direction after the animal had been consecrated by the Aprî verses (see 2, 4), and before the fire was carried round the animal. The Devas awoke, and surrounded for their own protection, as well as for that of the sacrifice, (the place) with a three-fold wall resembling fire. The Asuras seeing those walls shining and blazing, did not venture an attack, but ran away. Thus the Devas defeated the Asuras on the eastern side as well as on the western. For this reason the sacrificers perform the rite of carrying fire round (the animal, when consecrated), and have a mantra recited; for they thus surround (the animal), with a three-fold wall shining like fire for their own protection and that of the sacrifice.

After the animal is consecrated, and fire carried around it, they take it northwards. They carry before it¹ a firebrand, meaning thereby that the animal is ultimately the sacrificer himself; they believe that he will go to heaven having that light (the firebrand)

and Ilâ, the personification of food, called to appear. This "calling," of Ilâ is always the same. The formula is given in the As'val. S'r. Sûtras 1, 7: इळोपह्वता सह दिवा•

¹ The Agnidhra is performing this rite. See 2, 5.

carried before him. And in this way he really goes to heaven.

The Adhvaryu throws sacred grass (*barhis*) on the spot where they are to kill the animal. When they carry it outside the Vedi, after having consecrated and carried fire round it, they make it sit on the sacred grass (*barhis*).

They dig a ditch for its excrements. The excrements consist of herbs; the earth is the proper place for herbs; thus he puts them at the end in their proper place (by throwing them into a ditch, dug in the earth).

They say: when the animal is the offering, then many parts (of this offering) go off (are not used), such as hairs, skin, blood, half-digested food, hoofs, the two horns, some pieces of flesh which fall to the ground. (Such being the case) in what way then is the deficiency made up? The answer is: if they sacrifice Purodâs'a divided into its proper parts along with the animal, then the animal sacrifice is made complete. When the sacrificial essence had gone from the animals, both rice and barley sprang out of it. When they offer Purodâs'a divided into its proper parts along with the animal, then they should think, "our animal was sacrificed with the sacrificial essence in it; our animal has been sacrificed in its entirety." The animal of him who has this knowledge is sacrificed in its entirety.

12.

(The offering of the drops which fall from the omentum).

After the Vapâ (omentum) has been torn out (of the belly), they bring it (to the fire for being fried). The Adhvaryu causes to drip out of a Sruva drops of hot melted butter. When the drops are falling

(to the ground), the Adhvaryu orders the Hotar to recite the mantra appropriate to the drops (falling down). For the drops belong to all deities. He might think, they are not mine. (I, the priest, have nothing to do with them); they may, therefore, uninvited go to the gods; (but he ought to repeat mantras for them).

He repeats the Anuvâkyâ (for the drops :) "Be favourable to our loud voice (to be heard at a distance) which is agreeable to the gods, when swallowing our offerings with thy mouth! (1, 75, 1.)" By this mantra he throws the drops into the mouth of Agni. He further repeats the hymn: "bring this our sacrifice among the gods" (3, 21). By the words (of the second pada of the first verse :) "be favourable to our offerings, O Jâtavedas!" he begs for the acceptance of the offerings. In the words (in the third pada of the first verse :) "eat, O Agni, the drops of the marrow" (and the) melted butter," the drops of the marrow and the melted butter are mentioned. The words (of the fourth pada of the first verse :) "eat, O Hotar, having first taken thy seat!" mean: Agni (for he is the Hotar of the gods) eat, after having taken, &c.

(In the first half of the second verse :) "the drops of melted butter drip for thee, O purifier, from the marrow," the drops both of the melted butter and the marrow are mentioned. (By the second half :) "grant us the best things which are desirable, for worshipping (thee) in the proper way," he pronounces a blessing.

(In the first half of the third verse :) "O! Agni! these drops are dripping melted butter for thee, the wise, who art to be worshipped with gifts," the drops (of marrow) are described as "dripping melted butter."

* By *medas*, Sây. understands the Vapâ, which is certainly the right explanation.

(By the second half :) “thou, the best Rishi art kindled ; be a carrier of the sacrifice !” he (the priest) orders the sacrifice to be successful.

(In the first half of the fourth verse :) “to thee, O Adhrigu ! drip the drops of marrow and melted butter, O Agni ! thou strong one !” the drops both of the marrow and melted butter are mentioned. (By the second half :) “mayst thou, praised by poets, come (to us) with thy brightly shining flame ! kindly accept our offerings, O wise !” the priest asks the acceptance of the offerings.

(After the recital of the fifth verse :) “we offer to thee the most juicy marrow (the Vapâ) taken out of the midst (of the belly) ; these drops (of melted butter) drip on this thin skin³ (the Vapâ), carry them severally up to the gods !” the priest pronounces the formula *Vaushat* ! for the drops (and thus concludes the offering of the drops).

He then repeats the same formula (the Anuvash-atkâra as if sacrificing the Soma), O Agni, enjoy the Soma ! (using instead of “Soma” the word “drops.”) These drops belong to all the gods. Thence the rain falls, divided in drops, down upon the earth.

13.

(*On the Svâhâkritis and the offering of the Vapâ*).

They ask : which are the Purnuvâkyâs, the Praishas and the Yâjyâs for the call : Svâhâ⁴ ? (The

³ From this passage it is clear that by *medas* in the whole of this hymn, the *Vapâ* or omentum is to be understood ; for it is called here *tvach*, i. e. skin, which (although it is very thin) it resembles.

⁴ The author of the Brâhm. alludes here to a practice which appears to be contrary to the general rules established regarding the offering of oblations. To make it clear, I here extract the passage concerning it from the Manual, used by the seven Hotri priests (called *Sapta hautra*). On pp. 22, 23 of my manuscript is said, that

answer is :) The Puroṇuvākyaś are just the same as those recited (for the drops), the Praishas and the Yājyāś are also the same. They further ask : which are the deities for these Svāhākṛitis ? (To this) one should answer, the *Viśve devāḥ* ; for there are (at the end) of the Yājyā the words, "may the gods eat the oblation over which Svāhā ! is spoken."

The gods conquered by means of the sacrifice, austerities, penances, and sacrificial oblations the heavenly world. After the Vapā had been offered, the heavenly world became apparent to them. Regardless of all the other rites, they went up to heaven by means of the oblation of the Vapā (alone). Thereupon Men and Rishis went to the sacrificial place of the gods (to

the Hotar, after having repeated the hymn addressed to the drops dripping from the Vapā, is requested by the Maitrāvaruṇa (who then gives the *praisha*, i. e. order) to make the Svāhāś (*svāhākṛitis*, i. e. the pronounciation of the formula: svāhā! of the *ājyā*, the *medas* (Vapā) of the drops dripping from the Vapā, of the *Svāhākṛitis* in general, and of the verses which are addressed to the oblations in the hymn mentioned (*imam no yajnam*, 3, 21, see above). This order the Maitrāvaruṇa concludes by the words: "Svāhā! the gods pleased with the Ajyā may first taste the Ajyā! Hotar, repeat the Yājyā!" Thereupon the Maitrāvaruṇa repeats a Puroṇuvākyaś for the offering of two portions of ājya. Then the Maitrāvaruṇa orders the Hotar to recite two Yājyāś, one for Agni, the other for Soma, in order to induce these deities to accept the offering given after the recital of the Yājyā. After having repeated them he is ordered to repeat the Yājyā for the medas (Vapā), addressing *Agnishomāu*.

Now the deviation from the general adopted rules of the sacrificial practice is, the formula Svāhā is here several times used without having a proper Anuvākyaś and Yājyā. To this practice some performers of sacrifices had raised some objections. But the author of our Brāhm. defends the practice, asserting that the Puroṇuvākyaś required for the Svāhākṛitis are included in those mentioned for the drops (p. 99), their *praisha* is contained in the general *praisha*, in the words: *hotar agnim yakshat*, may the Hotar recite the Yājyā for Agni! &c., which formula the different Svāhāś follow, one of which is, *Svāhā svāhākṛitīnām* (see above); and their Yājyā comprised in the general Yājyā, which is according to the *As'vālāy. Sutr.* 3, 4, the last verse of the *Apri sūktā*.

see) whether they might not obtain something worth knowing. Having gone round about and searched all the place, they found nothing but a disembowelled animal lying there. Thence they learnt that verily the value of the animal (for sacrifices) consists only in its Vapâ, which part is just as much as the whole animal.

When they, at the third libation, fry the remaining portions (all save the Vapâ) of the animal and offer them; then they do so, wishing, "may our sacrifice be performed with many many oblations! may our sacrifice be performed with the entire animal!"

14.

The oblation of the Vapâ is just like an oblation of ambrosia; such oblations of ambrosia are (besides) the throwing of the fire ⁵ (produced by the friction of wooden sticks) into the sacrificial hearth. the oblation of Ajyâ and that of Soma. All these oblations are without an (apparent) body (they disappear at once when thrown into the fire). With such bodiless oblations the sacrificer conquers the heavenly world. The Vapâ is just like sperm; for just as the sperm (when effused) is lost (in the womb), the Vapâ is lost (disappears in the fire on account of its thinness). Further, the Vapâ is white like sperm, and without a substantial body just as sperm. Blood and flesh making up the substance of the body, the Hotar therefore should say (to the Adhvaryu), Cut off all that has no blood.

The Vapâ oblation must consist of five parts, even if there are only four parts (all except the gold plate) at the sacrificer's disposal. The priest first puts ⁶ melted

⁵ See Ait. Br. I, 15.

⁶ The technical term for this proceeding is *upa-staraṇam*.

butter for the Vapâ in the ladle, then follows a thin gold plate, the Vapâ, the melted butter for the gold plate, and (lastly) the dripping of melted butter (on the whole).

They ask : if there is no gold to be had, what should he do then ? (The answer is :) he should first put twice melted butter in the ladle, then the Vapâ, and drip twice hot melted butter on it. The melted butter is ambrosia, the gold is also ambrosia. Therefore everything wished for (by the sacrificer) when throwing the melted butter and the gold (in the ladle), is attainable. Together with the melted butter (to be taken twice), and the gold, the Vapâ oblation consists of five parts.⁷

Man is composed of five parts, viz. hairs, skin, flesh, bones, and marrow. The priest having (by the Vapâ oblation) made (the sacrificer) just such a man (composed of five parts), offers him in Agni, who is the womb of the gods. For Agni is the womb of the gods ; after having grown together in Agni's womb with the (different other) oblations, he then goes up to heaven with a golden body.

15.

(On the repetition of the Prâtar-anuvâha, or early morning prayer, on the day of the Soma libation.)

The Adhvaryu orders the Hotar to repeat the mantras appropriate for the gods who appear in the early morning. These gods are Agni, Ushâs (dawn), and the As'vins (twilight); they come, if each of them is addressed in mantras of seven different

⁷ The two others are the Vapâ itself and the hot melted butter dripped on it.

metres.⁸ They come on the call of him who has such knowledge.

As Prajâpati, when he himself was (once) Hotar, was just about to repeat the Prâtar-anuvâka, in the presence of both the Devas and Asuras, the first thought, he will repeat the Prâtar-anuvâka for our benefit; the latter believed, he will do so for us. He then repeated it for the Devas. Thence the Devas became masters of the Asuras. He who has such a knowledge becomes master of his enemy, adversary, and gainsayer. It is called Prâtar-anuvâka (morning prayer); for Prajâpati prayed it early in the morning. It is to be repeated in the dead of night.⁹ For people follow in their sayings him who possesses the whole speech, and the full Brahma, and who has obtained the leadership.¹⁰

Therefore the Prâtar-anuvâka is to be repeated in the dead of night: for it must be repeated before people commence talking. Should he, however, repeat the Prâtar-anuvâka after people have commenced talking, he would make the Prâtar-anuvâka (which should be the *first* speech uttered in the morning) follow the speech of another. (Such being contrary to its nature) it must be repeated in the dead of night. He should repeat it even before the voice of the cock is heard.¹¹ For all the birds, including the cock, are the

⁸ To each of these three deities are mantras in the following seven metres addressed: *Gâyatri*, *Anushṭup*, *Trishṭup*, *Brihati*, *Ushnih*, *Jagati*, and *Pankti*.

⁹ This appears to be the meaning of: *mahati râtryâh*. Shy. explains it rather artificially "as the great portion of the night following the day on which the animal sacrifice for *Agnishōmiya* had been performed."

¹⁰ The author alludes here to the relation of subjects to the king, and of pupils to their teacher.

¹¹ By *śakuni* only the cock is to be understood. The original form being *kakuni*, we are reminded of the very word "cock." Great importance is attached to this bird in the *Zend-Avesta*, where it is named *paro-dars*.

mouth (the very end) of the goddess *Nirriti* (destruction, death). If he thus repeats the *Prâtar-anuvâka* before the voice of the cock is heard, (he should do so considering) that we cannot utter the sacred words required at a sacrifice, should others already (animals or men) have made their voices heard. Thence (to avoid this) the *Prâtar-anuvâka* should be repeated in the dead of night. Then verily the *Adhvaryu* should begin his ceremonies¹² (by calling on the *Hotar* to repeat the *Prâtar-anuvâka*), and the *Hotar* then should repeat it. When the *Adhvaryu* begins his work (by ordering the *Hotar* to repeat), he begins with speech, and the *Hotar* repeats (the *Prâtar-anuvâka*) through Speech. Speech is *Brahma*. Thus every wish which might be attainable either by Speech or *Brahma*¹³ is attained.

16.

Prajâpati being just about to repeat the *Prâtar-anuvâka*, when he was himself *Hotar* (at his own sacrifice), all the gods were in a state of anxious expectation, as to who of them would be first mentioned. *Prajâpati* looked about (and, seeing the state of anxiety in which the gods were, thought), if I commence by addressing (the mantra) to one deity only, how will the other deities have a share (in such an invocation)? He then saw (with his mental eyes) the verse: *âpô revatîr*, i. e. the wealthy waters (10, 30, 12). *Apo*, i. e. waters, means all deities, and *revatîh* (rich) means also all deities. He thus commenced the *Prâtar-anuvâka* by this verse, at which all the gods felt joy: (for each of them thought), he first has mentioned *me*; they all then felt

¹² The term used is, *upâkaroti*.

¹³ *Sây.* understands here by *speech* the worldly common talk, by *Brahma* the sacred speech, the repetition of the mantras.

joy when he was repeating the Prâtar-anuvâka. He who has such a knowledge (i. e. who commences his Prâtar-anuvâka by the same verse), commences his Prâtar-anuvâka with a joint address to all the gods.

The Devas were afraid of the Asuras robbing them of their early morning sacrifice (the Prâtar-anuvâka), for they (the Asuras) were so very strong and powerful. But Indra said to them : "do not be afraid ! I shall strike them with the three-fold power of my morning thunderbolt." He then repeated the verse mentioned (10, 30, 12). This verse is in three respects a thunderbolt, viz. it contains "the destroying waters" ¹⁴ (*apô naptryô*), it is in the Trishṭubh (Indra's) metre, and it contains "speech" ¹⁵ (it is recited with a loud voice). With this thunderbolt he struck and destroyed them. Thence the Devas became masters of the Asuras. He who has such a knowledge, becomes master of his enemy, adversary, and gainsayer.

They say : he should be the Hotar who produces in this verse (when reciting it) the number containing all metres. This is the case, if it be repeated thrice. This is the production of the metres.

17.

He who wishes for long life, should repeat a hundred verses. For the (full) life of man is a hundred (years); he has (besides) a hundred powers, and a hundred senses.¹⁶ (By repeating one hundred verses)

¹⁴ In the Anukramanikâ the delty of the song in which this verse occurs, is called *Apo naptryah*.

¹⁵ *Vâch* has the power of destroying, under certain circumstances, the sacrificer.

¹⁶ According to Sây. the number of "a hundred" for the senses is to be obtained, if the senses are stated at ten, and if to each of them ten tubular vessels, in which they move, are ascribed.

the priest secures to the sacrificer his full age, his (mental and bodily) powers, and his senses.

He who wishes for (performing successfully the subsequent great) sacrifices, should repeat 360 verses. For the year consists of 360 days ; such a year (is meant here). The year is Prajâpati. Prajâpati is the sacrifice. The intelligent Hotar who recites 360 verses turns (in this way) the sacrifice (regarded as a divine being, the mediator between gods and men) towards the sacrificer.

He who wishes for children and cattle should repeat 720 verses. For so many days and nights make a year (one of 360 days). Prajâpati is the year. For after he is produced (*prâjâyamâna*), the whole universe is produced (*prajâyate*).⁴ He who has such a knowledge, obtains, if being born after Prajâpati (by means of the sacrifice), children and cattle.

If any one who is not recognized as a Brahman, or one who has a bad reputation on account of being charged with crimes, should bring a sacrifice, then 800 verses should be repeated. The Gâyatrî consists of eight syllables (three times eight). The gods being of the nature of the Gâyatrî, removed the evil consequences of sin and crime. He who has such a knowledge, removes the evil consequences of sin and crime from himself by means of the Gâyatrî.

He who wishes for heaven should repeat a thousand verses. For the heavenly world is at a distance of about 1,000 days' travelling on horseback from here (this earth). (To repeat a thousand verses, is done) for reaching the heavenly world everywhere. (He who then wishes) for acquisition of things to be enjoyed, and of communion (with the gods), should recite an unlimited number (of verses). For Prajâpati

¹⁷ He is the creator.

is boundless. To Prajâpati belongs the recitation which makes up the Prâtar-anuvâka. Therein are all desires contained. When he repeats an unlimited number (it is done) to obtain fulfilment of all desires. He who has such a knowledge obtains fulfilment of all wishes.

Thence one should repeat an unlimited¹⁸ number (of verses). He repeats verses of seven (kinds of) metres for Agni; for there are seven worlds of the gods. He who has such a knowledge becomes successful in all of them. He repeats verses of seven (kinds of metres) for Ushas; for there are seven (kinds of) cattle¹⁹ in villages. He who has such a knowledge, obtains these seven (kinds of) cattle in the villages.

He repeats seven (kinds of verses) for the As'vins; for speech spoke in seven (different tones). In as many tones (*i. e.* seven) then spoke Speech (in all made men). (These seven tones are made) for comprising the whole speech (the worldly talk and singing), the whole Brahma. He repeats verses for three deities; for three worlds are three-fold. (This repetition therefore serves) for conquering (all) these worlds of the gods.

18.

They ask: how should the Prâtar-anuvâka be repeated? It is to be repeated²⁰ according to the metres (verses of the same metre to be put together). The metres are the limbs of Prajâpati. He who brings the sacrifice is Prajâpati. For the benefit of the sacrificer the several verses of the Prâtar-anuvâka are to be recited pada (foot) by pada.²¹ For cattle

¹⁸ As many as a Hotar can repeat from after midnight to sunrise.

¹⁹ Such as goats, sheep, cows, horses, asses, camels, &c. As the seventh kind, Apastamba counts man.

²⁰ That is to say: he should take together all the verses in the Gâyatri, or in the Trishṭubh or other metres, without mixing them.

²¹ There are in most cases four.

has four feet, (if he do so) he obtains cattle. He should repeat it by half verses. When he repeats it in this way, (then he does so for securing) a footing (to the sacrificer). Man has two legs, and animals have four. He thus places the two-legged sacrificer among the four-legged animals.²² Thence he should repeat the Prâtar-anuvâka only by half verses.

They ask : the (metres of the) Prâtar-anuvâka being developed, ²³ how do they become then undeveloped ? The answer should be : if the Brihatî metre is not moved from its centre.

Some deities have a share in the invocation offerings, others in the Stomas (the chants of the Sâma singers), others in the metrical verses (*chhandas*) repeated (by the Hotar). By means of the invocation offerings (*âhutis*) one makes pleased those deities who have a share in these offerings, and by means of the chants and recitations those also who have their shares in the Stomas and metres. He who has such a knowledge, makes pleased and well-disposed both parties of deities (those who have their share in the invocation offerings, and those who have theirs in the Stomas and metres).

²² The four feet of animals are indicated by the division of each verse into four padas, and the two legs of the sacrificer by the stopping of the voice after the repetition of each half verse.

²³ As'v. S'r. Sûtr. 4, 13. The regular order of metres which commences by Gâyatrî and goes on by Ushnih, Anushtubh, &c. based on the increase by four syllables of each subsequent metre, is not kept in the Prâtar-anuvâka. Ushnih is here not second, but fifth, Anushtubh is second. The expression *avyûha* means, one metre being produced by an increase of the number of syllables out of the preceding metre. This increase in the Prâtar-anuvâka goes as far as the fourth metre, the Brihatî, which is the centre ; then the turn from the lower number to the higher commences again. The first turn is Gâyatrî, Anushtubh, Trishubh, and Brihatî ; the second Ushnih, Jagatî, and Pañkti. There being after the Brihatî a return to lower numbers, the development is stopped : thence the Prâtar-anuvâka is *avyûha* also.

There are thirty-three gods who drink Soma and thirty-three who do not drink Soma.

The Soma-drinking gods are: eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Adityas, Prâjapati, and Vashaṭ-kâra. The not Soma-drinking gods are: eleven Prayâjas,²⁴ eleven Anuyâjas,²⁵ and eleven Upayâjas.²⁶ They

²⁴ These are the eleven verses of the Apri hymns, see 2, 4.

²⁵ At the animal sacrifice there are eleven Anuyâjas required. This is briefly stated in As'v. S'r. Sûtras 4, 6, where, however, in addition to those occurring at a previous sacrifice (Châturmâsya Ishti), only two are mentioned; and on reference to the rules on the Châturmâsya Ishti (2, 16), we find also in addition to three which are supposed to be already known, only six mentioned. The three primitive ones are then to be found in the rules on the Dars'a pûrnima-ishti (1, 8). The formula is for all Anuyâjas the same. First comes the name of the respective deity in the nominative, then follow the words: *vasurane vasudheyasya vetû* (or *ritâm*, or *vyantû*). The first Anuyâja, which is addressed to the *tarhis*, or sacrificial seat, runs for instance, as follows: देवं बर्हिर्वसुवने वसुधेयस्य वेतु *i. e.* "may the divine sacrificial seat, O giver of wealth (Agni)! taste of the wealth (food) which is to be put by." The latter expression refers to the remainder of the sacrificial food which had been eaten by the priests and the sacrificer just before the offering of the Anuyâjas. The gods are to have a share in the food already eaten. Food is regarded as the wealth to be put by; for it serves for the acquisition of vigour and strength. The term *rasu* is frequently used with reference to food at the time of eating the remainder of the sacrifice. See 2, 27. The order of the Anuyâjah deities at the animal sacrifice is the following: 1) *devir dvârah* (the gates), 2) *ushâsâ-naktâ*, (dawn and night), 3) *devi joshtri* (satiation), 4) *ûrj* and *âhuti* (vigour and oblation), 5) *daivya hotârâ* (the two divine Hotars, *i. e.* the fire on earth and that in the sky), 6) *tisro devir* (the three deities: *Ilâ*, *Sarasvatî*, and *Bhârâtî*, see 2, 5), 7) *barkis*, 8) *nardâ'mena* (see 2, 5), 9) *vanaspati*, 10) *barkir vâritinâm* (the stalks of kus'a grass, thrown in water jars, 11) *Agni Svishṭakrit*.

²⁶ The *Upayâjas*, or supplementary offerings, accompany the Anuyâjas. At the same time that the Hotar is repeating the Anuyâja mantras, and the Adhvaryu is throwing at the end of each an oblation into the fire, the Pratiprasthâtar, who is the constant assistant of the Adhvaryu, offers eleven pieces of the guts of the slaughtered animal, and accompanies his offerings with eleven Yajusmantras, (see them in the Vâjasaneyya Saṁhitâ 6, 21, and Taittirîya Saṁh. 1, 3, 11). All conclude with: *svâhâ*. On comparing their text in the Vâjasaneyya S., with that in the Taittirîya S., we find some differ-

have their share in the sacrificial animal. With Soma he pleases the Soma-drinking deities, with the animal those who do not drink Soma. Thus, he who has such a knowledge, makes both parties pleased and well-disposed.

He concludes with the verse: *abhúd ushâ ruśat-pá'sur* (5, 75, 9), i. e. aurora appeared with the roaring cattle.

They ask : if he repeats three liturgies (*kratus*)²⁷ addressed to Agni, Ushâs, and the A'svins, how can his concluding (the whole liturgy) with one verse only be accounted for? (The answer is:) all three deities are contained (in this verse). (The first pada:) "aurora appeared with the roaring cattle," is appropriate to Ushâs. (The second pada:) "Agni is put in at the proper time," belongs to Agni. (The second half verse :) "O ye mighty (brothers!) your immortal carriage is yoked, hear my sweet voice!" belongs to the A'svins. When he thus concludes with (this) one verse, then all three liturgies have their place in it.

ences in the order of these mantras. The deities are the same. They are according to the Taitt. S. the following ones: 1) Ocean, 2) Air, 3) Savitar, 4) Day and Night, 5) Mitrâvaruṇa, 6) Soma, 7) the Sacrifice, 8) the Metres, 9) Heaven and Earth, 10) the Divine Clouds (*nabhas*, invoked for giving rain according to Sâyana's commentary on the Taitt. S. vol. i. p. 550, ed. Cowell), 11) Agni Vaisvânara. The Hotar has nothing to do with the Upayâjas. All is performed by the Pratiprasthâtar. We find the whole ceremony minutely described in the Hiraṇyakeśi-S'râuta-Sûtras (4, 16, 17). The charcoals for kindling the fire for these offerings are taken from the fire which is on the place where the animal is slaughtered. These charcoals are (as I am orally informed) put on the so-called Dhishṇya, or small fire-place behind which the Hotar is sitting, and which is between the Agnidhra and Mâjâlî fires. On the same place the tail of the animal, the principal part of which belongs to the "wives of the gods," is sacrificed.

²⁷ This term denotes the parts of the Prâtar-anuvâka which introduces the Soma sacrifice.

THIRD CHAPTER.

(*The Apo naptriyam ceremony. The Upâñs'u and Antaryâma oblations. The Hotar has no share in the Bahishpavamâna meal. The libation for Mitrâ-Varuna to be mixed with milk. On the Purodâs'as belonging to the libations. Havish-paṁkti. Akshara-paṁkti. Narûs'amsa-paṁkti. Savana-paṁkti.*)

19.

(*Story of the S'ûdra Rishi Kavasha* ¹).

The Rishis, when once holding a sacrificial session on (the banks of) the Sarasvatî, expelled Kavasha, the

¹ In the Kaushitaki Brâhmaṇam (12, 3) the story of Kavasha is reported in the following way :—

माध्यमाः सरस्वत्यां सवमासत तद्वापि कवषो मध्ये निषसाद् । तं हेम
उपोदुर्दास्या वै त्वं पुत्रो ऽसि न वयं त्वया सह भक्षयिष्याम इति स ह
क्रुद्धः प्रद्रवन्त्यरस्वतीमतेन सूक्तेन तुष्टाव । तं हेयमन्वेयाय त उ हेमे
निरागा इव मेनिरे तं हाग्वाहृत्योचुर्कषे नमस्ते अस्तु मा नो विंशोस्त्वं
वै नः श्रेष्ठो ऽसि यं त्वेयमन्वेतोति । तं ह यज्ञपयां चक्रुस्तस्य ह क्रोधं
विनिन्युः । स एष कवषस्यैव मच्चिमा सूक्तस्यचानुवेदिता ॥

i. e. the Rishis called the "middle ones" (Gṛtsamada, Viśvâmitra, Vâmadeva, Atri, Bharadvâja, Vasishṭha, see Aśv. Gṛihya Sûtras, 3, 4), held once a sacrificial session on the Sarasvatî. Amongst them there sat Kavasha. These (Rishis) reproached him (that he had come among them) saying: "thou art the son of a slave girl, we shall neither eat nor drink with thee." Having become angry, he ran to the Sarasvatî, and obtained her favour by means of this hymn (*pra devatrâ brahmaṇe*). She followed him. These Rishi then thought that he was guiltless. Turning to him, they said Rishi! adoration be to thee, do us no harm! thou art the most excellent among us, for she (Sarasvatî) follows thee." They made him the manager of the sacrifice, and thus appeased his wrath. This is the importance of Kavasha, and he it was who made that hymn known.

The occasion on which Kavasha had this hymn revealed to him is thus related in the Kaushitaki Brahm. (12, 1):—

son of Ilûsha, from (their) Soma sacrifice, (saying) How should the son of a slave-girl, a gamester, who is no Brahman, remain among us and become initiated (into all sacrificial rites)? They turned him out (of the place) into a desert, saying, that he should die by thirst, and not drink the water of the Sarasvatî. After having been driven (from this place), into a desert, he, being vexed by thirst, saw (the mantra called) *Apo naptrîyam* : *pra devatrâ brahmane gâtur etu*, &c., i. e. may there be a way leading to the gods for the Brahman (may he be received among them). By this means he obtained the favour of the waters. They went out (of their house) to (meet) him. Sarasvatî surrounded him on all sides. Therefore that place is called *Parisâra* (from *enam-kavasham-parisasâra*). As Sarasvatî had surrounded him on all sides, the Rishis said, the gods know him; let us call him back. All consented, and called him back. After having called him back, they made *Apo naptrîyam*, by repeating: *pra devatrâ brahmane* (10, 30); by its means they obtained the favour of the waters and of the gods. He who having this knowledge, makes the *Apo naptrîyam*,² obtains the favour of the waters and the gods, and conquers the highest world (the heavenly-world).

तत्र स पुरा यज्ञमुहो रक्षांसि तीर्थेष्वपो गोपायन्ति । तदेके ऽ पो
 ऽहं जग्मुस्त एव तान् सर्वान् जह्नुस्त एव तत् कवचः सूक्तमपश्यत्य-
 चदमर्थं प्र देवचा ब्रह्मणे मातुरेलिति तदन्वव्रवीत्तेन यज्ञमुहो रक्षांसि
 तीर्थेष्वो ऽ पायन् ॥

Of old the Rakshas, the disturbers of the sacrifice, guarded the waters on the bathing places. Some persons had come to the waters. Thereupon the Rakshas killed them all. Kavasha then saw this hymn which comprises fifteen verses: *pra devatrâ*. He then repeated it, and by means of it turned the Rakshas from the bathing places, and killed them.

² The priests take water from a river, putting it in an earthen vessel. This water serves for squeezing the Soma juice.

He should repeat it without stopping. (If he do so) the god of rain (Parjanya) will bless his children with incessant rain. Should he stop in regular intervals, when repeating (the hymn, as usual), then the rain-god would keep away in the clouds the rain from his children. Thence it is to be repeated without stopping. If he repeats thrice the first verse of this (hymn) without stopping, in this manner the whole (of the hymn) becomes repeated without stopping.³

20.

(*The ceremony of mixing the Vasatīvarī and Ekadhanā waters.*)

After having repeated these (first) nine verses (of the hymn, 10, 30) in the same order as they follow (one another in the Sāmhitā), he repeats the (11th verse), *hinotā no adhvarāṁ*, &c. as the tenth, and (after it, he adds the 10th :) *āvarṛitāśīr*, when the waters⁴ filled (in jars) by the *Ekadhanins* are

³ He has to repeat only the first verse thrice without stopping, whilst all remaining verses of the hymn may be repeated in the usual manner. For the repetition of the first holds good for the whole remaining part.

⁴ I subjoin here a more detailed description of the *Apō naptriya* ceremony, or the joining of the water jugs. My statements are taken from a Soma prayoga (a manual of the Adhvaryu priests), the *Hiranyakesī S'rāuta Sūtras*, and oral information. After the Hotar has finished the *Prātar-anuvāka*, the Adhvaryu addresses to him the words: "ask for (*ishya*) the waters," to which the Hotar answers: "*Apō naptriya*" (calling upon them). The Adhvaryu continues his orders (before the Hotar can answer): *Chamasa-adhvaryu* of the *Maitrāvaruṇa*, come hither! ye *Ekadhanins* (bringer of the *Ekadhanā* waters), come! *Neshtar* bring the wife (of the sacrificer)! *Agnid* (*Agnidhra*), turn the *Chamasa* (Soma cup) of the Hotar and the *vasatīvarī* waters towards one another in the *Chātṛvāla* (a hole, for making ablutions)! The *Chamasa-adhvaryu* of the *Maitrāvaruṇa* then brings a *Chamasa*. The *Ekadhanins*, i. e. those who carry the so-called *Ekadhanā* waters, then come with three jugs for the

turned away (from the river or tank whence they have been taken to the sacrificial compound). When they are seen (by the Hotar) he repeats: *prati yad āpō adriś'ram* (10, 30, 13). When the waters approach (the Châtvâla), then he repeats the verse: *ādhenavaḥ payasâ* (5, 43). When the (Vasatīvarī and Ekadhanâ) waters are joined together (in the Chamasa of the Hotar and Maitravarūṇa) then the Hotar repeats: *sam anyâ yanti* (2, 35, 3).

(To illustrate the origin of this rite, the following story is related.)

Both kinds of waters, those called *Vasatīvarī*, which were brought the day previous (to the Soma feast), and those called *Ēkathanâs*, which were brought on the very morning (of the Soma feast), were once jealous of one another, as to which should first carry up the sacrifice. Bhṛigu, becoming aware of their jealousy, bade them to be quiet, with the verse: *sam anyâ yanti*, &c. He restored peace among them. The waters of him who, having such a knowledge, restores peace among them (in this manner) will carry his sacrifice.

ekadhanâ, that the Adhvaryu should first throw one stalk (*ekadhana*) into the jug, and thus consecrate it. Thence these waters are called *ekadhanâs*. The Neshtar brings the wife who holds a jug in her hand. After all have come, the Adhvaryu throws one stalk of kus'a grass into the waters, and after having repeated the mantra, *devir āpah*, he puts four sruvaṣṣṭuls of ghee on the stalk, and sacrifices it. The Adhvaryu brings the Chamasa of the Hotar and that of the Maitravarūṇa in which the Ekadhanâ waters are, into mutual contact, and puts the Vasatīvarī water jug near it. He pours water from it into the Chamasa of the Hotar, and leads it into that of the Maitravarūṇa, and again from that of the Maitravarūṇa into that of the Hotar. When the waters poured by the Adhvaryu from this jug come near the Hotar, the latter asks the Adhvaryu thrice, *adhvaryo ācer apā*. Hast thou brought the waters, Adhvaryu? Instead of this formula we find in the Kaushitaki Br. (12, 1,) अच्चयैवेदीरपाश्च which means exactly the same.

When (both kinds of waters) the *Vasativarīs* and the *Ekadhanūs* are poured together in the Chamasa of the Hotar, he repeats : *ūpo na devīr upayanti* (1, 83, 2). Then the Hotar asks the Adhvaryu : hast thou obtained the waters ? For the waters are the sacrifice. (The question therefore means :) hast thou obtained ⁵ the sacrifice ? The Adhvaryu answers : these (waters) are completely obtained.⁶ This means : see these waters.

(The Hotar now addresses to the Adhvaryu the following words :) "With these waters you will squeeze, O Adhvaryu, for Indra, the Soma, the honey-like, the rain-giving, the inevitably-successful-making ⁷ at the end, after having included so many ceremonies (from the first to the last); (you will squeeze) for him (Indra), who is joined by the Vasus, Rudras, Adityas, Ribhus, who has power, who has food, who is joined by Brihaspati, and by all gods ; (you will squeeze the Soma) of which Indra (formerly) drank, slew his enemies, and overcame his adversaries. Om !" (After having spoken these words) the Hotar rises from his seat (to show his respect). Respect is to be paid to the waters by rising, just as people rise to salute a distinguished

⁵ The word *aver*, in the formula used by the Hotar, is here explained by "*avidaḥ*" thou hast obtained.

⁶ In the original, *Utem anannamur*. The formulas appear to be very ancient. *Anannamur* is an imperfect of the intensive of the root *nam*. In the Kaushitaki Brāhmanam stands the same formula.

⁷ *Tivrāntam*. The word, *tivra*, "pungent," is here, no doubt, used in a figurative sense, as Śāy. explains it. It means a thing that is ultimately to the point, that hits at its aim, just as the sting of an insect. Śāy.'s explanation is, on the whole, certainly correct. That this is the true meaning, is corroborated by the following word, *bahura-madhyam*, i. e. which has much (i. e. many ceremonies) between the commencement and end. Both expressions seem to belong together, forming a sort of proverbial phrase, the import of which is that notwithstanding the many ceremonies, the fruit of the Soma sacrifice is not lost, but ultimately sure.

person who is coming near. Thence the waters are to be saluted by rising from the seat, and turning towards them. For in the same manner people salute a distinguished man. Therefore the Hotar must go behind the waters for saluting them. For the Hotar, even if another one brings the sacrifice, has (in this way) the power of earning fame. Therefore the repeater (of the mantra) should go behind them. When going behind them, he repeats: *ambayo yanty adhvabhik* (1, 23, 16) i. e. the waters which are the friends of the sacrificers come on (various) ways mixing their (own) liquid with honey. (In the word *madhu*, honey, there is an allusion to Soma.) If a man who has not tasted (formerly) the Soma juice, should wish to earn fame (he ought to repeat this verse). If he wishes for beauty, or for the acquirement of sacred knowledge (Brahma splendour), he should repeat the verse, *amír yâ upa sîrye* (1, 23, 17). If he wishes for cattle, he should repeat, *apo devîr upahvaye* (1, 23, 18). Should he when repeating all these verses go behind (the waters), he would obtain fulfilment of (all) these wishes. He who knows this, obtains these wishes.

When the *Vasatîvarî* and *Ekadhanûs* are being put (on the Vedi) then he repeats, *imâ agman revatîr jîva dhonyâ* (10, 30, 14); and with the verse, *âgmann âpah* (10, 30, 15), he concludes when they are (actually) put (on the Vedi).

21.

(*The libations from the Upâñśu and Antaryâma Grahās. The hiling in and out of the air by the Hotar*).

The Prâtar-Anuvâka is the head of the sacrifice (Soma sacrifice). The Upâñśu and Antaryâma

Grahas⁸ are the air inhaled (*prāṇa*) and the air exhaled (*apāna*⁹). Speech is the weapon. Therefore the Hotar should not make his voice heard before the libations from the *Upāñś'u* and *Antaryāma grahas* are poured (into the fire). Should the Hotar make his voice heard before these two have

⁸ *Upāñś'u* and *Antaryāma* are names of vessels from which the two first Soma libations are poured into the Ahavaniya fire, as soon as the juice is obtained by squeezing. Both libations which precede those from the other Soma vessels (*Aindravāyava*, &c.) poured in the fire of the Uttarā Vēdi, are not accompanied with mantras recited by the Hotar, as all other libations are, but they are performed by the Adhvaryu, whilst the Hotar is drawing in his breath, or haling out the air which was breathed in. When doing the first, the libation from the *Upāñś'u graha* is poured into the fire, when doing the latter, that from the *Antaryāma graha* is given. The Adhvaryu repeats some sacrificial formulas (see the *Taittiriya Saṁhitā* 1, 4, 2, 3), whilst the Hotar mutters only the two formulas (the technical name of such formulas repeated by the Hotar is *nigada*) which are mentioned here (2, 21), and also in the *As'v. S'r. Sūtras* (5, 2).

In the books belonging to the Yajurveda, we meet the terms *upāñś'u graha*, and *upāñś'u pātra*, and likewise *antaryāma graha*, and *antaryāma pātra*. These terms require some explanation. The *pātra* is a vessel, resembling a large wooden jar with but a very slight cavity on the top, in which the Soma juice is filled. The *graha* is a small cup, like a saucer, made of earth, and put over the cavity of the Soma vessel, in order to cover the "precious" juice. The bottom of it is first put in water, and a gold leaf placed beneath it. There are as many grahas as there are pātras; they belong together just as cup and saucer, and are regarded as inseparable. The word *graha* is, however, taken often in the sense of the whole, meaning both *graha* and *pātra*. On the different names of the grahas required at the three great libations, see the *Graha-kāṇḍa* in the *Satap. Brahṁ.* 4, and the commentary on the *Taittiriya Saṁhitā* (vol. i. p. 593-693 ed. Cowell). I am in possession of several grahas and pātras.

⁹ At the end of the *Prātar-anuvāka* the Hotar must, after having repeated with a low voice the maṭra, *prāṇam yachha*, &c., draw in the breath as strongly as he can. Then he repeats with a low voice, *apānam yachha*, &c., and after having finished he exhales the air (through the nose) as strongly as he can. He repeats with a low voice, *vyānāya*, &c., and when touching the stone by which the Soma for the *Upāñś'u graha* is squeezed, he is allowed to speak aloud. (Oral information.)

been poured into the fire, then he would carry off the vital airs of the sacrificer by means of the speech, which is a weapon. For (if he do so) some one should say to the Hotar (afterwards), that he has made the vital airs of the sacrificer go off, (and he the Hotar) would lose his life.¹⁰ It happens always thus. Thence the Hotar should not make his voice heard, before the libations from the Upâñs'u and Antaryâma grahas are poured into the fire. He should when the libation from the Upâñs'u graha is given, mutter the words: "keep in the air inhaled! Svâhâ! (I emit) thee, O speech of good call for pleasing the sun (which is thy presiding deity)." He should then draw in the air, and say (with a low voice): "O breath, who goest in (my body), keep in (my body) the breath!" He should, when the libation from the Antaryâma graha is given, mutter the words: "keep in the air exhaled! Svâhâ! (I emit) thee, O speech of good call for pleasing the sun." (After having spoken these words) he should hale out the air, and say, "O air, haled out, keep this very air (which is to be haled out, in my body)." By the words "(I emit)! thee (O speech!)" for the air, circulating (in my body)," he then touches ¹¹• the stone used to squeeze the Soma juice for the Upâñs'u graha, and makes his voice heard. This stone to squeeze the Soma juice for the Upâñs'u graha is the soul. The Hotar after having put (thus) the vital airs in his own self, emits his voice, and attains his full age (100 years). Likewise does he who has such a knowledge.

¹⁰ That is to say, some one might charge him afterwards with having murdered the sacrificer.

¹¹ Not struck against another, as is done when the Soma juice is being squeezed.

22.

(The Hotar has no share in the Bahish-pavamâna meal. The Soma libation for Mitrâ-Varuṇa to be mixed with milk).

(After the libations from the Upâmsu and Antaryâma have been poured into the fire, the Soma squeezed, and poured in the different vessels—*grahas*—such as *Aindrarâyana*, &c., which are then kept in readiness for making the libations, five of the priests: Adhvaryu, Prastotar, Pratihartar, Udgâtar, and Brahmâ, one holding the hand of the other—*saman-vârabdhâ*—walk in the direction of the *Châtrâla*, and ultimately take their seats for performing the ceremony of the *Stotra*, i. e. chanting a sacred verse—a *Sâman*. Now the question is, whether the Hotar is allowed to walk or not at the same time that the other priests just mentioned do so.)

At that (occasion, when the priests walk) they (the theologians) ask, whether he (the Hotar) ought to walk or not (together with the others). Some say, he ought to walk; for this meal¹² in honour of the *Bahish-pavamâna-stotra*¹³ (which is about to

¹² Thus I translate *bhaksha*. It refers to the eating of Charu or boiled rice by the Sâma singers before they chant. The Hotars are excluded from it.

¹³ This stotra consists of nine *richas* commencing with: *upâsmâi gâyatâ narah*, which all are found together in the *Sâmavedârçhikam* ii. 1-9. All nine *richas* are solemnly chanted by the three Sâma singers, *Prastotar*, *Udgâtar*, and *Pratihartar*. Each of these verses is for the purpose of chanting divided into four parts: *Prastâva*, i. e. prelude, the first being preceded by *huṃ*, to be sung by the Prastotar; *Udgâtha*, the principal part of the Sâman, preceded by *om*, to be chanted by the Udgâtar; the *Pratihâra*, i. e. response introduced by *huṃ*, to be chanted by the Pratihartar, and the *Nidhana*, i. e. finale, to be sung by all three. To give the student an idea of this division, I here subjoin the second of these *richas* in the Sâma form, distinguishing its four parts:—

Prastâva: अभि ते सधुना पथे ॥

be performed by the Sâma singers) is enjoyed equally by both gods and men; thence (both gods and men) participate in it. But those who say so are not to be attended to. Should he walk (along with the Sâma singers), then he would make the Rik (which is repeated by the Hotar, follow the Sâman. (If any one should see him do so) he at that occasion should tell him : " the Hotar here has been behind the Sâma singers, and ceded his fame to the Udgâtar; he has fallen from his place and will (in future) also fall from it." So it always happens to the Hotar (who walks after the Sâma singers).¹⁴ Therefore he ought to remain where he is sitting, and repeat the following *Anumantrana* ¹⁵ verse : " which Soma draught here at the sacrifice, placed on the sacred grass, on the altar, belongs to the gods, of this we also enjoy a share." Thus the soul of the Hotar is not excluded from that Soma draught (which is drunk by the Sâma singers after the Bahish-pavamâna Sâman is over). Then (after having repeated the mantra mentioned) he ought to repeat : " thou art the

Udgîtha : ओमाचर्वाणो अग्निश्चादेयुर्वदेवायदा ॥

Pratihâra : हुं आवायो ॥

Nidhana : साम् ॥

The *Nidhanas*, i. e. finales, are for the nine Pavamâna-stotra verses, the following ones : साम्, साम् सुवाः, इडा, वाक्, and आ (for the four last verses).

¹⁴ The Rik is regarded as a solid foundation on which the Sâman is put. See the passage in the *Chândogya-Upanishad* (1, 6, 1), here quoted by Sâyana : " The Rik is the earth, the Sâman Agni; just as (the fire is put) on the earth, the Sâman is placed over the Rik (as its foundation); thence the Sâman is sung placed over the Rik." This means, before the singers can sing the Sâman, the Rik which serves for this purpose, is first to be repeated in the form in which it is in Rigveda. This is generally done. See besides Ait. Br. 3, 23.

¹⁵ This is the repetition, with a low voice, of a verse or formula, by the Hotar, after a ceremony is over.

mouth (of the sacrifice); might I become the mouth (first among my people) also! For the Bahishpavamâna draught is the very mouth of the sacrifice (sacrificial personage)." He who has such a knowledge, becomes the mouth of his own people, the chief among his own people.

An Asura woman, *Dirghajihvi* (long-tongued), licked the morning libation of the gods. It (consequently) became inebriating everywhere. The gods wished to remedy this, and said to Mitra and Varuṇa: "ye two ought to take off this (the inebriating quality from the Soma)." They said: "Yes, but let us choose a boon from you." The gods said: Choose! They chose at the morning libation curd of milk whey (*payasyâ*) in milk. This is their everlasting share; that is, the boon chosen by them. What had been made by her (the Asura woman) inebriating, that was made good (again) by the curd; for both Mitra and Varuṇa removed, through this curd, the inebriating quality, as it were (from the Soma juice).¹⁶

23.

(*Purodâs'a offerings for the libations.*)

The libations (*savânâni*) of the gods did not hold (they were about falling down). The gods saw the rice cakes (*Purodâsas*). They portioned them out for each libation, that they should hold together the libations. Thence their libations were held together. When, therefore (at the libations) rice cakes are por-

¹⁶ The translation of this sentence offers some difficulty. I follow here Sâyana, who refers the one *aryâi* to *Dirghajihvi*, the other to *payasyâ*. We have here an allusion to mixing the Soma with sour milk (*daahyâś'h*), in order to make it less inebriating. The curds put in it, are Mitra's and Varuṇa's everlasting share. By the story which is here told the author tries to account for the fact, that the libation for Mitra-Varuṇa is mixed with curds of milk whey. At present the Soma is not generally mixed with sour milk. A large quantity of water is taken in order to weaken its strength.

tioned out for holding together the libations, the libations offered by the sacrificers are then (really) held together. The gods made these rice cakes *before* (the Soma offering). Thence it is called *purodâś'a* (from *puro* before).

About this they say: for each libation one ought to portion out rice cakes, one of eight potsherds (a ball put on eight kapâlas) at the morning, one of eleven potsherds at the midday, and one of twelve at the evening libation. For the form of the libations is defined¹⁷ by the metres. But this (opinion) is not to be attended to. For all the rice cakes, which are portioned out for each libation, are Indra's. Thence they ought to be put (at all three libations) on eleven potsherds only.¹⁸

About this they say: one ought to eat of such a portion of a rice cake which is not besmeared with melted butter in order to protect the Soma draught. For Indra slew with melted butter as his thunderbolt Vṛitra. But this (opinion) is not to be attended to.¹⁹ For the offering (besmeared with butter) is a liquid sprinkled (into the fire), and the Soma draught is such a liquid sprinkled (into the fire). (Both—Ghee and Soma—being thus of the same nature) the sacrificer

¹⁷ That is to say, at the morning libation *Gâyatri*, each pada of which consists of eight syllables, is the leading metre, whilst at the midday libation *Trishṭubh* (with four padas, each of eleven syllables), and at the evening libation *Jagati* (with four padas, each of twelve syllables) are the leading metres. Therefore some sacrificial priests were of opinion, that in accordance with the number of syllables of the leading metre of each libation, the number of kapâlas (potsherds) should be eight at the morning, eleven at the midday, and twelve at the evening libation.

¹⁸ The reason is that Indra's metre, *Trishṭubh*, consists of eleven syllables.

¹⁹ The Soma is not to be brought into contact with anything that is supposed to have been an instrument of murder, as in this case the melted butter was.

should eat of any part of the offering (whether besmeared with ghee or not).

These offerings, viz. melted butter, fried grains of barley (*dhānāḥ*), *karambha*,²⁰ *parivāpa*,²¹ *purodās'a*, and *payasyā*,²² come by themselves to the sacrificers from every direction: To him who has such a knowledge come these (offerings) by themselves.

24.

(*Havish-pañkti. Akshara-pañkti. Nārās'aṁsa-pañkti. Savana-pañkti.*)

He who knows the offering consisting of five parts prospers by means of this offering. The offering consisting of five parts (*harish-pañkti*) comprises (the following five things): fried grains of barley, *karambha*, *parivāpa*, *purodās'a*, and *payasyā*.

He who knows the Akshara-pañkti sacrifice, (offering of five syllables) prospers by means of this very sacrifice. The Akshara-pañkti comprises (the following five syllables): *su*, *mat*, *pad*, *vag*, *de*.²³ He who has such a knowledge, prospers by the sacrifice consisting of five syllables.

He who knows the *Nārās'aṁsa-pañkti*²⁴ sacrifice

²⁰ This is a kind of pap, prepared of curds and barley juice (*saktu*) by kneading both together. Instead of curds, slightly melted butter (*sarpis*) might be taken. See Kātyāyana S'rāuta Sūtr. 9, 1, 17.

²¹ This is another kind of pap, prepared of fried grains and barley juice.

²² See 2, 22. p. 122.

²³ These five syllables are to be muttered by the Hotar when making *japa* (the uttering of mantras with a low inaudible voice), after the *havish-pañkti* is over. They, no doubt, correspond to the five parts of the *havish-pañkti* offering.

²⁴ This means: the assemblage of five *Nārās'aṁsas*. *Nārās'aṁsa* is, as is well known, a name of Agni, and of some other gods, identical with the *Nāiryō-sanha* of the Zend-Avesta (see Haug's "Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees," p. 232). According to the explanation given by Sāyana, who follows

prosper by means of it. For two *Narâś'aṁsa* offerings belong to the morning, two to the midday, and one to the evening libation. This is the *Narâś'aṁsa-paṁkti* sacrifice. He who has such a knowledge prospers by it.

He who knows the *Savana-paṁkti* sacrifice prospers by it. This *Savana-paṁkti* sacrifice consists of the animal which is sacrificed the day previous to the Soma feast (*pas'ur uparasathe*), the three libations (*savanâni*), and the animal to be sacrificed after the Soma feast is over (*pas'ur anûbandhyah*). This is the *Savana-paṁkti* sacrifice. He who has such a knowledge prospers by means of the *Savana-paṁkti* sacrifice.

The *Yâjyâ-mantra* for the *harish-paṁkti* is :²⁵ " may *Indra* with his two yellow horses eat the " fried grains (first part of the *harish-paṁkti*), with " *Pûshan* the *karambha*; may the *parvâpa* (be " enjoyed) by *Sarasvatî* and *Bhârati*, and the cake " (*apûpa-purodâśa*) by *Indra*!" The two yellow horses (*harî*) of *Indra* are the *Rik* and *Sâman*. *Pûshan* (the guardian of flocks, the divine herdsman) is cattle, and *karambhâ* is food.²⁶ As to the words: *sarasvatî-vân* and *bhârativan*, *Sarasvatî* is speech,

one of the masters (Acharyas), the word *Narâś'aṁsa*, i. e. belonging to *Narâś'aṁsa* means the Soma cups (*chamasa*) after one has drunk out of them, sprinkled water over them, and put them down. For in this condition they belong to *Narâś'aṁsa*. At the morning and midday libations the Soma cups (*chamasa*) are filled twice each time, and at the evening libation only once. Thus the Soma cups become during the day of libations five-times *Narâś'aṁsas*. This is the *Narâś'aṁsa-paṁkti* sacrifice.

²⁵ It is not in the *Sâṁhita*. As it stands here it appears to have been taken from another *Sâkhâ*. For whilst we found above five parts of the *harish-paṁkti* mentioned, here in this mantra we have only four, the *payasyâ* being omitted.

²⁶ According to *Sâyana* the meaning of the latter sentence is: *Pûshan* is called by this name from his feeding (*push*) the cattle and *karambha* is called food from being itself the nourishment.

and *Bhârata* (bearer) means vital air. *Parivâpa* is food, and *apûpa* is sharpness of senses.

(By repeating this Yâjyâ-mantra) the Hotar makes the sacrificer join those deities, assume the same form, and occupy the same place with them. He (the Hotar) who has such a knowledge becomes (also) joined to the best beings and obtains the highest bliss.

The Yâjyâ-mantra for the Svishtakrit of the *Purodâs'a* offering at each libation is "Agni, eat the offering."²⁷

²⁷ The Kaushîtaki Brâhmanam (13, 3) furnishes us with a fuller report on the origin of the Svishtakrit formula required for the Purodâs'a offerings which accompany the Soma libations. It is as follows :—

हविरग्रे वोहोत्यनुसवनं पुरोडासः स्विष्टकृतो यजत्यवतारो प्रा-
श्रवणो देवानां होतास। तमेतस्मिं द्युम्ने सत्यः प्रत्याक्षित्वे द्विर्व सत्यः
स हविरग्रे वोहोति हविषाग्निं प्रीत्वा ऽ यातिमुमुचे तथो एवैवंविद्धान्हा-
ता हविरग्रे वोहोत्येव हविषाग्निं प्रीत्वायातिमुच्यते एतेहैवा अन्त-
राकाशैर्देवाः स्वर्गं लोकं जग्मुस्तानेतस्मिं द्युम्ने सत्यः प्रत्याक्षित्वे ऽ द्विर्व
सत्युक्ते हविरग्रे वोहोति हविषाग्निं प्रीत्वा ऽ यातिमुमुचिरे। तथो एवै-
वंविद्धान्हाता हविरग्रे वोहोत्येव हविषाग्निं प्रीत्वायातिमुच्यते। तानि
वा एतानि षडक्षराणि हविरग्रे वोहोति षडङ्गो ऽ यमाग्ना षड्विध-
स्तदात्मनैवात्मानं निष्क्रोयानृणो भूत्वाय यजते स एषो ऽ वत्सारस्य
प्राश्रवणस्य मन्त्रः

i. e. The Hotar uses, as Yâjyâ of the Svishtakrit offering of the Purodâs'a which accompanies the libations, the formula : "Agni, eat the offering."

(On the origin of this formula the following is reported :) Avat-
sâra, the son of Pra-ravana, was (once) the Hotar of the gods. In
that abode of light, Death (one of the gods) attached him-elf to him ;
for Agni is Death. He pleased Agni with an offering, repeating :
"Agni, eat of the offering," and was released.

(There is another story reported on the origin of this formula,
which runs as follows :—)

The gods went by means of their innate light and splendour to the
celestial world. In that abode of light, Death attached himself to

By repeating this mantra, *Avatsāra* (an ancient Rishi) obtained Agni's favour and conquered the highest world. The same happens to him who has such a knowledge, and who knowing it has this *havish-pañkti* offered (i. e. the sacrificer), or repeats the Yājyâ-mantra belonging to it (i. e. the Hotar).

FOURTH CHAPTER.

(*The Dvidevatya Graha libations, i. e. the libations poured from the Aindravâyava, Maitrâvaruṇa, and As'vina Gruhas. Rituyâjus. The Silent Praise.*)

25.

(*Story of a race run by the gods for obtaining the right to drink first from a Soma libation. The Aindravâyava Graha. Explanation of a certain custom with the Bhâratas.*)

The gods could not agree as to who of them should first taste the Soma juice. They (all) wished for it, (each saying) "might I drink first, might I drink first." They came (at length) to an understanding. They said: "Well, let us run a race.¹ He of us who will be victor, shall first taste the Soma juice." So they did. Among all those who ran the race, *Vâyu* first arrived at the goal; next *Indra*; next *Mitra* and *Varuṇa*, then the *As'vins*. *Indra* thinking he would be beforehand with *Vâyu*, (ran as fast as he could

them. Agni is Death. They pleased Agni with an offering, repeating "Agni, eat the offering," and were released.

This formula (*havir agne vihi*) consists of six syllables; the soul consists of six parts,—is six-fold. Thus the sacrificer redeems (by means of this formula) through a soul (represented by this formula) his own soul, and clears off his debts. This is the mantra of *Avatsāra*, the son of *Pras'raṇa*.

¹ The expression in the original is: *ājim ayāma*. See 4, 7.

and) fell down close to him. He then said, "We both have (arrived at the goal) together; let both of us be winners of the race." Vâyu answered, "No! I (alone) am winner of the race." Indra said, "Let the third part (of the prize) be mine; let both of us be winners of the race!" Vâyu said, "No! I alone am winner of the race." Indra said, "Let the fourth part (of the prize) be mine; let us both be winners of the race!" To this Vâyu agreed, and invested him with the right to the fourth part (of the first Soma cup presented). Thence Indra is entitled only to the fourth part; but Vâyu to three parts. Thus Indra and Vâyu won the race together; next followed Mitra and Varuṇa together, and then the As'vins.

According to the order in which they arrived at the goal, they obtained their shares in the Soma juice. The first portion belongs to Indra and Vâyu, then follows that of Mitra and Varuṇa, and (lastly) that of the As'vins.

The *Aindravâyava* Soma jar (*graha*) is that one in which Indra enjoys the fourth part. Just this (fourth part as belonging to Indra) was seen (by means of revelation) by a Rishi. He then repeated the mantra appropriate to it, *nigutrâñ indrah sârathir*, i. e. Vâyu² (and) Indra his carriage driver! Thence when now-a-days the Bharatas³ spoil their enemies (conquered in the battle field), those charioteers who

² *Nigutrân* is a frequent epithet of Vâyu, see the hymn 2, 41, meaning, one who has teams, oxen, cows, &c.

³ Sâyana does not take this word here as a proper name, in which sense we generally find it in the ancient Sanscrit Literature, but as an appellative noun, meaning "warriors." He derives the word from *bhara* cattle, and *tan* to extend, stretch; to which etymology no modern philologist will give his assent. *Satran* is here explained by Sâyana as "charioteer;" but in his commentary on Rigveda 1, C2, 2, he takes it in the sense of "enemy" which is, we think, the right one.

seize the booty, say, in imitation of that example set by Indra, who won his race only by becoming the charioteer (of Vâyu), "the fourth part (of the booty is ours) alone."⁴

26.

(On the meaning of the libations from the *Aindravâyava*, *Maitrâvaruṇa*, and *As'vina* *Grahas*. The two *Anuvâkyâs* for the *Aindravâyava* *Graha*.)

The Soma jars (*graha*) which belong to two deities⁵ are the vital airs. The *Aindravâyava* jar is speech and breath, the *Maitrâvaruṇa* jar is eye and mind; the *As'vina* jar is ear and soul. Some (sacrificial priests) use two verses in the *Anushtubh* metre as *Puronuvâkyâs*, and two in the *Gâyatrî* metre as *Yâjyâs* when offering (the Soma juice) from the *Aindravâyava* jar. As the *Aindravâyava* jar represents speech and breath, thus the proper metres (*Anushtubh* being speech, and *Gâyatrî* breath) will be applied. But this (practice) ought not to be observed. For where the *Puronuvâkyâ* mantra exceeds in (syllables) the *Yâjyâ* mantra,⁶ there is no success in the sacrifice, but where the *Yâjyâ* exceeds the *Puronuvâkyâ* (in syllables) there is success.

(Likewise success is not obtained) by using the same metres (for *Anuvâkyâ* and *Yâjyâ* mantras). In order to obtain any desire whatever, referring to speech and breath, the *Hotar* ought to do so (*i. e.*

⁴ The author of the *Brâhmaṇam* explains here the reason of the custom why the charioteers are entitled to the fourth part of the booty made in a battle.

⁵ These vessels are called: *Aindravâyava*, *Maitrâvaruṇa*, and *As'vina*.

⁶ This would be the case if the *Anushtubh* metre should be used for the *Puronuvâkyâ*, and the *Gâyatrî* as *Yâjyâ*; for the *Anushtubh* consists of thirty-two, and the *Gâyatrî* only of twenty-four syllables.

to repeat two verses in the Anushtubh metre as Anuvâkyâs, and two in the Gâyatrî metre as Yâjyâ mantras). In this way (all he desires) will be fulfilled. The first Puroṇuvâkyâ belongs to Vâyu (1, 2, 1), the second to Indra and Vâyu (1, 2, 4). By that Yâjyâ¹ which belongs to Vâyu, the Hotar makes (produces) breath (in the sacrificer). For Vâyu (wind) is breath, and by means of that pada (foot) of the Indra-Vâyu-Yâjyâ mantra, which refers to Indra, he makes speech. For speech is Indra's. He (thus) obtains every desire (granted) which refers to breath and speech, without producing any inequality (by having the one set of mantras too long, the other too short) in the sacrifice.²

27.

(The rite of drinking from the Aindravâjara, Maitravaruṇa, and As'vina grahas by the Hotar. The formulas repeated at those occasions.)

The Soma offerings belonging to two deities are the vital airs;³ but they are offered in the same jar for both (deities); for the reason is, that (all) the vital airs are of one and the same nature. They are sacrificed from two⁴ grahas (jars with small cups) for the vital airs are a pair (such as the eyes).

¹ The two first verses of 4, 46, are used as Yâjyâs.

² This latter remark refers to the opinion of those who maintained that the Puroṇuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ mantras ought to be of the same metres.

³ By these, speech, eyes, and ears are meant.

⁴ At the Soma offerings there are always two *Grahas* required; one is held by the Adhvaryu, the other by his assistant Pratipasthâta. The contents of both the grahas belong to the same pair of deities; both are therefore *dvīdvatya*, belonging to two deities. The author of the Brâhmaṇa attempts here to explain the circumstance, that though the Soma offering contained in one graha belong to two deities (Vâyu and Indra, Mitra and Varuṇa, &c.) there are always two Grahas used, and their contents simultaneously sacrificed.

When (after the Soma offering has been given to the two respective deities) the Adhvaryu hands over (the Soma cup to drink of the remainder of the juice) to the Hotar, he receives it with the same mantra by which the Adhvaryu presents it (to him). By the (words): "This is a good, ⁵ this is a multitude of goods; " here is good, a multitude of goods; in me is the good " (when the Soma is drunk), a multitude of goods; " ruler of speech! ⁶ protect my speech!" the Hotar drinks Soma from the Aindravâyava graha. (Then he repeats): "Speech with breath is called hither " (by me); may speech with breath call also me! "The divine Rishis, the protectors of (our) bodies," "who are born from austerities (*tapoja*) are called " hither (by me)! may the divine Rishis, the protectors of our bodies, who are born from austerities, call " (also) me!" By the divine Rishis, who are the protectors of (our) bodies, the vital airs are to be understood. Thus he calls (invites) the Rishis.

(By the words): "This is a good which has knowledge; here is a good which has knowledge; in me " is a good which has knowledge; ruler of the eye, "protect my eye!" the Hotar drinks Soma from the Maitravaruna graha. (Then he repeats): "The " eye with the mind is called hither. May the

⁵ This formula resembles very much one of the most sacred prayers of the Parsis, viz. *ashem vohû vahistem asti* which is particularly repeated when the Zota priest (the Hotar of the Brahman) is drinking the Homa (Soma) juice; *vohû* is etymologically *varu*, which is very frequently used in formulas repeated by the Hotar before he tastes the sacrificial food; *vahistem* is the superlative of *vohû*, conveying the same sense as *purûrasu*.

⁶ In this translation I followed the reading वाक्पा. One of my Manuscripts and Sâyana read वाक्पा, which appears to be only a lapsus calami for वाक्पा.

⁷ The expression in the original is: *tanûpâvânas tanraḥ*, the term "body" being thus put twice.

"eye with the mind call (also) me! The divine Rishis," &c. (just as above).

(By the words): "This is a good, a good which is lasting; here is a good, a good which is lasting; in me is a good, a good which is lasting; ruler of the sense of hearing!⁸ protect my sense of hearing!" the Hotar drinks Soma from the As'vina graha. (Then he repeats): "The sense of hearing with the soul is called hither: may the sense of hearing with the soul call (also) me! The divine Rishis," &c. (just as above).

When drinking from the Aindravâyava graha, the Hotar facing the eup turns its mouth towards his face (and drinks); for the inhaled and exhaled airs are in his front. In the same manner he drinks from the Maitrâvaruṇa jar; for the two eyes are in his front. When drinking from the As'vina jar, he turns its mouths⁹ round about; for men and animals hear speech sounding from all sides.

28.

(On the repetition of the two Yâjyâ mantras for libation from the Dvidetya-grahas. No Anurashatkâra allowed. On the Agur for those Yâjyâs).

The Soma jars belonging to two deities are the vital airs. The Hotar ought to repeat the (two) Yâjyâ mantras (for the offering poured out of such a jar)

⁸ Sâyaṇa explains संयन् by निश्चल.

⁹ The Aindravâyava graha has one, the Maitrâvaruṇa two mouths. The drinking from the two latter ones is described as *purastât pratyancham*, that is, to take the graha in one's hands, so that its mouth faces the mouth of the drinker, and when drinking to turn the lower part of the vessel aside.

The As'vina graha has three mouths. The drinking from it is described as *parthâram*, that is, to turn its three mouths one after the other to one's mouth when drinking, so that the whole vessel becomes turned round. (Oral information.)

without stopping (at the end of the first mantra) in order to keep together the vital airs and to prevent their being cut off. The Soma jars belonging to two deities are the vital airs. (Thence) the Hotar should not make the Anuvashatkâra (*i. e.* not pronounce the formula: "Agni, eat the Soma!"¹⁰ with the formula *Vaushat!* after the Yâjyâ has been repeated). If he do so, then he stops the (circulation of the) vital airs which are not stopped (in any other way). For this formula (the *anuvashatkâra*) is a stop. (If one should observe a Hotar repeat the Anuvashatkâra) one ought to tell him, that he had stopped the vital airs, which are not stopped (otherwise), and that he would (consequently) lose his life. This always happens. Thence he ought not to repeat that formula (the *anuvashatkâra*) when pouring oblations from the Soma jars belonging to two deities.

They ask, (what is the reason that) the Maitrâvaruṇa priest gives twice his assent that the Yâjyâ mantra should be repeated, and calls twice (upon the Hotar) to do so, whilst the Hotar declares his readiness to repeat the Yâjyâ mantra only once, and (concludes with) pronouncing twice, *Vaushat!* *Vaushat!* (instead of doing it once)? What is the (meaning) of the Hotar's declaration of his readiness to repeat the Yâjyâ mantra¹¹ (that he repeats it only

¹⁰ The recital of this formula is called *anuvashatkâra*.

¹¹ The words "assent that the Yâjyâ mantra," &c. and "declaration of his readiness to repeat," &c. are only a translation of the term *âgur*, stating its full import. After the Hotar has repeated the two Puroṇuvâkyâ mantras, mentioned on p. 130, he is addressed by the Maitrâvaruṇa priest in two formulas, following immediately one another, which are called *Praisha-mantra*, *i. e.* mantras containing an order to repeat. Both commence by the formula: *Hotâ yaksha!*, *i. e.* may the Hotar repeat the Yâjyâ mantra. The Hotar being obliged to repeat both Yâjyâ mantras *uno tenore* without stopping, he can declare his readiness to respond to the order given by the Maitrâvaruṇa only before he commences to repeat the proper Yâjyâ mantras. His readiness he declares by the words

once at the beginning, and not before the second mantra)?

(The answer is) The Soma jars belonging to two deities are the vital airs. The Agur formula is the thunderbolt. If therefore the Hotar were to put between (the two Yâjyâ mantras) the Agur formula, he would deprive the sacrificer of his life (as if striking him) with (a weapon like) the thunderbolt. (If one should observe a Hotar doing so) one ought to tell him, that for having, by means of the Agur weapon, deprived the sacrificer of his life, he himself would also lose his life. Thus it always

ये यजामहे. This is the *âgur* of the Hotar. That ये is to be pronounced with *pluti*, i. e. with three moras, is remarked by Pāṇini 8, 2, 88 (ये यज्ञकर्मणि). Patanjali, in his Mahābhāṣya, explains ये as an elliptical expression, implying the whole verse. ये देवाणां दिव्येकादशस्य (Rigveda 1, 139, 11). On the *Agur* formula, see Aśval. Śrauta Sūtras 1, 5, where it is said that the *Agur* formula: ये यजामहे. is required at the so-called Prayājas, (at the first and fifth), and principally 5, 5. In this latter passage the rule is given to which the author of the Brāhmaṇa refers, that the two Yâjyās for the Aindra-vāyava graha require two Praishas, i. e. orders, one *Agur*, and two Vashatkāras; whilst the two other grahas, the Maitravaruṇa and the Aśvina, require each only one Yâjyâ, one Praisha, and one Vashatkāra. See also the Sāṅkhāyana Sūtras 7, 2. The formula ये यजामहे is always at the beginning of the Yâjyâ, as well as the words होता यज्ञन् at that of the Praisha mantra. The proper order to repeat is conveyed at the end of the latter by the words होतयज्ञ i. e. Hotar, repeat the Yâjyâ mantra, whereupon the Hotar repeats the Yâjyâ. The repetition of this formula appears to go back to a very remote antiquity. For we find both the formula and its technical term in the Zend-Avesta. *Yajamahe* is completely identical with the Zend *Yazamâidê*, which always precedes the names of Ahura-mazda, the archangels, and other divine beings, and the souls of the deceased, when homage is paid to them. The technical term for repeating this formula is: *â-phare* (the same as *â-gur*). See the Fravardin Yasht 50, *kahê no idha nânâ âghairyât*, i. e. to whose name of us will he pay homage by repeating *Yazamâidê* i. e. we worship. That the word *âghairyât* has this meaning, is well known to the Parsi Desturs.

happens. (Therefore) the Hotar ought not to repeat the Agur formula in the midst of (the two Yâjyâ mantras).

And further the Maitrâvaruṇa priest is the mind of the sacrifice, and the Hotar its speech. Speech speaks only when instigated by the mind (to do so). If any one utters speech different from what he thinks, such a speech is liked only by the Asuras, but not by the Devas. The Agur formula of the Hotar is contained in the two Agur formulas (*hotâ yakshaḥ*) pronounced at this (occasion) by the Maitrâvaruṇa priest.

29.

(*Rituyâjas.*)

The mantras repeated for the offerings to the Ritus¹² (seasons) are the vital airs. By performing

¹² There are twelve Grahas for the Ritus, from which the Soma juice is offered in three sections; first six, then four, and lastly two are taken. The mantras required are to be found among the so-called *praisha sûktas*. See As'val. S'raut. 8. 5, 8. Sâṅkhâyaṇa 7, 8. About the particulars of the Ritu Yâjâs see Taittiriya Saṁhita 1, 4, 14 and 6, 5, 3, with Sâyana's commentary ed. Cowell, I, p. 643-46. The Yâjyâ mantras and the Praishas for the Ritu offerings are essentially the same. All (12) Praishas are given by the Maitrâvaruṇa. The first is addressed to the Hotar, and runs as follows:

होता यक्षर्दिद्रं होचात्सजूर्दिव आ पृथिव्या ऋतुना सोमं पिबतु
होतय्यज i. e. May the Hotar repeat the Yâjyâ mantra for Indra! May he drink Soma from the cup of the Hotar with the Ritu! The Yâjyâ contains the same words, with the only difference that instead of *yakshaḥ* the appropriate formula ये रे यजामहे is used.

In the second Rituyâja which is repeated by the Potar, the Marutas are invited to drink with the Ritu from the offering of the Potar. The third belongs to Tvashtar and the wives of the gods. It is repeated by the Neshtar (ये रे यजामहे ग्रावो नेष्टाश्वष्टा सुज-
निमा सजूर्देवानां पत्नीभिर्ऋतुना सोमं पिबतु).

The fourth which is repeated by the Agnidhra belongs to Agni. The fifth belongs to Indra-Brahmâ, and is repeated by the Brâhma-

them, they (the priests) provide the sacrificer with vital airs. By repeating six mantras containing the singular *ritunâ* to the Ritus, they provide the sacrificer with the air inhaled (*prâṇa*); by repeating four mantras containing the plural *ritubhiḥ* they provide him with the air exhaled (*apâna*); by repeating, at last, two mantras containing the singular *ritunâ* they provide him with the circulating vital air (*vyâna*). For the vital airs are three-fold, viz. air inhaled, air exhaled, and the air circulating in the body. (These Ritu offerings being made in three sections) in the first (series of mantras when six are given) the singular *ritunâ* is used; in the second the plural *ritubhir*; and in the third the singular again *ritunâ* are applied. (This is done) to keep together the vital airs, to prevent them from being cut off.

nâchhansi. The sixth is repeated for Mitra-Varuṇa (who are called प्रशास्तौ) by the Maitravaruṇa. These six mantras contain the formula ऋतुना सोमं पिबतु.

The seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth Rituyâjas which are repeated by the Hotar, Potar, Neshtar and Achhâvâka respectively, belong to *deva dravinodâh* (a name of Agni). These four mantras contain the term ऋतुभिः सोमं पिबतु. The eleventh and twelfth Rituyâjas are repeated by the Hotar with the term ऋतुना सोमं. The eleventh belongs to the Asvins as the two Adhvaryus; the twelfth to Agni Gṛihapati.

The first Soma libation for the Ritus is poured from the Hotra-pâtra, the second from the Potra-pâtra, the third from that of the Neshtar, the fourth from that of the Agnid, the fifth from the Brâhmaṇa-pâtra, the sixth from that of the Prasâstar (Maitravaruna).

The seventh, eighth and ninth from the Pâtras of the Hotar, Potar, and Neshtar respectively. The tenth libation is not poured from one of these Pâtras already mentioned, but in addition to the Pâtras of the Hotar, Potar, and Neshtar, a "fourth vessel" (*turiyam pâtram*) is mentioned, which is called *amartyam*, i. e. immortal. The *devo dravinodâh* (Agni) is called upon to prepare the Soma draught himself and repeat himself the Yâgyâ. The eleventh libation is poured from the Adhvaryava-pâtra, and the twelfth from the Gârhapatya. (*Sapta-Hautra*).

The Ritu Yâjâs¹³ are the vital airs. (Thence) the Hotar ought not to repeat the *Anuvashatkâra*. For the Ritus have no end; one (always) follows the other. Were the Hotar to repeat this formula (the *anuvashatkâra*) when making the offerings to the Ritus, he would bring the endless seasons (their endless succession) to a stand still. For this formula is a stand still. Who (therefore) should repeat it would bring the Ritus to a stand still, and difficulty would be created (for the sacrifice). This always happens. Thence he ought not to repeat that formula, when repeating the mantras for the offerings to the Ritus.

30.

(The Hotar eats the Purodâs'a and drinks from the *Grahas*.)

The Soma jars belonging to two deities, are the vital airs, and cattle is food (*ilâ*). (Thence) after having drunk from the Soma jars belonging to two deities, he calls *Ilâ* (food).¹⁴ *Ilâ* is cattle. He thus calls cattle, and (consequently) provides the sacrificer with cattle.

They ask, Should the Hotar first eat the food (remainder of the Purodâs'a offering previous to the Soma offering) which he has in his hand, or should he drink¹⁵ first from his Soma cup (*chamasa*)? (The

¹³ The same speculations on the nature of the Ritusyâjâs, viz. that they are the vital airs, we find in the Kaushitaki Brâhm. 13, 9, and in the Gopatha Brâhm. 8, 7.

¹⁴ The term used for "drinking" is *bhakshayati*, which is also the common word for eating. That *bhaksh* must have been used already in very ancient times for "drinking" the Soma juice, is shown in a passage in the Homa Yasht of the Zend-Avesta (see Yasna 10, 13.) *yaše tē bādha haoma zāirē gavā iris'tahē bakshaiti*, i. e. who enjoys thee O Homa, (Soma) when being dead (by bruising and squeezing) in the yellow milk. (The Homa juice of the Parsis is of yellow colour, and actually mixed with a little fresh milk).

¹⁵ The formula for calling *Ilâ* is to be found in the A'svalâyana S'râuta Sûtra 1, 7 : *ilopahûta*, &c.

answer is) he should first eat the food which he has in his hand, then he may drink Soma from his cup. In consequence of the circumstance that he first drinks from the Soma jars (*grahas*) belonging to two deities, the Soma draught is first (before he takes any other food) enjoyed by him. Therefore (after having tasted already the Soma juice by drinking from the *Grahas* belonging to two deities) he ought to eat the food (*Purodâś'a*) which he has in his hand, and then drink from his own cup (*chamasa*). In this way he takes (for himself) nourishment of both kinds (food and drink).

By taking both Soma draughts (from the *graha* and the *chamasa*) he obtains (for himself) nourishment (of all kinds).

(The Hotar pours some drops of Soma from the *Graha* into his *Chamasa*; the meaning of this proceeding is given in the following :)

The Soma jars belonging to two deities are the vital airs; the *Chamasa* of the Hotar is the soul. By pouring drops from the Soma jars belonging to two deities in the *Chamasa* of the Hotar, the Hotar puts (in his own body) the vital airs for obtaining his full age. He who has such a knowledge attains to his full age (100 years).

31.

(*The origin of the tûshnîm ś'añsa*, ¹⁶ i. e. silent praise, explained.)

The Asuras performed at the sacrifice all that the Devas performed. The Asuras became thus of equal

¹⁶ See about this particular part of the Soma service, *As'val. S'r. S. 5, 9*, which passage is quoted by Śāvaṇa in his commentary on the *Āitarēya Brāhmaṇam*. The three formulas which constitute the Silent Praise (as mentioned here) form also with the exception of the *vyāhritis* (the three great words *bhūr, bhurah, svah*) a chant called the *Jyotirgāna*, which is sung by the *Udgātar* when holding the

power (with the Devas), and did not yield to them (in any respect). Thereupon the Devas saw (by their mental eyes) the *tīshnīm s'aṁsa*, i. e. silent praise.¹⁷ The Asuras (not knowing it) did not perform this (ceremony) of the Devas. This "silent praise" is the silent (latent) essence (of the mantras). Whatever weapon (*vajra*) the Devas raised against the Asuras, the latter got (always) aware of them.¹⁸ The Devas then saw (by their mental eyes) the "silent praise" as their weapon; they raised it, but the Asuras did not get aware of it. The Devas aimed with it a blow at the Asuras and defeated the latter, who did not perceive (the weapon which was aimed at them). Thereupon the Devas became masters of the Asuras. He who has such a knowledge becomes master of his enemy, adversary, and hater.

The Devas thinking themselves to be victors spread the sacrifice (i. e. made preparations for performing it). The Asuras came near it intending to disturb it. When the Devas saw the most daring (of the Asuras) draw near from all quarters, they said: let us finish this sacrifice, lest the Asuras slay us. So they did. They finished it by repeating the "silent praise." (The words which constitute the "silent praise" now follow.) By the words, *bhūr agnir jyotir jyotir agniḥ*, they finished the Ajya and Pra-uga Shastras (the two principal liturgies at the morning libation). By the words, *indro jyotir bhuvo jyotir indrah*, they finished the Nishkevalya and Marutvatīya Shastras

cloth through which the Soma juice is strained (it is called *daśā-pavitra*) in his hand. The metre of the three formulas (if all are taken together) is Gāyatrī. The Rishi to whom it was revealed is said to be Pushkala (Sāma prayoga).

¹⁷ Mantras, sacred formulas and words, are always regarded as personages.

¹⁸ The term in the original is: *pratya-budhyanta*. Sāyana explains it by प्रतीकारं कुर्वन्ति, they retaliate, take revenge.

(the two principal liturgies at the midday libation). By the words, *sūrya jyotir jyotiḥ svah sūryah*, they finished the Vaisvadeva and Agnimâruta Shastras (the two liturgies of the evening libation).

Thus they finished the sacrifice by the "silent praise." Having thus finished the sacrifice by means "of the silent praise" they obtained the last mantra required for the safety of the sacrifice.¹⁹ The sacrifice is finished when the Hotar repeats the "silent praise."

Should any one abuse the Hotar or curse him after having repeated the "silent praise," he should tell him (the man who abuses or curses him) that he (the abuser) would be hurt by doing so.

(In order to make abuses or curses retort upon their author, the Hotar repeats the following mantra :) "At morning we (the Hotars) finish to-day this sacrifice after having repeated the "silent praise." Just as one receives a guest (who comes to our houses) with ceremony, in the same way we receive (the sacrifice as our guest with due honours) by repeating this (silent praise)." He who having such a knowledge should abuse or curse the Hotar after he has repeated the "silent praise," suffers injury. Thence he who has such a knowledge should not abuse or curse, after the "silent praise" has been repeated.

32.

(On the meaning of the Silent Praise.)

The "silent praise" are the eyes of the (three) libations. *Bhûr agnir*, &c. are the two eyes of the morning libation. *Indro jyotir*, &c. are the two eyes

¹⁹ The sacrifice is believed to be a chain; none of its links is to be broken. If finished it is rolled up. The last mantra represents the last link. Without the last link a chain cannot be wound up.

of the midday libation. *Sūryo jyotir*, &c. are the two eyes of the evening libation. He who has such a knowledge prospers by means of the three libations which are provided with eyes, and goes by means of such libations to the celestial world.

This "silent praise" is the eye of the sacrifice (the sacrificial man). There being only one of the "great words" (*bhūr, bhuvah, svar*), (in the "silent praise" of every libation) it must be repeated twice, for though the eye is (according to its substance) only one, it is double (in its appearance).

The "silent praise" is the root of the sacrifice. Should a Hotar wish to deprive any sacrificer of his standing place, then he must not at his sacrifice repeat the "silent praise;" the sacrificer then perishes along with his sacrifice (the sacrificial personage) which thus has become rootless.

About this they say: the Hotar ought to recite (it at any rate); for it is for the priest's own benefit when the Hotar repeats the "silent praise." In the priest rests the whole sacrifice, and the sacrificer in the sacrifice. Thence the "silent praise," ought to be repeated.

FIFTH CHAPTER.

(The different parts of the *Ajya Shashtra*: *Ahāva*, *Nivid*, *Sūktu*.)

33.

The call, *s'vīṃślivom*¹ (called *āhāva*) is the *Brahma*;

¹ This formula, which is very frequently used, is only a corruption and contraction of *संसाव ओम्* i. e. let us both repeat the Shashtra. To this call by the Hotar the Adhvaryu responds with the words: *सोसामो देव* i. e. we repeat, God! (*deva* meaning here only priest). This call of the Hotar is called *Ahāva*, and the response of the Adhvaryu *Pratigāra*. See *As'val. S'r. S. 5, 9*, where the following rules re-

the address (*Nivid*)² is the *Kshatram* (royal power), and the hymn (*sūkta*) are the subjects (*vis*). By repeating (first) the call *s'omśāvom* (representing the Brahma), and then setting forth the titles (representing the royal power), the Hotar joins subsequently the *Kshatram* to the Brahma. By repeating the *Nivid* before he recites the hymn, he joins subsequently the subjects to the *Kshatram*, the *Kshatram* being the *Nivid*, and the hymn the subjects.

Should the Hotar wish to deprive the sacrificer of his *Kshatram*, he has only to put in the midst of

garding the repetition of the *Āhāva*, by which the Adhvaryu is informed that the Hotar is about to repeat his recitation, are given: एष आहावः प्रातःसवने शस्त्रादिषु पर्यायप्रभृतीनां च सर्वच-
चातः शस्त्रं तेन चोपसन्तानः this *Āhāva* (the call *s'omśāvom* with a loud voice by the Hotar) takes place at the commencement of the *Shastras* at the morning libation, and at the beginning of the several parts of the *Shastras* (as in those of the *Pra-uga* *Shashtra*), and everywhere (at all *Shastras*) within the *Shashtra* of which it forms an integral part. The first syllable ओं is always *pluta*, i. e. spoken with three moras, and also the *om* (*pranava*) at the end. In the *Prayogas* it is thus written : ओरि सवारि स. At the midday libation the *āhāva* is preceded by the word अध्वर्यो Adhvaryu (*As'v. S'r. S. 5, 14*), which is wanting at the morning libation. At the evening libation there is another modification of the *āhāva*, viz. अध्वर्यो ओमोसवाम् the syllable *s'o* being repeated twice. This *āhāva* is regarded as a matter of great importance, and required at the beginning of all *Shastras*, be they recited by the Hotar, or the *Maitrāvaruṇa*, or *Brūhmaṇāchhansi* or the *Achhāvāka*. (See 3, 12.)

² The *Nivid* is an address either to a single deity or to a class of deities, inviting them to enjoy the Soma libation which had been prepared for them. It generally contains the enumeration of the titles and the qualities of the respective deities. Its proper place is only in the midday and evening libations. All the *Nivids* for these libations are given in full in the *S'āṅkhāyana S'r. S. 8, 16-23*. The twelve formulas addressed to Agni which are enumerated in 2, 34, are properly speaking no *Nivid*, but only a *Puroruk*, i. e. a mere preliminary address. They are actually called so in 2, 40. We find the word also in the *Zend Avesta* in the verbal form : *nivādayēmi* i. e. I address my prayer to such and such beings (which are then mentioned).

the Nivid the hymn. By doing so, he deprives him of his Kshatram.

Should the Hotar wish to deprive the sacrificer of his subjects (his income, &c.) he has only to put in the midst of the hymn the Nivid. By doing so he deprives the sacrificer of his subjects.

But should he wish to perform the sacrifice in such a way as to keep the sacrificer in the proper possession of all he had (*Brahma*, *Kshatra*, or *Vis'*)³ then he must first repeat the *âhâva*, (*s'omsâvom*), then the *nivid*, and (lastly) the *sûkta* (hymn). This is the proper performance for all (the three castes).

Prajâpati was in the beginning only one (not distinguished from the world). He felt a desire of creating (beings) and (thus) multiplying himself. (Therefore) he underwent austerities, and remained silent. After a year had elapsed, he uttered twelve times (words) which constitute the Nivid of twelve sentences. After this Nivid had been pronounced, all creatures were produced.

(That the world had been created by means of the Nivid) this saw (also) a Rishi (*Kutsa* by name) when repeating the following verse in which there is an allusion to it: *sa pûrvayâ nividâ* (1, 96, 2), i. e. "he (Agni) "created through the first Nivid, through the praise "of life in songs, all the creatures of the Manus, " (regents of large periods of time); through his lustre "shining everywhere (he made) the heavens and "water; the gods (priests) kept Agni (back on "earth), the giver of treasures."

This is the reason that the Hotar gets offspring, when he puts the Nivid before the hymn (*sûkta*). He who has such a knowledge is blessed with children and cattle.

³ That is to say, if he does not wish to deprive one of the royal caste of his nobility, or a Vais'ya of his caste.

34.

(The several words of the Nivid are explained).

The Hotar repeats: *Agnir deveddhaḥ*,⁴ i. e. Agni lighted by the gods. The Agni lighted by the gods is that Agni (in heaven); for the gods kindled him. By these words he (the Hotar) has command over that Agni in that world (the fire in heaven).

The Hotar repeats: *Agnir manviddhaḥ*, i. e. Agni lighted by men. The Agni lighted by men is this one (on earth); for men lighted him. Thus he has command over Agni who is in this world (on earth).

The Hotar repeats: *Agniḥ sushamit*, i. e. Agni who lights well. This is Vāyu. For Vāyu lights himself through himself and all that exists. Thus he has command over Vāyu in the airy region.

He repeats: *hotā devarītaḥ*, i. e. the Hotar chosen by the gods. The Hotar chosen by the gods is that Agni (in heaven). For he is everywhere chosen by the gods. Thus he has command over him in that world (heaven).

He repeats: *hotā manurītaḥ*, i. e. the Hotar chosen by men. The Hotar chosen by men is this Agni (on earth). For this Agni is everywhere chosen by men. Thus the Hotar has command over Agni in this world.

He repeats: *prañir yajñânâm*, i. e. the carrier of sacrifices. Vāyu is the carrier of sacrifices. For when he blows (*prañiti*), then the sacrifice exists, and consequently the *Agnihotram*. Thus he has command over Vāyu in the airy region.

⁴ The address to Agni at the Dars'apûrnamâsa-ishti after the names of the chief patriarchs (*pravara*) of the sacrificer's family have been pronounced is just like this one mentioned here, which is required at the Ajya Shastra. See As'val. S'r. S. 1, 3.

He repeats : *rathîr adhvarânâṁ*, i. e. proprietor of the carriage laden with offerings. The proprietor of the carriage laden with offerings is that one (Agni in heaven, Aditya). For he moves to his place (to which he wishes to go) just as one who has a carriage. Thus the Hotar has command over him (Agni) in this world.

He repeats : *atúrto hotâ*, i. e. the Hotar who is not to be overcome. This Agni (the Agni on earth) is the Hotar who is not to be overcome. None can come across his way. Thus the Hotar has command over Agni in this world (on earth).

He repeats : *túrñir havyâvat*, i. e. the runner who carries the offerings. Vâyu is the runner who carries the offerings. For Vâyu runs in an instant through the whole universe ; he carries the offerings to the gods. Thus he has command over Vâyu in the airy region.

He repeats : *â devo devân vakshat*, i. e. may the god bring hither the gods. That god (Agni in heaven) is it who brings hither the gods. Thus he has command over that (Agni) in that world.

He repeats : *yakshad ognir devo devân*, i. e. may Agni the god repeat the sacrificial mantras addressed to the gods. This Agni is it who repeats the sacrificial mantras addressed to the gods. Thus he has command over Agni in this world.

He repeats : *so adhvarâ karati jâtavedâh*, i. e. may Jâtavedâs (Agni) prepare the sacred food. Vâyu is Jâtavedâs. Vâyu makes the whole universe. Thus he has command over Vâyu in the airy region.

35.

(On the recitation of the Sûkta of the Ajya Shastra. The peculiar recitation of the first verse represents copulation.)

(When the Hotar repeats) the (seven) Anushtubh verses : *pra vo devâya agnaye* (3, 13), he separates

the first pada (from the second one). For a female divaricates her thighs (at the time of coitus). He joins the two last padas (when repeating the hymn). For a male contracts his thighs (at the time of coitus). This (represents) copulation. Thus he performs the act of copulation (in a mystical way) at the very beginning of the recitation (of the Ajya Shastra) in order to produce (offspring and cattle for the sacrificer). He who has such a knowledge is blessed with the production of offspring and cattle.

By separating the two first padas when repeating (this hymn) he thus makes the hindpart of the weapon (represented by the Ajya Shastra) very thick, and by joining the two latter padas (of the hymn) he makes its forepart thin. (The same is the case with) an iron club or with an axe (that is to say, the forepart, the shaft is thin, and the (iron) part of them thick). Thus he strikes a blow with the weapon at his enemy and adversary. Whatever (enemy) of his is to be put down, this weapon will accomplish it.

36.

(Why the Hotri priests repair to the Dhishnyas or fire places, stretching a straight line from the Agnîdhra hearth. On the name of the Ajya Shastra. The Shastra of the Achhârûka belongs to Indra Agni.)

The Devas and the Asuras were fighting in these worlds. The Devas had made the Sadas (sitting place) of the priests (on the right side of the Uttarâ Vedi) their residence. But the Asuras turned them out of it. They then repaired to the Agnîdhra ⁵ hearth (on the left of the Uttarâ Vedi). Thence they were

⁵ The legend is here related in order to account for the fact, that the priests when performing the shastras, leave their usual sitting place near the *Mâṛjâliya* fire and take their seats (*dhishnya*) near the Agnîdhra fire.

not conquered by the Asuras. Therefore the priests take their seats near the Agnîdhra, and not in the Śadas. For when sitting near the *Agnîdhra*, they are held (from *dhri* to hold). Thence that hearth is called Agnîdhra.

The Asuras extinguished the fires of the sitting place of the Devas. But the Devas took the fires (which they required) for their sitting places ⁶ from the Agnîdhra. By means of them they defeated the Asuras and Rakshas, and drove them out. Thence the sacrificers, by taking out the different fires (required) from the Agnîdhra, defeat the Asuras and Rakshas and turn them out.

They conquered (*ajayanta*) by means of the (four) *Ajya* Śastras at the morning libation and entered (the place) which they had conquered. Thence the name *ājya* (from *ji* to conquer, and *ā-yā* to come near, enter).

Among the bodies of the minor Hotri priests (Maitrāvaruṇa, Brāhmaṇāchhansî, and Achhāvāka) that of the Achhāvāka was missing when they conquered and entered (the place); for in his body Agni and Indra had taken up their abode. Agni and Indra are of all the gods the strongest, mightiest, defeating best (the enemies), the most excellent, saving best (their friends). Thence the Śastra of the Achhāvāka ⁷ at the morning libation belongs to

⁶ The places to which the Brāhmaṇam alludes are the so-called *Dhishnyas*, extending in a straight line from the Mārjālî to the Agnîdhra fire. They are eight in number, all occupied by the so-called Hotri priests in the following order, commencing from the Mārjālî fire: Maitrāvaruṇa, Hotar, Brāhmaṇāchhansî, Potar, Neshtar, Achhāvāka, and Agnîd. Before each of these priests there is a small earthen ring, in which sand, dust, &c. is thrown and a little fire lighted on it for the protection of the Hotri priest who stands near it. See Mahîdhara's commentary on the Vâjasaneyi Sâṃhitâ, p. 151-52 ed. Weber, and the Katiyâ Sûtras 8, 6, 16-23. (p. 708-10 ed. Weber).

⁷ The Śastra of the Achhāvāka consists of a hymn addressed to Indrâgni, viz. *indrâgni ā gatam* (3, 12).

Indra and Agni (whilst in those of the other Hotṛi priests Agni alone is praised). For Indra and Agni took their abode in his (the Achhâvâka's) body. Thence the other Hotṛi priests walk first to their sitting places, and last comes the Achhâvâka. For he who is behind, is missing; he will join (the others) at a later time.

Thence the sacrificer should have a very strong Bahvricha⁸ Brâhmaṇa to repeat the Achhâvâka Shashtra, for only then (if be strong) his (the priest's) body will not be missing.

37.

(On the meaning of the Ajya and Pra-uga Shastras.
How they correspond with their respective Stotras.
On the Yâjyâ of the Hotar.)

The sacrifice is the carriage of the gods. The Ajya and Pra-uga Shastras are the two reins between (the carriage and the horses). By repeating the Ajya Shashtra after the Pavamânaḥ Stotra (has been sung by the Sâma singers), and the Pra-uga after the Ajya Stotra,⁹ the Hotar holds asunder the reins of the carriage of the gods in order to prevent it from being broken to pieces. In imitation thereof charioteers hold asunder the reins of human carriages. Neither the divine nor the human carriage of him who has such a knowledge will be broken.

They (the theologians) ask: how does the Ajya Shashtra of the Hotar, which belongs to Agni, correspond with the Pavamânya verses (for the fermentation of the Soma juice) which are chanted by the Sâma singers, (the rule being) that the Shashtra

⁸ This means a *Rigvedi*, i. e. a repeater of the mantras, of which the Rigveda Saṁhitâ is made up.

⁹ Each Shastram or recitation of one of the Hotṛi priests presupposes a Stotram, or performance of the Sâma singers. There are always as many Shastras as there are Stotras.

should be just like the Stotra ?¹⁰ (The answer is :) Agni is *pavamânaḥ*, i. e. purifying, as even a Rishi (already) said : *Agnir rishih pavamânaḥ* (9, 66, 20). The Ajya Shastra which begins with verses addressed to Agni, thus corresponds with the Pavamânya verses of the Stotra (for Agni is also *pavamânaḥ*).

They ask : Why is the Stotram of the Sâma singers in the Gâyatrî, and the Ajya Shastra of the Hotar in the Anushtubh metre, (the rule being) that the Stotram must be like the Shastram (i. e. both must be of the same metre) ? He ought to answer : one ought to look only to the total. There are seven verses, (i. e. the hymn of the Ajya Shastra) in the Anushtubh metre ; by repeating the first and last verses thrice, the number is brought to eleven ; as the twelfth verse the Yâjyâ in the Virât metre is to be counted, for the metres are not changed by an excess of one or two syllables.¹¹ These twelve (Anushtubhs) are equal to sixteen Gâyatrîs. The Shastra being in the Anushtubh metre corresponds with the Gâyatrîs of the Stotram (the metres thus being equalized).

The Yâjyâ mantra (belonging to the Ajya Shastra of the Hotar) is, *agna indras'cha dâ'susho* (3, 25, 4.) (Instead of the regular order *indrâgnî* there is *agna indras'cha* in the Yâjyâ, *Agni* thus being first ; but this must be so, for) these two (deities) did not conquer, as *Indrâgnî*, but they conquered, when being made, *Agnendrau*. The reason that the Hotar repeats a Yâjyâ verse addressed to Agni-Indra is that he might be victorious. This verse is in the Virât metre, which consists of thirty-three syllables.

¹⁰ There appeared to be an exception to the rule in the fact that the Shastra and the Stotra have not the same deity, the first being addressed to Agni, and the latter to Indra, whilst according to the rule, both Shastra and Stotra ought to refer to one and the same deity.

¹¹ The Anushtubh has thirty-two syllables, but the Virât thirty-three.

There are thirty-three gods, viz : eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Adityas, one Prajâpati, and one Vashaṭkâra. Thus he makes the deities participate in the syllables at the very first recitation (the Ajya Shastra being the first among the twelve recitations of the Soma-day). According to the order of the (thirty-three) syllables, the gods severally (one after the other) drink (the Soma). Thus the deities are satisfied by the vessel holding the gods.¹²

They ask, Why is the Yâjyâ verse addressed to Agni-Indra, whilst the Ajya Shastra of the Hotar belongs to Agni alone, (the rule being) that the Yâjyâ verse is to correspond with the Shastra (to which it belongs)? (The answer is) The Agni-Indra-Yâjyâ is the same with the Indra-Agni one ; and this Shastra belongs to Indra-Agni, as may be seen from the (Aindrâgna) Graha (mantra), and the " silent praise " (used at this occasion). For the Adhvaryu takes the Graha under the recital of the following mantra : *indrâgnî âgatam sutam* ¹³ (3, 12, 1. Vâjasaneyâ-Saṁhitâ 7, 31), i. e. " Come ye, Indra and Agni ! to the Soma juice, (which is like a) fine cloud. Drink of it, driven by your mind." The " silent praise " is, *bhûr agnir jyotir jyotir agnir, indro jyotir bhuvo jyotir indrah ; sūryo jyotir jyotiḥ srah suryah*. Thus the Yâjyâ verse is in accordance with the Shastram.

38.

(The Japa which is repeated before the libations from the Dvidevatya Grahas are given. Its several sentences explained.)

The Japa ¹⁴ which the Hotar mutters, is the seed.

¹² This mystical *devapâtra*, i. e. vessel holding the gods, is here the Yâjyâ verse in the Virât metre.

¹³ This is the Yâjyâ mantra which is repeated by the Achhâvâka.

¹⁴ This Japa or inaudible utterance of words is the very commencement of the Ajya Shastra. It is given in full, As'val. S'r. 8. 5, 9.

The effusion of seed is inaudible ; so is the Japa. It is, as it were, the effusion of the seed.

He mutters the Japa before the call, *s'omśāvom*. For all that is repeated after the call, *s'omśāvom*, forms part of the Shastra. The Hotar addresses this call (*s'omśāvom*) to the Adhvaryu when the latter with his face turned away is lying prostrate on the earth (using the two hands as his two forelegs like beasts). For four-footed beings (animals) emit their sperms (at the time of copulation) having turned their faces away from one another. He (the Adhvaryu) then stands upright on his two legs. For two-footed beings (men) emit their sperms when facing one another in a straight line.

(The several sentences of the Japa are now explained).

He mutters, *pitā mātariśvā*. The breath is *pitā* (father), and the breath is *mātariśvā*; the breath is seed.

First the Adhvaryu is called upon by the Hotar to turn away his face with the words: पराङ्मध्वर्यो *i. e.* Away, Adhvaryu ! Then he commences the Japa with the words: *su-mat*, &c. (see 2, 24).

We here give the whole of it :

सुमन्वद्गदे पिता मातरिश्वादिद्रा पदा घाद्विद्रोक्त्वा कवयः शंसन्त्येवो विश्वविघ्नोद्यानि नेषन्द्दहस्यतिषक्त्वा मदानि शंसिषद्वागायुर्विश्वायुर्विश्वायुः क इदं शंसिष्यति स इदं शंसिष्यति.

i. e. " May the father Mātariśvan (wind, breath) make the verse feet without a breach ! May the Kavis repeat the recitations without a breach ! May Soma, the all-possessing, guide our performances ! May Brihaspati repeat the recitations (and) the joyful choruses ! Vāch (speech) is life, she has the whole life. She is life. Who will repeat this (Shastra) ? He (*i. e.* I, the Hotar, representing Vāch) will repeat it." From the contents of this Japa it is evident, that the Hotar invokes the deities presiding over breath, speech, and literary skill, for a successful recitation of the whole Shastra, to accomplish which is regarded as an arduous task. In one of the sentences of this Japa the repeaters are called *kavis*, which appears to have been the more ancient name of the Hotri priests. It is mentioned as signifying a class of priests in the Zend-Avesta also.

By repeating these words, he (the Hotar) emits the seed (for a spiritual birth).

*Achhidrâ pasâ dhâ.*¹⁵ *Achhidrâ*, i. e. without breach, is seed. Thence a being which is unbroken (a whole) rises out of the seed.

Achhidrâ ukthâ kavayāḥ s'āmsann. Those who have learnt by heart (the mantras) are called *kavis*. The sentence means: "they produced this unbroken (matter), i. e. the seed."

Soma vis'vavid—sāms'ishat. Brihaspati is Brahma; the Soma who is praised by the singers, is the Kshatram. The *nithāni* and *ukthā madāni* are the Shastras. By repeating this sentence the Hotar recites his Shastras, instigated (*prasuta*) by the divine Brahma and by the divine Kshatra. Both these (Brihaspati and Soma) preside over the whole creation, whatever exists. For all that the Hotar is doing without being incited by these two (deities) is not done. (Just as) they reproach one (in common life, when something is done without order, saying) he has done what was not done (not to be done). Of him who has such a knowledge all that is done will be done, and nothing that is done be undone.

Vāg-āyur. *Ayuh* (life) is breath; seed is breath; the womb is *vāch*. By repeating this sentence he pours the seed into the womb.

Kaidam-s'āmsishyati. *Kah* (who?) is Prajâpati. The meaning of the sentence is, Prajâpati will generate.

39.

(On the meaning of the six members of the "silent praise," and the twelve members of the *Puroruk*.

Way Jâtavedâs is mentioned in the *Puroruk*. The meaning of the *Ajya-sûkta*.)

Having called *s'ōmśāvom* he recites the "silent praise." This transforms the seed (represented by

¹⁵ *As'val, dhât.*

the *Japa*). First the effusion of the seed takes place; then follows its transformation.

He repeats the "silent praise" without proper articulation of the voice¹⁶ (in order to make its proper words unintelligible even to those who stand nearest). For in the same way the seeds are transformed (going across one another).

He repeats the "silent praise" in six padas¹⁷ (i. e. stopping six times). For man is six-fold, having six limbs. Thus he produces by transformation the soul as six-fold, consisting of six parts.

After having repeated the "silent praise" he repeats the *Puroruk* (Nivid 2, 34). Thus he brings forth (as a birth) the seed which had been transformed. The transformation (of the seed) occurs first; then follows birth.

He repeats the *Puroruk* with a loud voice. Thus he brings him (the mystical body of the sacrificer) forth with a loud voice (crying).

He repeats it in twelve padas. The year has twelve months; Prajâpati is the year; he is the producer of the whole universe. He who is the producer of the whole universe produces also him (the sacrificer) and (provides him) with offspring and cattle for propagation. He who has such a knowledge prospers in offspring and cattle.

He repeats a *Puroruk* addressed to *Jâtavedâs*¹⁸ (Agni), the word *Jâtavedâs* occurring in the last (twelfth) part (of it).

¹⁶ This is called : *tira ita*, i. e. across as it were.

¹⁷ Its six parts are as follows : 1) भूरग्निर्ज्योतिर् 2) ज्योतिरग्निर् 3) इन्द्रो ज्योतिर्भुवो 4) ज्योतिरिन्द्रो 5) सूर्यो ज्योतिर् 6) ज्योतिः स्वःसूर्यम्. See As'val. S'r. 8. 5, 8. Properly speaking, the "silent praise" consists only of three padas. See Ait. Br. 2, 31.

¹⁸ This refers to the last pada of the *Puroruk* or *Nivid*, where Agni is mentioned by the name of *Jâtavedâs*, See 2, 34.

They ask, Why do they repeat at the morning libation a Puroruk addressed to Jâtavedâs, whereas this deity has its proper place at the evening libation? (The answer is) Jâtavedâs is life. For he knows (*vedu*) all that are born. As many as he knows of are born, (*jâtânâm*) so many (only) exist.¹⁹ How could those exist of whom he does not know (that they are born?) Whosoever (what sacrificer) knows that he himself is made a new man (by means of the Ajya Shastra), he has a good knowledge.

He repeats (the hymn), *pra vo derâya Agnaye* (3, 13).²⁰ (The word) *pra* means *prâna* (life). For all these beings move only after having been endowed with *prâna*. Thus the Hotar produces the *prâna* (for the sacrificer), and makes it ready (for use).

He repeats, *didivâmsam apûrvyam* (3, 13, 5).²¹ For the mind has become shining (*didâya*), and nothing exists anterior (*apûrvyam*) to the mind. Thus he produces the mind (of the sacrificer), and makes it (ready for use).

He repeats, *sa nah s'armâni vîtaye* (4). *Vâch* is *s'arma* (refuge). For they say about one who is repeating with his speech (the words of another) "I have stopped his talkativeness (*s'armavat*)."²² By

¹⁹ This is an explanation of the name "*Jâtavedâs*."

²⁰ This is the Ajya-sûkta, the chief part of the Ajya-shastra.

²¹ Though in the Sûkta the fifth verse, it is the second, if this hymn is used as the principal part of the Ajya Shastra.

²² The words *अस्मै वदाम्सा आयांसि* are no doubt an idiomatical phrase of the ancient Sanscrit, the exact meaning of which it is now impossible to determine. Sâyana explains it in the following way:

अस्मै गुरोक्तार्थस्य सम्यगनुवादिने शिष्याय अस्मैवत् सुखयुक्तजीवनं संवर्धं। यस्मात् तस्मात्। हे शिष्य आयांसि समन्ततो नियतो ऽस्मि
The irregular form *आस्मा* instead of *अस्मै* he takes a Vedic anomaly. The phrase, he further adds, is applied in common life when one's speech is stopped. The author of the Brâhmana adduces this phrase only in illustration of the supposed identity of *Vâch* with *S'arma*.

repeating this verse the Hotar produces speech (in the sacrificer), and makes it ready (for use).

He repeats, *uta no brahman* (6). Brahma is the sense of hearing. For by means of the ear one hears the Brahma; ²³ Brahma is placed in the ear. By repeating this verse he produces (in the sacrificer) the sense of hearing, and makes it ready (for use).

He repeats, *sa yantâ vipra* (3). The air exhaled is Yantâ, i. e. restrainer. For the air inhaled (*prâna*) is held back by the air exhaled (*apâna*), and does (consequently) not turn away. By repeating this verse he produces the *apâna* (in the sacrificer), and makes it ready (for use).

He repeats, *ritâvâ yasya rodasî* (2). *Rita* i. e. true is the eye. For if two men have a dispute with one another (about anything), they believe him who says, "I have seen it by the exertion of (my own) eyes." By repeating this verse he produces the eye (in the sacrificer), and makes it ready (for use).

With the verse, *nû no râsva* (7), he concludes. The whole (man) "endowed with thousand-fold gifts, with offspring, and thriving well," ²⁴ is the *âtmâ* (soul). By repeating this verse he thus produces the soul as the aggregate man, and makes it ready (for use).

He repeats a Yâjyâ mantra. The *Yâjyâ* is a gift, meritorious, and fortune. By repeating it, he makes him (the sacrificer) a pure (goddess) of fortune ²⁵ and prepares her for assisting him.

He who has such a knowledge merges into the deities, after having been identified with the metres,

²³ Sây. takes it in the sense of *Veda*, which appears to be the right interpretation, if the word is restricted to the Mantras.

²⁴ These are words of the Mantra.

²⁵ The word *lakshmi* here evidently expresses the idea of "destiny" in general.

the deities, the Brahma, and immortality. He who thus knows how to become identified with metres, &c. has (certainly) a good knowledge; it is beyond the soul and beyond any deity, (*i. e.* this knowledge is of higher value than the soul, or any god).

41.

(*The meaning of the several verses of the Ajya Sūkta.*)

He repeats the "silent praise" in six padas. There are six seasons. By doing so he makes the seasons and enters them.

He repeats the Puroruk in twelve padas. There are twelve months. By doing so he makes the months and enters them.

He repeats, *pra vo devâya*²⁶ (3, 13). *Pra* is the air. For all beings go after air. By repeating this verse he makes the air and enters it.

He repeats, *didivâmsam*. The sun is *didâya*, nothing is earlier²⁷ than the sun. By repeating this verse he makes the sun and enters it.

He repeats, *sa noḥ s'armâṇi vītaye*. *S'armâṇi* (places of refuge) means Agni. He gives nourishment. By repeating this verse he makes Agni and enters Agni.

He repeats, *uta no brahman*. The moon is Brahma. By repeating this verse he makes the moon and enters her.

He repeats, *sa yantâ*. *Vâyu* is *yantâ* (the restrainer); for by *Vâyu* (wind) the universe is kept up, who prevents the air from gathering in the atmosphere only. By repeating this verse he makes *Vâyu* and enters him.

²⁶ The Ajya-sūkta (3, 13), which has been explained in the preceding chapter, is here explained again.

²⁷ This is an explanation of the term *apûrvyam* in the verse in question.

He repeats, *ṛitāvā yasya rodasī*. Heaven and earth are the two *rodas*. Thus he makes heaven and earth and enters them.

He concludes with the verse, *nú no rāsya*. The year is a whole with thousand-fold gifts, produces, and well-being. Thus he makes the year as a whole and enters it.

He repeats a *Yâjyâ* mantra. The *Yâjyâ* is rain, (and rain is) lightning. For lightning (produces) rain, and rain gives food. Thus he makes lightning and enters it. He who has such a knowledge becomes identified with (all) these things²⁸ and with the deities.

²⁸ Such as the seasons, months, Agni, &c., which are severally mentioned in this paragraph.

THIRD BOOK.

FIRST CHAPTER.

(*The Pra-uga Shastra. Vashatkâra. The Nivids.*)

(*The Pra-uga Shastra.*) ¹

1.

(*The deities of the Pra-uga Shastra.*)

The Pra-uga Shastra is the recitation appropriate to the Soma offerings from the Grahas. Nine ² such Grahas are taken at the morning. With nine

¹ The Pra-uga Shastra is the most peculiar of all the recitations by the Hotar on the day of the Soma feast ; for it comprises a larger number of deities, divided into regular sections, than any other one, and has neither a proper Nivid, nor Pragâthas, nor Dhâyyâs, nor Sûktas, as we constantly find at the Shastras of the midday and evening libations. It consists only of the verses in seven sections, mentioned in the Rigveda-Saṁhitâ (1, 2-3). Each section is preceded by a so-called Puroruk, along with the Ahâva. Before the Puroruk of the first section there are, besides, the Himkâra and the three great words required. I here write these introductory words in the same order in which they are repeated by the Hotri-priests up to the present day: हिं भूर्भुवः स्वरोऽं श्रोऽं सार्वोऽं वायुरग्रेण यज्ञप्रीः साकं गन्म-
नसा यज्ञं। शिवो नियुद्धिः शिवाभोऽं वायवायाहि० (see 1, 2, 1-3)
i. e. May Vâyu who walks first, be the enjoyer of the sacrificer, come with his mind to the sacrifice ; (may he come) the happy with his happy crowd ! Om ! Come, O Vâyu, &c.

The Puroruk of the second triplet, (1, 2, 4-6), which is addressed to Indravâyu, is :

श्रोऽं सार्वोऽं हिरण्यवर्त्तनो नरा देवा पत्नी अभिष्टये। वायुश्चैन्द्रश्च
सुमहोऽं मिन्द्रवायू इमे सुता० i. e. the two divine men who come of
golden paths, the two masters (who are) for protection, Indra and
Vayu, the happy ones, &c.

verses forming the Bahish-pavamâna chant,³ they are praised by singers. After the singers have finished

Puroruk of the third triplet, which is addressed to Mitra-Varuṇa (1, 2, 7-9):

श्री३० काव्या राजाना कत्वा दक्षस्य दुरोणे । रिशादसा सधस्य
ओ३ मित्रं द्रवे० the two Kavyas (descendants of the Kavis) the two kings (who are distinguished) through skilful performance (of sacrifices) at home, and who destroy the enemies in the combat.

Puroruk of the fourth triplet, which is addressed to the As'vin, (1, 3, 1-3):

श्री३० देव्या अध्वर्यु आगतं रथेन सूर्यत्वचाः । मध्वा यज्ञं सम-
जाये३ माश्विना यज्वरी० Ye two divine Adhvaryus whose skin is sun-like, come up with (your) carriage; may ye anoint the sacrifice with honey !

Puroruk before the fifth triplet, which is addressed to Indra (1, 3, 4-6):

श्री३० इन्द्र उक्थेभिर्भदिष्टो वाजानां च वाजपतिः । हरिवां सुता-
नां सुखो३ मिन्द्रायाहि० Indra who is most stimulated (to action) through the recitations (of the Hotris), and is the lord of booty, he with his two yellow horses, the friend of the Soma drops.

Puroruk before the sixth triplet, which is addressed to the Vis've Devâḥ (1, 3, 7-9):

श्री३० विश्वान्देवान्देवामहे ३ स्मिन्यज्ञे सुपेशसः । त रमं यज्ञमागमन्-
देवासे देव्या धिया । जुषाणा अध्वरे सदे ये यज्ञस्य तनूततः
विश्व आ सोमपीतयो३ मेमासश्च० We call all the gods the well adorned to this sacrifice; may these gods come to this sacrifice with divine thought, favourably accepting the seat (prepared for them) at the preparation (by cooking) of the self-making sacrifice (i. e. of the sacrificial personage whose body is always restored by itself, when the sacrificial rites are performed); (may) all (come) to drink the Soma !

Puroruk before the seventh triplet, which is addressed to Sarasvatî (1, 3, 10-12):

श्री३ वाचमहं देवीं वाचास्मिन्यज्ञे सुपेशसा सरस्वतीं हवामहे-
पावका० I (invoke) the goddess of Speech with my excellent speech at this sacrifice; we invoke Sarasvatî, &c. (Sapta-hâutra).

² The nine Grahas here alluded to are the Upâṁs'u, Antaryâma, Vâyava, Aindravâyava, Maitrâvaruṇa, As'vina, S'ukra, Manthis Agreyaṇa. The libations from these nine Grahas belong to the Bahish-pavamâna Stotra, and the Pra-uga Shastra.

³ See page 120.

their chant, the Adhvaryu takes the tenth Graha (for the Asvins); the sound "hiṁ" uttered by singers when chanting the other verses, counts as the tenth part. Thus, an equality⁴ of the Grahas and verses of the chant is obtained.

The Hotar repeats a triplet addressed to Vāyu (1, 2, 1-3). By this the Vāyu graha is celebrated. He repeats a triplet addressed to Indra-Vāyu (1, 2, 4-6). By this the Indra-Vāyu graha is celebrated. He repeats a triplet addressed to Mitra-Varuṇa. By this the Mitra-Varuṇa graha is celebrated. He repeats a triplet addressed to the As'vins (1, 3, 1-3). By this the As'vin graha is celebrated. He repeats a triplet addressed to Indra (1, 3, 4-6). By this the S'ukra and Manthi grahas are celebrated. He repeats a triplet addressed to the Vis've Devāḥ (1, 3, 7-9). By this the Agrayaṇa graha is celebrated. He repeats a triplet addressed to Sarasvatī (1, 3, 10-12), though there is no Sarasvatī graha (no such vessel as in the other cases). Sarasvatī is Speech. Whatever grahas are taken by means of Speech (under recital of a mantra), all these are celebrated by means of Shastras. He who has such a knowledge gets (thus) celebrated (all his Grahas).

2.

*(On the meaning of the several parts of the
Pra-uga Shastra.)*

By means of the Pra-uga Shastra one obtains food. In (each part of) the Pra-uga Shastra, there is always another deity praised, and (thus) always another being celebrated. He who has such a knowledge

⁴ The expression in the original is, *so sâ sammâ*, no doubt an idiomatical expression, implying "this and that is the same."

keeps different kinds of food in his Grahās.⁵ The Pra-uga Śāstra is, as it were, most intimately connected with the sacrificer. Thence they say, the greatest attention is to be paid to it by the sacrificer. For by means of it the Hotar makes him (his new body) ready.

He repeats a triplet addressed to Vāyu, because they say, life is Vāyu, seed is life. Seed is first produced (in the body) before a man is produced (out of it). By repeating a triplet addressed to Vāyu, the Hotar makes the *prāṇa* (air inhaled) of the sacrificer.

He repeats a triplet, addressed to Indra and Vāyu. Where there is *prāṇa* (air inhaled), there is *apāna* (air exhaled). By repeating a triplet, addressed to Indra and Vāyu, he thus makes the *prāṇa* and *apāna* of the sacrificer.

He repeats a triplet, addressed to Mitra-Varuṇa. That is done, because they say, the eye is first produced when a human being is being called into existence. By repeating a triplet, addressed to Mitra-Varuṇa, he thus makes eyes to the sacrificer.

He repeats a triplet, addressed to the As'vins. Because parents say in their conversations about a child when it is born, "it has the desire of listening (to us); it is very attentive." By repeating a triplet, addressed to the As'vins, he makes to the sacrificer the sense of hearing.

He repeats a triplet, addressed to Indra. Because parents say in their conversations about a child when it is born, "it endeavours to raise its neck, then its head." By repeating a triplet, addressed to Indra, he makes to the sacrificer, strength.

He repeats a triplet, addressed to Vis've Devāḥ. Because a child when it is born, uses hands and feet

⁵ The whole Pra-uga is intended for providing the sacrificer with food. A variety in food is produced by changing the deities in every part of the Śāstra.

after (it has been able to use the eye, ear, and to raise its neck). The limbs (for they are many) belong to the Vis've Devâh, i. e. All Gods. By repeating a triplet, addressed to the Vis've Devâh, he thus makes the limbs to the sacrificer.

He repeats a triplet, addressed to Sarasvatî. Because Speech enters the child, when it is born, last. Sarasvatî is speech. By repeating a triplet, addressed to Sarasvatî, he thus makes speech to the sacrificer.

The Hotar who has such a knowledge, as well as the sacrificer for whom the Hotri priests repeat the recitations (Shastras) are, though already born (from their mother), born again from all these deities, from all the recitations (Shastras), from all the metres, from all the triplets of the Pra-uga Shastra, from all the (three) libations.

3.

(The Hotar has it in his power to deprive the sacrificer of his life, &c. by not repeating the several parts of the Pra-uga Shastra in the proper way.)

This Pra-uga Shastra represents the vital airs. The Hotar addresses this recitation to seven deities. For there are seven vital airs in the head. By doing so the Hotar places the vital airs in the head (of the sacrificer).

There is the question asked, Whether the Hotar might be able to produce woe as well as happiness to the sacrificer? (The answer is) He who might be the Hotar of the sacrificer at that time (when the Pra-uga Shastra is to be repeated) can do with him what he pleases. If he think, "I will separate him from his vital airs," he need only repeat the triplet addressed to Vâyû confusedly, or forego a pada, by which means the (several parts of the) triplet become con-

fused. In this manner he separates him (the sacrificer) whom he wishes so to separate, from his vital airs.

Should he think, "I will separate him from his *prāṇa* and *apāṇa*," he need only repeat the triplet addressed to Indra-Vāyu confusedly or forego a pada. In this way the triplet becomes confused, and he thus separates the sacrificer, whom he wishes so to separate, from his *prāṇa* and *apāṇa*.

Should he think, "I will separate the sacrificer from his eye," he need only repeat the triplet addressed to Mitra-Varuṇa confusedly, or forego a pada. In this way the triplet becomes confused, and he thus separates the sacrificer, whom he wishes so to separate, from his eye.

Should he think, "I will separate him from the sense of hearing," he need only repeat the triplet addressed to the As'vins confusedly, or forego a pada. In this way the triplet becomes confused, and he separates the sacrificer, whom he wishes so to separate, from the sense of hearing.

Should he think, "I will separate him from his strength," he need only repeat the triplet addressed to Indra confusedly, or forego a pada. In this way the triplet becomes confused, and he separates him whom he wishes so to separate, from his strength.

Should he think, "I will separate him from his limbs," he need only repeat the triplet addressed to the Vis've Devāḥ confusedly, or forego a pada. In this way the triplet becomes confused, and he separates the sacrificer, whom he wishes so to separate, from his limbs.

Should he think, "I will separate him from his speech," he need only repeat the triplet addressed to Sarasvatî confusedly or forego a pada. In this way the triplet becomes confused, and he separates the

sacrificer, whom he wishes so to separate, from his speech.

Should he think, "I will keep him joined with all his limbs and his soul," he ought to repeat the triplet, as it was first told (to him by his master) in the right way. Thus he keeps him joined with all his limbs and his whole soul. He who has such a knowledge remains joined with all his limbs and the whole soul.

4.

(All the dieties of the Pra-uga Shastra are said to be forms of Agni.)

They ask, How (can it be accounted for) that the verses addressed to Agni which the Sâma singers chant,⁶ are celebrated by a recitation of the Hotar commencing with a verse addressed to Vâyu, (the rule being) that the Shastra exactly corresponds to the Stotra? (The answer is) Those deities are only the bodies of Agni. When Agni is blazing up, as it were, that is his Vâyu (wind) form. Thus he celebrates by means of this (Vâyu form) that (Agni form).

Divided into two halves, the fire burns. Indra and Vâyu are two. That is his Indra-Vâyu form. Thus he celebrates by means of this (Indra-Vâyu form) that (Agni form).

It moves up and down (when being lighted or extinguished); this is his Mitra-Varuṇa form. Thus he celebrates by means of this (Mitra-Varuṇa form) that (Agni form).

⁶ The recitation of the Pra-uga Shastra is preceded by the singing of the so-called *Ajya-stotra*: *agna âyâhîvitaye* (Sâma-veda 2, 10-12). The deity of it is Agni, whilst the dieties of the Pra-uga Shastra, to which it is said to stand in connection, are different.

The dangerous touch ⁷ of Agni is his Varuṇa form. His Mitra form is (shown in the fact) that men who make friends with him may sit near him though his touch be dangerous. Thus he celebrates by means of these (Mitra and Varuṇa forms) that (Agni form).

His As'vina form is that they produce him by friction through two arms and two wooden sticks, the As'vins being two. Thus he celebrates by means of this (As'vina form) that (Agni form).

That he burns with a loud crackling voice, imitating the sound *bababâ* as it were, on account of which all beings flee trembling from him, this is his Indra form. Thus the Hotar celebrates by means of the (Indra form) that (Agni form).

That they divide him into many parts (when taking fire from the hearth) though he is only one; this is his Vis've Devâh form. Thus the Hotar celebrates by means of this (Vis've Devâh form) that (Agni form).

That he burns with a roaring noise, uttering speech, as it were, this is his Sarasvatî form. Thus the Hotar celebrates by means of this (Sarasvatî form) that (Agni form).

In this way the triplet of the Sâma singers ⁸ becomes celebrated, notwithstanding these (different) deities in the several triplets, for him who thus has commenced (the Shastra) with a verse addressed to Vâyu.

Having repeated the Shastra addressed to all the gods ⁹ (*Pra-uga*), he recites a Yâjyâ mantra addressed

⁷ *Ghṛa-saṁs parś'a*. See the Kaushitaki Brâhmaṇam I, 1, where Agni says: अहं घोरसंस्पर्शमोऽग्निः.

⁸ The Ajya Stotra, see note 1. It consists of three verses.

⁹ The Pra-uga Shastra is here called *vaiśvadevam*, i. e. belonging to all the gods, on account of the large number of deities, comprising the Vis've Devâh contained in it.

to the Vis've Devâh (all gods): *vis'vebhih somyan madhvagna* (1, 14, 10). Thus he satisfies all deities, giving to each his due share.

5.

(On the Vashatkâra and Anuvashatkâra.)

The Vashatkâra¹⁰ (the formula *vaushat!*) is the drinking vessel of the gods. By making the Vashatkâra the Hotar satisfies the deities with (presenting) a drinking vessel.

He makes the Anuvashatkâra (the formula "Agni, eat!"). In this way he satisfies the deities by repeatedly placing before them the Vashatkâra (representing the drinking vessel), just as men place before their horses or cows repeatedly grass, water, &c.¹¹

They ask, Why do they sacrifice in the same Agni (the Agni of the Uttarâ Vêdi) where they did it before, and make the Vashatkâra there, when sitting near the Dhishnya¹² fires (after having left the place near the Uttarâ Vêdi)? (The answer is) By making the Anuvashatkâra "Agni, taste the Soma!" he makes there the Vashatkâra and pleases the Dhishnyas.

They ask, Which is the Svishtakrit portion of the Soma at those offerings, ¹³ of which the priest tastes without having finished them, and without making the Anuvashatkâra? (The answer is) By repeating the Anuvashatkâra (when repeating the Yâjyâs for the Shastras), "Agni, taste the Soma!" they (complete

¹⁰ The paragraphs from 5, 8, are found also with very little change and a few omissions in the Gopatha Brâhmanam 3, 1,—5. Both evidently come from one source only.

¹¹ This is the full meaning of पुनरभ्याकार as explained by Sâyana.

¹² See above.

¹³ These are the *dvidevatya grahas*, see 2.

the ceremony and) drink from the Soma juice after the completion (of the ceremony).¹⁴ This very (Anuvashaṭkāra) is the Svishtakrit portion of the Soma. (Thence) he makes the Vashaṭkāra (and Anuvashaṭkāra).

6.

(On the meaning of the Vashaṭkāra and its different parts).

The Vashaṭkāra is a weapon. If one has an enemy (and wishes to destroy him) one has only to think of him when making the Vashaṭkāra in order to strike him a blow with a weapon (in the form of the Vashaṭkāra).

The word *shaṭ* (six) is contained in the formula *vau-shaṭ*¹⁵ (the so-called Vashaṭkāra). There are six seasons. Thus he makes the seasons and establishes them. To him who is established in the seasons becomes afterwards (also) established in all other things. He who has such a knowledge obtains a firm footing.

Hiranyadan, the son of Beda, said about this (the Vashaṭkāra) as follows: By this part *shaṭ* (six) of the formula *vuushaṭ* the Hotar establishes these six (things). The sky rests on the air; the air on the earth; the earth on the waters; the waters

¹⁴ The priests are not allowed to eat from the sacrificial food, or drink of the Soma, before all the ceremonies pertaining to the offerings to the gods are completed. The Svishtakrit ceremony is regarded as the completion of the principal rites attending any oblation given to the gods. At this ceremony the Anuvashaṭkāra does not take place. After it is completed the priests are allowed to eat the remainder of the food or drink the remaining juice.

¹⁵ The etymology which is here given of the word *vaushaṭ* is of course quite fanciful. It is only as very much lengthened pronunciation of a conjunctive form *vokshat* of the root *vah* to carry, meaning, may he (Agni) carry it (the offering) up. Instead of the original *ôk*, *âu* was substituted.

on the reality (*satya*); the reality on the Brahma; the Brahma on the concentrated heat of meditation (*tapas*). If these places are established, then all things are consequently established. He who has such a knowledge has a firm footing.

The part *vâu* of the formula *vaushat* means the six seasons. By repeating the Vashaṭkāra the Hotar places the sacrificer in the seasons, gives him a footing in them. Just as he does unto the gods, the gods do unto him.

7.

(The three kinds of the Vashaṭkāra: *vajra*, *damachhad*, and *rikta*. In what tone the Vashaṭkāra is to be repeated. The Hotar can, by not repeating it properly, injure the sacrificer.)

There are three (kinds of the) Vashaṭkāra, *vajra* (weapon), *damachhad* (who covers beings), and *rikta* (empty, void).

It is a *vajra* (weapon) in consequence of its being pronounced with a loud and strong voice by the Hotar. With it he strikes, whenever he pleases, a blow to his enemy and adversary who is to be put down by him, in order to put him down. Thence is this weapon, in the form of the Vashaṭkāra, to be used by the sacrificer who has enemies.

It is *dhâmachhad*, i. e. protecting the beings, on account of its being pronounced as an integral part of the verse to which it belongs without omitting any part of it.¹⁶ Children and cattle stand near (this part of

¹⁶ The term in the original is *nirhâṇarcha*, i. e. without losing any part of the *Rich*. This means, that no vowel is to be dropped at the end of the Yâjyâ verse when *Vaushat* is joined to it as an integral part. The remark is made on account of the way in which the syllable *om* (when *pranava* is made) is joined to the last syllable of a verse. In that case the last vowel disappears and *ô* is substi-

the Vashaṭkāra) and follow it. Thence ought he who desires children and cattle to make this Vashaṭkāra.

It is *rikta*, i. e. void, the syllable *shaṭ* being pronounced with a low accent. He thus makes void (*rikta*) the soul, and the sacrificer. He who makes such a Vashaṭkāra becomes a great sinner, and also he for whom such a Vashaṭkāra is made. Thence he should not wish to make it.

As regards the question whether the Hotar might make the sacrificer happy or unhappy, the answer is, that he who might be the Hotar of any sacrificer can do so. At this (occasion, i. e. at the sacrifice) the Hotar may just do with the sacrificer as he pleases.

Should he wish to deprive the sacrificer of the fruit of his sacrifice, he has only to repeat the (Yâjyâ) verse, and the Vashaṭkāra in the same tone¹⁷ (i. e. monotonously). If he do so, he deprives the sacrificer of the fruit of his sacrifice. .

Should he wish to make the sacrificer liable to the consequences of a great guilt, he has only to repeat the (Yâjyâ) verse with a very loud voice, and the Vashaṭkāra with a very low one. (If he do so) he makes the sacrificer liable to the consequences of a great guilt.

Should he wish to make the sacrificer very happy, he has to repeat the (Yâjyâ) verse with a very low, and the Vashaṭkāra with a very loud voice. (That is done) for obtaining fortune. By doing so, he puts the sacrificer in (the possession of) fortune.

The Vashaṭkāra is to form an integral part of the (Yâjyâ) verse (no stopping between the end of the

tuted in its stead. If for instance the last syllable of the *Rich* be *ya*, then in the *Pranava yam* is pronounced. See the rules for making the *Pranava* in the *Sâmidheni* verses, *As'v. S'r. S. 1, 2.*

¹⁷ The *Yâjyâ* is repeated monotonously, and at the morning libation in a low tone, whilst the *Vashaṭkāra* is pronounced with a loud voice.

verse and *vaushaṭ* being allowed) in order to have an uninterrupted whole. He who has such a knowledge becomes possessed of children and cattle.

8.

(*The danger which might be imminent upon the Hotar and sacrificer, in consequence of the Vashaṭkāra weapon, is to be averted by certain formulas.*)

The Hotar ought to think of the deity to whom the oblation is given when he is about to repeat the Vashaṭkāra. Thus he pleases the deity personally, and addresses the Yājyâ mantra direct to it.

The Vashaṭkāra is a weapon.¹⁸ The weapon is like a flash when one strikes with it without having conjured its evil effects.¹⁹ Not every one knows how to conjure it, nor its (proper) place. Therefore the mantra, *rag ojaḥ* (As'v. S'r. S. 1, 5) is at such occasions, when even many are killed (as is the case in a battle), the propitiation, and the assignation of the proper place (after the Vashaṭkāra). For this reason the Hotar has, after every Vashaṭkāra, to repeat the Anumantrana²⁰ formula, *vâg ojaḥ*. If thus propitiated the Vashaṭkāra does not hurt the sacrificer.²¹

¹⁸ This idea is clearly expressed in an Anumantrana formula : वषट्कारेण वक्षेण योऽस्मान्देहि यंच वयं दिव्यसंहन्मि. i. e. I slay, with the Vashaṭkāra as a weapon, him who hates us as well as him whom we hate (As'v. S'r. S. 1, 3).

¹⁹ For the mischief done by a weapon, he who strikes with it, is answerable. To guard himself against the evil consequences of such an act, propitiation (*s'ânti*) is required.

²⁰ This is the technical name of those formulas which are to be repeated by the Hotar and the sacrificer after the proper mantra has been recited. They follow the mantra. - Thence the name, *anumantrana*. They must be always uttered with a low voice.

²¹ Up to the present day the Shrotriyas or sacrificial priests never dare to pronounce this formula save at the time of sacrificing. They say that if they would do so at any other time, they would be cursed by the gods.

The sacrificer ought to repeat this Anumantraṇa formula : " O Vashaṭkāra, do not sweep me away, " I will not sweep thee away. I call hither (thy) " mind with great effort, thou art a shelter (having " joined thy) body with the air circulating (in my " body). Go to (thy) place, let me go to (my) place."

Some one (a theologian) has said : this (just mentioned *anumantraṇam*) is too long and has no effect. (Instead of it) the sacrificer ought to repeat after the Vashaṭkāra the words, *ojah saha ojah*. *Ojah* (vigour) and *sahah* (strength) are the two most beloved bodies (forms) of the Vashaṭkāra. By making him repeat this Anumantraṇa formula he thus makes the sacrificer prosper through (the Vashaṭkāra's) own nature. He who has such a knowledge prospers through (the Vashaṭkāra's) own nature.

The Vashaṭkāra is speech, and *prāṇa* (air inhaled) and *apāna* (air exhaled). These (three) leave as often as a Vashaṭkāra is repeated. (But that ought to be prevented ; thence) he ought to include them (their names) in the Anumantraṇa formula. (This is done by repeating the following formula) *rāg ojah saha ojo mayi prāṇāpānau*, i. e. May speech, vigour, strength (and) the *prāṇa* and *apāna* (be) in me ! Thus the Hotar puts speech, *prāṇa* and *apāna* in himself (he prevents them from going), reaches his full age. He who has such a knowledge reaches his full age.

9

(*Etymology of the words praisha, puroruk, vedi, nivid, graha.*)

The sacrifice went away from the gods. They wished it (to return) by means of the *Praishas*.²²

²² The *Praishas* here alluded to are those used at the animal sacrifice. They correspond to the *Prayāja* (Apri) mantras. See the White Yajurveda 21, 29-40.

That is the reason that the Praishas (orders to repeat a mantra given by the Adhvaryu or Mitra Varuṇa to the Hotar) are called so (from *pra* + *ish* "to wish"). They made it shine forth (*prârochayanti*) by means of the *Puroruks*. Thence the Puroruk is called so (from *prârochayanti*). They found it on the Vedi. Thence this place is called Vedi (from *vid* to find). After having found it, they caught it with the *Grahas*; thence they are called so (from *grih* to catch, seize). Having found it they announced it to the gods by means of the *Nivids*. Thence they are called *Nivids* (from *nivedayati* he announces).

A person who wishes to recover something lost wants either much (of it) or little. Among two, the elder (most experienced) wishes for the best (portion). He who knows that the Praishas are exceedingly strong (give most power), knows (at the same time) that they are the best portion. The Praishas being the desire to recover something lost, he (the Mitra-Varuṇa) repeats them with his head lowered (*prahvas*) (just as supplicants do).

10

(On the proper place of the *Nivids* in the three libations.)

The *Nivids* are the embryos of the *Shastras* (*ukthas*). At the morning libation they are put before the *Shastras* (*ukthas*), because the embryos are lying in the womb with their heads turned downward, and thus they are born (the head coming first out of the womb). At the midday libation, the *Nivids* are put in the midst (of the *Shastras*). This is done because the embryos have their hold in the middle of the womb. At the evening libation, the *Nivids* are repeated at the end (of the *Shastras*), because the embryos are coming down from thence (the womb)

when they are brought forth. He who has such a knowledge is blessed with children and cattle.

The Nivids are the decorations of the Shastras. They are put, at the morning libation, before the Shastras, just as a weaver weaves decorations in the beginning of a cloth.

At the midday libation they are put in the midst (of the Shastras), just as a weaver weaves decorations in the midst (of a cloth).

At the evening libation they are put at the end (of the Shastras) just as the weaver weaves decorations in the end of a cloth (*avaprajjana*). He who has such a knowledge is ornamented on all parts with the decoration of the sacrifice.

11.

(How the Nivids should be repeated. How to correct mistakes arising from confusion.)

The Nivids are deities connected with the sun. When they are put at the morning libation at the beginning (of the Shastras), at the midday libation in the midst, and at the evening libation at the end, then they follow the regular course of the sun.

The gods had obtained (once) one portion of the sacrifice after the other (*pach-chhas*). Thence the Nivids are repeated pada by pada. When the gods had obtained the (whole of the) sacrifice, a horse came out of it. Thence they say, the sacrificer ought to give a horse to the reciter of the Nivids. By doing so (presenting a horse) they present really the most exquisite gift (to the reciter).

The reciter (of the Nivid) ought not to forego any of its padas. Should he do so, he would make a rupture in the sacrifice; if this (rupture) increases, the sacrificer then becomes guilty of the consequences

of a great sin. Thence the reciter ought not to forego any of the padas of the Nivid.

He ought not to invert the order of two padas of the Nivid. Should he do so, he would confound the sacrifice, and the sacrificer would become confounded. Thence he ought not to invert the order of two padas.

He ought not to take together two padas of the Nivid. Should he do so, he would confound the sacrifice, which would prove fatal to the sacrificer. Thence he ought not to take together two padas of the Nivid when repeating it.

He ought to take together only the two padas, *predam brahma* and *predam kshatram*.²³ If he do so, it is (done) for joining together the Brahma and the Kshatra. Thence the Brahma and Kshatra become joined.

He ought, for the insertion of the Nivid, to select hymns consisting of more than a triplet, or stanza of four verses;²⁴ for the several padas of the Nivid ought to correspond, each to the several verses in the hymn.²⁵ Thence he ought for the insertion of the

²³ These two sentences form part of every Nivid, used at the mid-day or evening libation. They occur in the following connections: प्रेमां देवो देवहूतिमवतु देव्या धिया। प्रेदं ब्रह्म प्रेदं क्षत्रं। प्रेदं सुन्वन्तं यजमानमवतु।

²⁴ This refers to the *sūkta* or hymn which stands in connection with the Nivid.

²⁵ The expression *richam sūktam prati* is evidently a Hendiadyoin; for the distributive meaning of *prati* can only refer to *rich*, but not to *sūkta*; because there are not as many *sūktas* as there are padas of the Nivid. The sentence न ह्येवं न चतुर्लक्षं अतिमन्येत निविद्धानं can easily be misunderstood. At the first glance it appears to mean "he ought not to think of selecting any other hymn for inserting the Nivid save such ones as consist of three or four verses." Śāy. followed this explanation which most naturally suggests itself to every reader. But in consideration that all the Nivid

Nivid to select hymns consisting of more than of stanzas with three or four verses. Through the Nivid the celebration of the Sâman is made excessive.²⁶

At the evening libation he ought to put the Nivid when only one verse (of the Shastra) remains (to be recited). Should he recite the Nivid when two verses (of the Shastra) are still remaining, he would thus destroy the faculty of generation, and deprive the offspring of their embryos. Thence he ought to repeat the Nivid at the evening libation when only one verse (of the Shastra) remains (to be recited).

He ought not to let fall the Nivid beyond the hymn (to which it belongs).²⁷ Should he, however, do it, he ought not to revert to it again (not to use the hymn), the place (where the Nivid is to be put) being destroyed. He ought (in such a case) to select another hymn which is addressed to the same deity and in the same metre, to put the Nivid into it.

(In such a case) he ought before (repeating the new) Nivid hymn, to recite the hymn : *mâ pragâma*

hymns, actually in use, and mentioned in the Aitareya Br. exceed in number four verses (some contain eleven, others even fifteen verses), that explanation cannot be correct. The passage can only have the sense given to it in my translation.

²⁶ The Shastra thus obtains more verses than are properly required.

²⁷ The meaning is : he should not repeat the Nivid, after he might have repeated the whole of the hymn in which it ought to have been inserted. Should he, however, have committed such a mistake, then he must select another hymn, and put the Nivid in its proper place, *i. e. before* the last verse of the hymn. The Hotar is more liable to commit such a mistake at the evening libation, than at the two preceding ones. For at the evening libation there are seven Nivids (to Savitar, Dyâvâprithivî, Ribhus, Vais'vânara, Vis'vedevâh, Marutas, and Jâtavedâs) required, whilst we find at the morning libation only one (which is rather a Puroruk than a Nivid), and at the midday libation two (to the Marutas and Indra).

patho vayam (10, 57), i. e., let us not go astray. For he loses his way who gets confounded at a sacrifice. (By repeating the second pada) *ma yajnâd indra sominaḥ* (10, 57, 1) i. e., (let us not lose) O Indra, the Soma sacrifice, he prevents the sacrificer from falling out of the sacrifice. (By repeating the third pada) *mâ antaḥ sthur no arâtayah*, i. e., "May no wicked men stand among us!" he turns away all who have wicked designs and defeats them.

In the second verse (of this hymn) *yo yajnasya prasâdhanas tantur*, i. e., "Let us recover the same thread which serves for the performance of sacrifice, and is spread among the gods ²⁸ by means of which was (hitherto) sacrificed (by us)," the expression *tantu* (thread) means offspring. By repeating it the Hotar spreads (*sañtanoti*) offspring for the sacrificer.

(The words of the third verse are) *mano nu â huxâmahe nârâśaṁsena somena*, i. e. "Now we bring an offering ²⁹ to the mind (*manas*) by pouring water in the Soma cups (devoting them thus to Nârâśaṁsa)." By means of the mind the sacrifice is spread; by means of the mind it is performed. This is verily the atonement at that occasion (for the mistake pointed out above).

²⁸ Sây. has, in his commentary on the Rîgveda Saṁhitâ, the following remark: देवैः स्तोत्रिभिः ऋत्विग्भिर्विस्तारितो वर्तते.

²⁹ Of आहवामहे Sây. gives two different explanations in his commentaries on the Ait. Br. and in that on the Rîgveda Saṁhitâ. In the first he explains it by आहवामि I call hither (from *hvé* to call) in the other he derives it from *hu* to sacrifice. The latter explanation is preferable.

SECOND CHAPTER.

(The Marutvatiya and Nishkevalya Shastras.)

12

(On the Ahâva and Pratigara.)

They (the theologians) say: the subjects of the gods¹ are to be procured. (To achieve this end) one metre is to be put in another metre. (This is done when) the Hotar calls (the Adhvaryu) by *s'omśâvom* "Let us both repeat, yes!" which (formula) consists of three syllables. At the morning libation the Adhvaryu responds (*prati-grinâti*) (to this formula of three syllables) with one consisting of five: *s'añsâmo daivôm*.² This makes eight on the whole, The Gâyatrî has eight syllables (*i. e.* each of its three padas). Thus these two (formulas) make the Gâyatrî at the commencement of the recitation at the morning libation. After the Hotar has finished his recitation, he uses this (formula of) four syllables: *uktham vâchi*,³ *i. e.* the recitation has been

¹ See 1, 9.

² See about the *Pratigara*, *i. e.* response by the Adhvaryu to the recitations of the Hotar, As'v. S'r. 8. 5, 9. The most common *prati-gara* repeated by the Adhvaryu is *othâmo daiva*; but at the time of the *ahâva* (the call *s'omśâvom*) it is: *s'añsâmo daiva*. At the end of the *Pratigara* the *prapâva* (incorporation of the syllable *om*) is required, *daivôm*.

³ The formula *uktham vâchi*, with some additional words always concludes a Shashtra. In the Kaushîtaki Brâhmaṇam (14, 1), and in the Sâṅkhây. S'râuta Sûtras (8, 16, 17-20) this formula is called *akṣha viryam*. In the As'val. Sûtras no particular name is given to it. The Kaushîtaki and Sâṅkhây. Sâkhas differ here a little from that of As'valâyana. According to the former, *uktham vâchi* is always preceded by a few sentences which are not to be found in As'val. Thus, we have, for instance there, at the end of the Marutvatiya Shashtra, the following formulas: रूपमनुरूपं प्रतिरूपं सुरूपमिहोपायो भद्रमाशुष्यते सोक्ष्यमवाचोद्राय. In the As'val. Sûtras (5, 14)

read, to which the Adhvaryu (responds) in four syllables : *ow ukthas'â*, i. e. thou hast repeated the recitation ⁴ (*uktham*, *shastram*). This makes eight syllables. The Gâyatrî consists of eight syllables. Thus the two (formulas) make at the morning libation

there is instead of it only : उक्थं वाचीन्द्राय शृण्वते त्वा. At every Shastra repeated by the Hotar there is a little difference in the appendages to this formula. The rules as given here in this paragraph refer only to the conclusion of the Shastras of the minor Hotri priests ; they alone conclude in the way here stated without any other appendage (see As'val. 5, 10). The concluding formulas for the Hotar are, according to As'val. S'r. S. as follows :

- (a) For the Ajya Shastra : उक्थं वाचि घोषाय त्वा (5, 9).
- (b) For the Pra-uga Shastra : उक्थं वाचि स्रोकाय त्वा (5, 10).
- (c) For the Marutvatiya Shastra, (see above).
- (d) For the Nishkevalya Shastra : उक्थं वाचीन्द्रायोपशृण्वते त्वा (5, 15).
- (e) For the Vais'vadeva Shastra : उक्थं वाचीन्द्राय देवेभ्य आश्रुत्यै त्वा (5, 18).
- (f) For the Agnîmâruta Shastra : उक्थं वाचीन्द्राय देवेभ्य आश्रुताय त्वा (5, 20).

All these appendages express the idea, that the god to whom the recitation is addressed should hear it, and take notice of it. So *ghoshâya tvâ* means "that it (the recitation) might be sounded to thee ;" *upas'rînvate tvâ* "that it might be for thy hearing." The active participle in the present tense must here have something like the meaning of an abstract noun, corresponding with *ślokâya* and *âs'rutyâi*. Literally *upas'rînvate* appears to mean "that the hearing (of this recitation might come) to thee."

After the repetition of these formulas which conclude all Shastras, the Yâjyâ verse belonging to the particular Shastra is recited.

⁴ This alone can be the meaning of the obscure formula *ukthas'â*, which comes no doubt from the remotest antiquity. It is perhaps a corruption of *uktham s'âs*, the neutral character *m* being left out Sây. explains : त्वं शस्त्रप्रोचसी "thou art the repeater of the Shastra."

But this meaning is not appropriate to the occasion at which the formula is used. This is done only when the recitation is over. The only proper meaning of the formula therefore is either "the recitation is repeated," or "thou hast repeated the recitation."

the Gâyatrî⁵ at both ends (at the commencement and the end).

At the midday libation the Hotar calls: *adhvaryo s'om̐sâvom*, i. e. "Adhvaryu, let us two repeat! Om!" with six syllables! to which the Adhvaryu responds with five syllables: *s'om̐sâmo daivom*. This makes eleven syllables. The Trishtubh has eleven syllables. Thus he makes the Trishtubh at the beginning of the Shastra at the midday libation. After having repeated it, he says, *uktham vâchi indrâya*, i. e. the Shastra has been read for Indra, in seven syllables; to which the Adhvaryu responds in four syllables: *om ukthas'û*. This makes (also) eleven syllables. The Trishtubh has eleven syllables. Thus the two (formulas) make the Trishtubh at both ends of the Shastra at the midday libation.

At the evening libation the Hotar calls: *adhvaryo s'om̐-s'om̐sâvom*, in seven syllables, to which the Adhvaryu responds in five syllables: *s'om̐sâmo daivom*. This makes twelve syllables. The Jagatî has twelve syllables. Thus (with these two formulas taken together) he makes the Jagatî at the beginning of the Shastra at the evening libation. After having repeated the Shastra, he says, in eleven syllables: *uktham vâchi indrâya devebhyah*, i. e. "the Shastra has been repeated for Indra," for the Devas, to which the Adhvaryu responds in one syllable: *om!* This makes twelve syllables. The Jagatî has twelve syllables. Thus the two (formulas) make the Jagatî at both ends at the evening libation.

This (the mutual relation of the three chief metres to one another and to the sacrificer) saw a Rishi, and expressed (his opinion) in the mantra: *ṇad gâyatre adhi* (1, 164, 23), i. e. "those who know that

⁵ The Gayatri is the characteristic metre of the morning libation; thence its form (eight syllables) is to appear in some shape at the commencement as well as at the end of the Shastra.

the Gâyatrî is put over a Gâyatrî, and that out of a Trishṭubh a (another) Trishṭubh is formed, and a Jagat (Jagatî) is put in a Jagat, obtain immortality."⁶

In this way he who has such a knowledge puts metre in metre, and procures "the subjects of the gods."

13.

*On the distribution of the metres among the gods.
Anusṭubh Prajâpati's metre.)*

Prajâpati allotted to the deities their (different) parts in the sacrifice and metres. He allotted to Agni and the Vasus at the morning libation the Gâyatrî, to Indra and the Rudras the Trishṭubh at the midday libation, and to the Vis've Devâh and Adityas the Jagatî at the evening libation.

His (Prajâpati's) own metre was Anusṭubh. He pushed it to the end (of the Shastra), to the verse repeated by the Achhâvâka (which is the last). Anusṭubh said to him: "Thou art the most wicked of all gods; for thou hast me who am thy metre, pushed to the end (of the Shastra), to the verse repeated by the Achhâvâka." He acknowledged (that he had wronged her). (In order to give redress) he took his own Soma (sacrifice) and put at the beginning, at the very mouth of it, Anusṭubh. Thence Anusṭubh is joined (to the Shastras) as the first metre, as the very mouth-piece at all libations.

He who has such a knowledge becomes the first, the very mouth (of the others), and attains to supremacy. Prajâpati having thus made (the beginning

⁶ The meaning is, that no pada of a metre, neither that of the Gâyatrî nor Trishṭubh, nor Jagatî can stand alone, but must be joined to another pada of the same metre. The *âhâva* and *pratigara* must therefore be at the beginning as well as at the end of the Shastra in the same metre; for each time they consist only of one pada, and that is not auspicious.

of all libations) at his own Soma sacrifice (with Anushtubh), the sacrificer (who does the same) becomes master of the sacrifice, and the latter becomes (properly) performed. Wherever a sacrificer has a sacrifice performed so that he remains master of it, it is performed for this (the whole) assemblage of men⁷ (who might be with the sacrificer).

14

(*How Agni, as Hotar of the gods, escaped the meshes of Death.*)

When Agni was the Hotar of the Gods, Death sitting in the Bahishpavamâna Stotra⁸ lurked for him. By commencing the Ajya Shastra⁹ with the Anushtubh metre he overcame Death. Death repaired to the Ajya Shastra lurking for Agni. By beginning (to repeat) the Pra-uga Shastra, he overcame Death (again).

At the midday libation Death sat in the Pavamâna Stotra¹⁰ lurking for Agni. By commencing the Marutvatîya Shastra with Anushtubh, he overcame Death. Death could not sit, at that libation, in the Brihatî verses (repeated by the Hotar at the commencement of the Nishkevalya Shastra). For the Brihatîs are life. Thus Death could not take away the life. This is the reason that the Hotar begins (the Nishkevalya Shastra) with the Stotriya triplet (corresponding to the Sâman which is sung) in the Brihatî metre. The Brihatîs are life. By commencing

⁷ The sacrificer is to make the sacrifice, *i. e.* the sacrificial man, his own, *i. e.* he must subject it to his own will, just as Prajâpati did. Thus he makes it beneficial to others, just as Prajâpati benefited gods and men by it.

⁸ See page 120.

⁹ See the hymn: *pra. vo devâya agnaye*, 2, 35, which is in the Anushtubh metre and which is meant here.

¹⁰ *Uchhâ te jâtam andhaso*. Sâma-veda Sañb. 2, 22-29.

his second Shastra (with Brihatis) he has the preservation of (his) life in view.

At the evening libation Death sat in the Pavamâna Stotra lurking for Agni. By commencing the Vais'vadeva Shastra with Anushtubh, Agni overcame Death. Death repaired to the *Yajñâ yajñîya Sâmān*.¹¹ By commencing the Agni-Mâruta Shastra with a hymn addressed to Vaisvânara, he overcame Death. For the hymn addressed to Vaisvânara is a weapon; the Yajna yajñîya Sâmān is the place. By repeating the Vaisvânara hymn he thus turns Death out of his place.

Having escaped all the meshes of Death, and his clubs, Agni came off in safety. The Hotar who has such a knowledge comes off in safety, preserving his life to its full extent, and attains to his full age (of a hundred years).

15.

(*Marutvatîya Shastra. Indra conceals himself. How he was found.*)

Indra after having killed Vritra, thought, I might perhaps not have subdued him (apprehending his revival), and went to very distant regions. He (ultimately) arrived at the most distant place. This place is Anushtubh, and Anushtubh is Speech. He having entered Speech, lay down in her. All beings scattering themselves here and there went in search of him. The *Pitaras* (manes) found him one day earlier than the gods. This is the reason that ceremonies are performed in honour of the Pitaras previous to the day on which they sacrifice for the gods.¹² They (the gods) said, "Let us squeeze the

¹¹ यज्ञा यज्ञा वो अग्रये Sâmaveda Sañh. 2, 53-54.

¹² The Pitaras are worshipped on the Amavâsyâ day (New Moon), and the Dars'apûrnîma ishti takes place on the *pratipad* (first day after the New Moon).—Sây.

Soma juice; (then) Indra will come to us very quickly." So they did. They squeezed the Soma juice. By repeating the verse, *â tva ratham* (8, 57, 1), they made him (Indra) turn (towards the Soma juice). By the mantra, *idam vaso sutam* (8, 2, 1), he became visible to the gods on account of the term (*suta*) i. e. squeezed (contained in it).¹³ By the mantra *indra nediya ed ihi* (8, 53, 5),¹⁴ they made him (Indra) come into the middle (of the sacrificial place).

He who has such a knowledge gets his sacrifice performed in the presence of Indra, and becomes (consequently) successful by means of the sacrifice having Indra (being honoured by his presence).

16.

(*Indra-Nihava Pragâtha.*)

As Indra had killed Vritra, all deities thinking that he had not conquered him, left him. The Maruts alone who are his own relations¹⁵ did not leave him. The "*maruto svâpayah*" (in the verse, *indra nediya*) are the vital airs. The vital airs did not leave him

¹³ These two first are called the *pratipad* and *anuchara* of the Marutvatiya Shastra, the beginning verse and the sequel.

¹⁴ This mantra is called, *indra-nihava pragâtha*, i. e. *pragâtha* for calling Indra near.

¹⁵ Svâpi, which term occurs in the Indra-Nihava Pragâtha (8, 58, 5), is explained by Sây. सुषुप्तिकाले ऽपि वर्त्तमानाः. But this interpretation, which is founded on Vedantic ideas strange to the poets of the Vedic hymns, is certainly wrong; for "being in profound sleep" does not suit the sense of the passage at all. How could the Marutas assist Indra when they were in "profound sleep" (*ausupti*)? In order to countenance his interpretation, Sây. refers to the meaning "*prâṇa*" life, attributed to the word by the author of the Ait. Br. itself in this passage. The word is however to be traceable only to *su-âpi* or *sva-âpi*. That *âpi* means "friend, associate" follows from several passages of the Sâṃhitâ. See Boehtlingk and Roth's Sanscrit Dictionary, i., p. 660.

(Indra). Thence this Pragâtha which contains the term *svâpi* (in the pada) *â svâpe svâpibhir* is constantly repeated (at the midday libation of all Soma sacrifices). When after this (Pragâtha) a mantra addressed to Indra is repeated, then all this (is termed) *Marutvatiya* (Shastra). If this unchangeable Pragâtha, containing the term *svâpi* is repeated (then always the Marutvatiya Shastra is made).

17.

(*Brâhmaṇaspati Pragâtha. To what Stotras the Indra-Nihava and Brâhmaṇaspati Pragâtha belong. The Dhâryās.*)

He repeats the Pragâtha¹⁶ addressed to Brâhmaṇaspati. Led by Brihaspati as Purohita (spiritual guide) the gods conquered the celestial world, and were (also) victorious everywhere in this world. Thus the sacrificer who is led by Brihaspati as his Purohita, conquers the celestial world, and is (also) victorious everywhere in this world.

These two Pragâthas¹⁷ not being accompanied by a chant, are recited with repetition¹⁸ (of the last pada of each verse). They ask, "How is it that these two Pragâthas, which are not accompanied by a chant, are recited with repetition (of the last pada of each verse), the rule being that no Shastra verse can be recited with such a repetition if it be not accompanied by a chant?" (The answer is) The Marutvatiya (Shastra)

¹⁶A Pragâtha comprises two *richas* according to As'v. S'r. S. 5, 14: नृचाः प्रतिपदनुचरा नृचाः प्रमायाः i. e. the Pratipad (opening of the Marutvatiya Shastra) and its Anuchara (sequel) consist of three *richas*, the Pragâthas of two *richas*.

¹⁷ The Indra-Nihava and Brâhmaṇaspatyaḥ Pragâtha.

¹⁸ The two Pragâtha verses are to be repeated so as to form a triplet. This is achieved by repeating thrice the fourth pada of each verse if it be in the Brihati metre. In a similar way the Sâma singers make of two verses three.

is the recitation for the Pavamāna Stotra; ¹⁹ they perform this Stotra (in singing) with six verses in the Gâyatrî, with six in the Brihatî, and with three in the Trishtubh metres. Thus the Pavamāna (Stoma) of the midday libation comprises three metres, and is fifteen-fold.²⁰ They ask, "How becomes this Pavamāna Stoma celebrated (by a Shastra)?" The two last verses of the Pratipad triplet (8, 57, 1-3, *â tvâ ratham*)

¹⁹ The Pavamāna Stotra or the performance of the Sâma singers at the beginning of the midday libation consists only of three verses in the Gâyatrî (*uchchâ te jâto*, Sâmaveda 2, 22-24), of two in the Brihatî (*punânôh soma*, S. V. 2, 25, 26) and three in the Trishtubh metre (*pra tu drava pari kośam* S. V. 2, 27-29). The three Gâyatrîs are sung twice, thus six are obtained, and the two Brihatîs are twice repeated in such a manner as to produce each time three verses (by repeating thrice the last pada of each verse), which makes also six. *Sâma Prayoga*.

²⁰ For the explanation of this and similar terms Sâyaṇa refers always to the Brâhmanas of the Sâmaveda. The explanatory phrase of the *pañchadaśaḥ stoma* of the Sâmaveda theologians is constantly the following : पंचम्यो हिं करोति सः तिसृभिः स एकया स एकया । पंचम्यो हिं करोति स एकया । स तिसृभिः स एकया पंचम्यो हिं करोति स एकया स एकया स तिसृभिः These enigmatical words are utterly unintelligible without oral information, which I was happy enough to obtain. They refer to the number of verses obtained by repetition of the triplet which forms the text of a Sâman. The Sâman consists of two verses only, it is first to be made to consist of three, by repetition of some feet of the two principal verses, before it can be used as a chant at the Soma sacrifices. After a triplet of verses has been thus obtained, it is to be chanted in three turns, each turn containing in three subdivisions a certain number of repetitions. This number of repetitions is indicated by three rows of wooden sticks of the Udumbara tree, called *kuśâ*, each row comprising five (if the Stoma is the *pañchadaśa* the fifteen-fold), which the three Sâma singers must arrange according to a certain order before they can chant the Sâman. Each row is called a *parvāya*. The several sticks in each row are placed in the following order : 1st row—3 in a straight, 1 across, 1 in a straight line ; 2nd row—1 in a straight, 3 across, 1 in a straight line ; 3rd row—1 in a straight, 1 across, 3 in a straight line. As often as the sticks of one row are laid, the Sâma singer utters the sound *hiv̄*. This apparatus is regarded as quite essential for the successful chanting of the Sâmans. See more on this subject in the notes to 3, 42.

are in the Gâyatrî metre (the first being Anushtubh), and also the triplet which forms the sequel (of the Pratipad) is in the Gâyatrî metre. Thus the Gâyatrî verses (of the Pavamâna Stotra) become celebrated. By means of these two Pragâthas (the Indra-Nihava and Brâhmaṇaspati Pragâtha, which are in the Bṛihatî metre) the Bṛihatî verses (of the Pavamâna Stotra) become celebrated.

The Sâma singers perform this chant with these verses in the Bṛihatî metre by means of the Raurava and Yaudhhaja Sâmans (tunes²¹) repeating thrice (the last pada of each verse). This is the reason that the two Pragâthas, though they have no Stoma belonging to them, are recited with repeating thrice (the last pada of each verse). Thus the Stotra is in accordance with the Shastra.

Two *Dhâyyâs*²² are in the Trishtubh metre, and also the hymn²³ in which the Nivid is inserted. By these verses (in the Trishtubh metre) are the Trishtubhs of the Stotra celebrated. In this way the Pavamâna Stoma, comprising three metres, being fifteen-fold, becomes celebrated for him who has such a knowledge.

18.

(On the origin of the Dhâyyâs, their nature and meaning.)

He recites the Dhâyyâs. Prajâpati had (once) sucked up from these worlds everything he desired

²¹ These are the names of the two peculiar tunes in which the verses: *punânah soma* and *duhâna údhar* (Sâmaveda 8. 2, 25-26) are sung.

²² See 3, 18, the two first, *agnir netâ*, and *tvañ Soma kratubhiḥ* are in the Trishtubh metre.

²³ The Nivid hymn is *javishtha ugra*, see 3, 19; it is in the Trishtubh metre.

by means of the Dhâyyâs (from *dhe* to suck). Thus the sacrificer who has such a knowledge sucks up from these worlds everything he desires. The nature of the Dhâyyâs, is, that the gods at a sacrifice wherever they discovered a breach, covered it with a Dhâyyâ; thence they are so called (from *dhâ* to put). The sacrifice of him who has such a knowledge becomes performed without any breach in it.

As to the Dhâyyâs we sew up with them (every rent in the) sacrifice, just as we sew up (a rent in) a cloth with a pin that it might become mended. A breach in the sacrifice of him who has such a knowledge becomes thus mended.

As to the Dhâyyâs, they are the recitations for the Upasads.²⁴ The verse *Agnir netâ* (3, 20, 4), which is addressed to Agni, is the recitation for the first Upasad; the verse *tvañ Soma krutubhiḥ*, which is addressed to Soma (1, 91, 2), is the recitation for the second Upasad; the verse *pinvanty apo* (1, 64, 6), which is addressed to Vishṇu, is the recitation for the third Upasad. Whatever place one may conquer by means of the Soma sacrifice, he who having such a knowledge recites the Dhâyyâs, conquers (it only) by the several Upasads.

About this last Dhâyyâ some say, the Hotar ought (instead of *pinvanty apo*) to repeat *tân vo maho* (2, 34, 11), asserting, "we distinctly know that this verse is repeated (as the third Dhâyyâ) among the Bharatas." But this advice is not to be cared for. Should the Hotar repeat that verse (*tân vo maho*), he would prevent the rain from coming, for Parjanya has power over the rain (but there is no allusion to him in that verse). But if he repeat the verse *pinvanty apo* where there is a pada referring to rain (the third *atyam na mihe*), and one referring to the Marutas

²⁴ See Ait. Br. I, 23-25.

(the storms accompanying the rain, in the first pada), and the word *viniyanti*, "they carry off," which refers to Vishṇu, whose characteristic feature is said to be *vichakrame*, i. e. he strode (thrice through the universe), which meaning is (also) implied in the term *vinayanti*, and (where is further in it) the word *vájīe* "being laden with booty" referring to Indra (then the rain would come). This verse has four padas, and (as we have seen) refers to rain, the Marutas, Vishṇu, and Indra, and though (on account of these allusions just mentioned, and its being in the Jagatî metre) properly belonging to the evening libation, it is repeated at the midday libation. Therefore the cattle of the Bharatas which are at their stables at evening (for being milked) repair at noon to a shed erected for giving all the cows shelter (against heat). That verse (*pinvanti apo*) is in the Jagatî metre; cattle are of the Jagatî nature; the soul of the sacrificer is the midday. Thus the priest provides cattle for the sacrificer (when he recites this verse as a Dhâyyâ at the midday libation).

19.

(*The Marutvatiya Pragâtha. The Nivid hymn of the Marutvatiya Shastra. How the Hotar can injure the sacrificer by misplacing the Nivid.*)

He repeats the *Marutvatiya Pragâtha* (*pra ra indrâya brîhate*, 8, 78, 3). The Marutas are cattle, cattle are the Pragâtha (that is to say, the Pragâtha is used) for obtaining cattle.

He repeats the hymn *janishthâ ugrah* (10, 73). This hymn serves for producing the sacrificer. For by means of it the Hotar brings forth the sacrificer from the sacrifice as the womb of the gods. By this (hymn) victory is obtained; with it the sacrificer remains victor, without it he is defeated.

This hymn was (seen) by (the Rishi) *Gauriviti*. *Gauriviti* the son of *S'akti*, having come very near the celestial world, saw this hymn (*i. e.* had it revealed); by means of it he gained heaven. Thus the sacrificer gains by this (hymn) the celestial world.

Having repeated half the number of verses (of this hymn), he leaves out the other half, and inserts the *Nivid*²⁵ in the midst (of both parts). The *Nivid* is

²⁵ This is not strictly in accordance with the rules laid down by *As'valâyana*, who says in his *S'râuta Sûtras*, 5, 14: **जनिष्ठा उप-
रत्येकं भूयसीः श्रत्वा मरुत्वतीषां निविदं दध्यात्सर्वचैवमयुजासु मा-
ध्वन्दिने** *i. e.* the *Nivid Sûkta* is, *janishthâ ugrâh*. After having repeated one verse more than half the number of verses (the whole has eleven verses) of which it consists, he ought to insert the *Nivid*. That ought always to be done at the midday libation, where the number of verses of the *Nivid Sûkta* is uneven. The *Sûkta janishthâ ugra* consists of eleven verses. The number being uneven, the *Marutvatîya Nivid* is put in the hymn *janishthâ ugra* after the sixth verse, which concludes with **धन्य**. The text of this *Nivid* (see the *Sâ'khâyâna Sûtras*, 8, 16) is (according to *Sapta Hâutra*) as follows :

**शोऽसवोऽहं मिन्द्रो मरुत्वान्त्योमस्य पिबतु । मरुत्वोचो मरु-
द्रजः । मरुत्सुखा मरुद्वचः । ध्रुवहवा हजदपः । मरुतामोजसा
सह । य ईमेनं देवा अन्वमदन् । अस्म्यै हवतूयै । शंबरहत्ये गवि-
ष्टौ । अर्चतं गुह्या पदा । परमस्यां परावति । आदीं ब्रह्माणि व-
र्धयन् । अनाघृष्टान्योमसा । हृष्वं देवेभ्यो दुवः । मरुद्विः सखि-
भिः सह । इन्द्रो मरुतां दध अवदिह सोमस्य पिबतु । प्रेमां देवा
देवहृतिमवतु देव्या धिया । प्रेदं ब्रह्म प्रेदं क्षवं । प्रेदं सुन्वन्तं यज-
मानं अवतु । चित्रश्चित्राभिरुतिभिः । अवद् ब्रह्माण्यावसागमत् । .**

i. e. May Indra with the Marutas drink of the Soma. He has the praise of the Marutas; he has (with him) the assemblage of the Marutas. He is the friend of the Marutas, he is their help. He slew the enemies, he released the waters (kept back by the demons of the air) by means of the strength of the Marutas. The gods following him rejoiced at the (defeat of the) *Asuras*, the conquest of *Vritra*, at the killing of *S'ambara*, at the battle (for conquering cows). Him (Indra) when he was repeating the secret verses, in the highest region, in a remote place, made the sacred rites and hymns (*brah-*

the ascent to heaven; it is the ladder for climbing up to heaven. (Therefore) he ought to recite it (stopping at regular intervals) as if he were climbing up (a height) by means of a ladder. Thus he can take along with him (up to the celestial world) that sacrificer to whom he is friendly. Now he who desires heaven, avails himself of this opportunity of going thither.

Should the Hotar intend to do any harm (to the sacrificer) thinking, "may I slay the Vis' through the Kshatra," he need only repeat the Nivid in three different places of the hymn (in the commencement, middle, and end). For the Nivid is the *Kshatram* (commanding power), and the hymn the *Vis'* (prototype of the *Vais'yas*); thus he slays the Vis' of any one whom he wishes through his Kshatra.²⁶ Thus he slays the Vis' through the Kshatram.

Should he think, "may I slay the Kshatram through the Vis'," he need only thrice dissect the Nivid through the hymn (by repeating the hymn at the commencement, in the middle, and at the end of the Nivid). The Nivid is the Kshatram, and the

māni) grow (increase in strength); these (sacred rites) are through their power inviolable. He makes presents to the gods, he who is with the Marutas his friends. May Indra with the Marutas here hear (our prayer), and drink of the Soma. May the god come to this oblation offered to the gods with (our) thoughts being directed to the gods. May he protect this Brahma (spiritual power), may he protect this Kshatram (worldly power) may he protect the sacrificer who prepares this (the Soma juice); (may he come) with his manifold helps. May he (Indra) hear the sacred hymns (*brahmāṇi*), may he come with (his) aid!

²⁶ These sentences can be only understood when one bears in mind, that men of the higher caste are supposed to have a share in a certain prototype. Kshatra represents the commanding power. A Brahman, deprived of his Kshatra, loses all influence and becomes quite insignificant in worldly things; if deprived of his Vis', he loses his means of subsistence. A Kshatriya loses his power, if deprived of his kshatram, and his subjects, if deprived of his Vis'.

hymn is Vis'. He thus slays whosoever Kshatra he wishes by means of the Vis'.

Should he think, "I will cut off from the sacrificer the Vis' (relation, subject, offspring) on both sides," he need only dissect (at the beginning and end) the Nivid by the call *s'om̐sarom*. Thus he cuts the sacrificer off from his Vis' on both sides (from father and mother, as well as from his children). Thus he should do who has sinister designs towards the sacrificer. But otherwise (in the manner first described) he should do to him who desires for heaven (if he be friendly to him).

He concludes with the verse, *vayaḥ suparnā upasedur* (10, 73, 11), i. e. "the poets with good thoughts have approached Indra, begging like birds with beautiful wings; uncover him who is enshrouded in darkness; fill the eye (with light); release us who are bound (by darkness), as it were, with a rope (*nidhā*). When he repeats the words "uncover him," &c., then he should think that the darkness in which he is enshrouded, might go by means of his mind. Thus he rids himself of darkness. By repeating the words "fill the eye," he should repeatedly rub both his eyes. He who has such a knowledge keeps the use of his eyes up to his old age. In the words "release us," &c. the word *nidhā* means rope. The meaning is, release us who are tied with a rope, as it were.

20

(Why the Marutas are honoured with a separate Shashtra.)

Indra when he was about to kill Vṛitra, said to all the gods, "stand near me, help me." So they did. They rushed upon Vṛitra to kill him. He perceived they were rushing upon him for the purpose of

killing him. He thought, "I will frighten them." He breathed at them, upon which all the gods were flung away and took to flight; only the Marutas did not leave him (Indra); they exhorted him by saying, "Strike, O Bhagavann! kill (Vṛitra)! show thy prowess!" This saw a Rishi, and recorded it in the verse *vṛitrasya tvâ s'vasathâd* (8, 85, 7), i. e. "all the gods who were associated (with Indra) left him when flung away by the breathing of Vṛitra. If thou keepest friendship with the Marutas, thou wilt conquer in all these battles (with Vṛitra)." .

He (Indra) perceived, "the Marutas are certainly my friends; these (men) love me! well, I shall give them a share in this (my own) celebration (Śhastra)." He gave them a share in this celebration. Formerly both (Indra as well as the Marutas) had a place in the Nishkevalya²⁷ Śhastra. (But to reward their great services he granted them more, viz: a separate Marutvatīya Śhastra, &c.). The share of the Marutas (in the midday libation) is, that the Adhvaryu takes the Marutvatīya Graha, and the Hotar repeats the Marutvatīya Pragâtha, the Marutvatīya hymn, and the Marutvatīya Nivid. After having repeated the Marutvatīya Śhastra, he recites the Marutvatīya Yâjyâ. Thus he satisfies the deities by giving them their shares. (The Marutvatīya Yâjyâ is) *ye tvâhihatye maghavann* (3, 47, 4), i. e. "drink Indra, the Soma juice, surrounded by thy host, the Marutas who assisted thee, O Maghavann, in the battles with the huge serpent (Ahi)," &c. Wherever Indra remained victor in his various engagements, through their assistance, wherever he displayed his prowess, there (in the feast given in his honour) he announced them (the Marutas) as his associates, and made them share in the Soma juice along with him.

²⁷ The second Śhastra to be repeated by the Hotar at the midday libation.

21.

(*Indra wishes for Prajâpati's rank. Why Prajâpati is called kaḥ. Indra's share in the sacrifice.*)

Indra after having slain Vṛitra and remained victor in various battles, said to Prajâpati, "I will have thy rank, that of the supreme deity; I will be great!" Prajâpati said, "Who am I" (*ko aham*)? Indra answered, "just what thou hast told (*i. e. kaḥ, who?*)" Thence Prajâpati received the name *kaḥ, who?* Prajâpati is (the god) *kaḥ, who?* Indra is called *mahendra, i. e. the great Indra*, because he had become great (greater than all the other gods).

He, after having become great, said to the gods, "give me a distinguished reception!"²⁸ just as one here (in this world) who is (great) wishes for (honourable) distinction, and he who attains to an eminent position, is great. The gods said to him, "tell it yourself what shall be yours (as a mark of distinction)." He answered, "this Mahendra Soma jar (Graha), among the libations that of the midday, among the Shastras the Nishkevalya, among the metres the Trishṭubh, and among the Sâmans the Prishṭha."²⁹ They thus gave him these marks of distinction. They give them also to him who has such a knowledge

²⁸ Of the words उद्धारं मे उद्धारत Sâyana gives the following explanation: 'वः पुंसा पूजाविशेषो द्रियते संपाद्यते सोऽयं सत्कार-उद्धारस्तं सत्कारभागं मे मदर्थं उद्धारत इत्यक् कुर्वतेति.'

²⁹ *Prishṭha* is a combination of two Sâma triplets for singing. Here the principal chant of the Nishkevalya Shastra, which is the centre of the whole Soma feast, is to be understood. At the Agnishtoma this chant is the Rathantaram. The four Stotras at the midday libation, which follow the Pavamâna Stotra, are called Prishṭha Stotras. For they are capable of entering into the combination, called Prishṭha, by putting in the midst of them another Sâman. At the Agnishtoma the actual Prishṭha is, however, not required. The four Prishṭha Stotras of the midday libation are, the Rathantaram, Vâmadevyam, Nau-dhasam, and Kaleyam.

The gods said, to him, "thou hast chosen for thyself all; let some of these things (just mentioned) be ours also." He said, "No, why should anything belong to you?" They answered, "let it belong to us, Maghavann." He only looked at them (as if conniving).

22.

(*Story of Prāsahâ the wife of Indra. On the origin of the Dhâjyâ verse of the Nishkevalya Shastra. How a king can defeat a hostile army. All gods have a share in the Yâjyâ in the Virât metre. On the importance of the Virât metre at this occasion.*)

The gods said, "there is a beloved wife of Indra, of the Vâvâta³⁰ order, Prāsahâ by name. Let us inquire of her (what Indra's intention is)." So they did. They inquired of her (what Indra's intention was). She said to them, "I shall give you the answer tomorrow." For women ask their husbands; they do so during the night. On the morning the gods went to her (to inquire). She addressed the following (verses) to them: *yad vâvâta purutamam*³¹ (10, 74, 6), i. e., what Indra, the slayer of Vṛitra, the con-

³⁰The wives of a king are divided into three classes, the first is called *mahishi*, the second *vâvâta*, the third or last *parivṛiktî*. Sây. *Vâvâta* is in the Rîgvêda Sâmhita, 8, 84, 14, a name of Indra's two horses. Sâyana in his commentary on the passage, proposes two etymologies, from the root *van* to obtain, and *vâ* to go. The latter is the most probable.

³¹ That part of the Sâmhita where it occurs, not being printed yet, I put this verse here in full:—

यदावान् पुषतमं पुरावालावृषहेन्द्रो नामान्यदाः।

अचेति प्रासहस्यतिस्त्रिविद्यान्यदीमुग्मसि कर्त्तव्यं करत्त ॥

करत्त is taken by Sâyana in both his commentaries on the Aitareya Brâhmanam, and the Rîgvêda Sâmhita in the sense of a present tense *करेति*. But it is here conjunctive, which word alone gives a good sense. Besides the present tense is never formed in this way.

queror in many battles of old has gained, filling (the world) with his name (fame), by what he showed himself as master in conquering (*prâsaḥaspati*), as a powerful (hero), that is what we beseech him to do (now); may he do it!" Indra is the mighty husband of Prâsahâ.³² (The last pada) "that is what we beseech him," &c. means, he will do what we have told him.³³

Thus she (Prâsahâ) told them. The gods said, "let her have a share here (in this Nishkevalya Shastra) who has not yet obtained one in it (*na vâ vidat*).³⁴ So they did. They gave her (a share) in it; thence this verse, *yad vârána*, &c. forms part of the (Nishkevalya) Shastra.³⁵

The army (*sená*) is Indra's beloved wife, Vâvâta, Prâsahâ by name. Prajâpati is by the name of *kaḥ* (who?) his father-in-law. If one wish that his army might be victorious, then he should go beyond the battle line (occupied by his own army), cut a stalk of grass at the top and end, and throw it against the other (hostile) army by the words, *prâsahe kas trâ pas'yati?* i. e. "O Prâsahâ, who sees thee?" If one who has such a knowledge cuts a stalk of grass at the top and end, and throws (the parts cut) against the other (hostile) army, saying *prâsahe kas trâ pas'yati?* it becomes split and dissolved, just as a daughter-in-law becomes abashed and faints, when seeing her father-in-law (for the first time).

³² The author takes *prasahaspati* in the sense of husband of a wife, Prâsahâ, above mentioned.

³³ I take here *akarat* in the sense of a future tense. *Let*, the Vedic conjunctive, has often this meaning. *Sây.* takes it in the sense of अकरोत्

³⁴ This is nothing but an attempt at an etymology of the name *vâvâta*. That it is perfectly childish, every one may see at a glance.

³⁵ This verse, frequently used at various sacrifices, is the so-called *Dhâryâ* of the Nishkevalya Shastra at the midday libation.

Indra said to them (the gods), "you also shall have (a share) in this (Shastra)." The gods said, "let it be the Yâjyâ verse³⁶ in the Virât metre of the Nishkevalya Shastra." The Virât has thirty-three syllables. There are thirty-three gods, viz. eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Adityas, (one) Prajâpati, and (one) Vashatkâra. He (thus) makes the deities participate in the syllables; and according to the order of the syllables they drink, and become thus satisfied by (this) divine dish.

Should the Hotar wish to deprive the sacrificer of his house and estate, he ought to use for his Yâjyâ along with the Vashatkâra a verse which is not in the Virât metre, but in the Gâyatrî or Trishtubh, or any other metre (save the Virât); thus he deprives him of his house and estate.

Should he wish to procure a house and estate for the sacrificer, he ought to repeat his Yâjyâ in the Virât metre: *piba somam indra mandatu*, (7, 22, 1). By this verse he procures for the sacrificer a house and estate.

23.

(On the close relationship between Sâman and Rik. Why the Sâma singers require three richas. The five-fold division of both. Both are contained in the Virât. The five parts of the Nishkevalya Shastra.)

First there existed the Rik and the Sâman (separate from one another); *sâ* was the Rik, and the name *amaḥ* was the Sâman. *Sâ*, which was Rik, said to the Sâman, "let us copulate for begetting children." The Sâman answered, "No; for my greatness exceeds (yours)." (Thereupon) the Rik became two; both spoke (to the Sâman to the same effect); but

³⁶ This is *piba somam indra* (7, 221).

it did not comply with their request. The Rik became three (divided into three); all three spoke (to the Sâman to the same effect). Thus the Sâman joined the three Richas. Thence the Sâma singers use for their chant three Richas,³⁷ (that is) they perform their work of chanting with three Richas. (This is so also in worldly affairs.) For one man has many wives (represented by the Richas), but one wife has not many husbands at the same time. From *sâ* and *amañ* having joined, *sâma* was produced. Thence it is called *sâman*.³⁸ He who has such a knowledge becomes *sâman*, i. e. equal, equitable. He who exists and attains to the highest rank, is a *sâman*, whilst they use the word *asâmanya*, i. e. inequitable, partial, as a term of reproach.

Both, the Rik as well as the Sâman, were prepared (for sacrificial use) by dividing either into five

³⁷ The Sâman, to which the Nishkevalya Shastra of the Hotar refers, is the Rathantaram. It consists only of two *richas* (verses), viz. *abhi tvâ sâra* and *na tvâra* (Sâmaveda Sâmh. 2, 30, 31), but by the repetition of certain parts of these two verses, three are produced. See about this process, called *punarâdîyam*, above.

³⁸ The same etymology is given in the Chândogya Upanishad, 3, 6, 1-6, p. 58 in the Calcutta edition of the Bibliotheca Indica): इयमेव सा अग्निमस्तसाम i. e. the earth is *sa*, and fire *ama*, whence comes Sâma. The author of this Upanishad also supposes that the Sâma rests on the Rik, the latter being compared to the earth, the first to the fire burning on her. This etymology is wholly untenable from a philological point of view. The crude form is not *sâma* but *sâman*; thence the derivation of the second part of the word from *ama* (a noun ending in *a*, not *an*) falls to the ground. The first part *sâ* is regarded as the feminine of the demonstrative pronoun, and said to mean *Rik*, for Rik is a feminine. But such monstrous formations of words are utterly strange to the Sanscrit language and sanctioned by no rules of the grammarians. In all probability we have to trace the word *sâman* to the root *so* "to bind," whence the word *avasâna*, i. e. pause, is derived. It thus means "what is bound, strung together," referring to the peculiar way of chanting the Sâmans. All sounds and syllables of one of the parts of a Sâman are so chanted, that they appear to be strung together, and to form only one long sound.

separate parts: (1) *âhâva* (the call *s'omśâvom* at the commencement of the Shastras, and *hîmkâra* (the sound *hum*, commencing every Sâman); (2) the *prastâra* (prelude, first part of the text of the Sâman) and the first *rich* (out of the three, required for the Sâman of the Nishkevalya Shastras); (3) the *udgîtha* (principal part of the Sâman), and the second *rich*; (4) the *pratihâra* (response of the Sâman), and the last *rich* (out of the three); (5) *nidhanam* (the finale of the Sâman) and the call *raushat* (at the end of the Yâjyâ verses).³⁹ Thence they say, the sacrifice is

³⁹ Many Sâmans are divided into four or five parts. See the note to 2, 22. If five parts are mentioned, then either the *hîmkâra* which precedes the *prastâra* is counted as a separate part, or the *pratihâra* part divided into two, *pratihâra* and *upadrava*, the latter generally only comprising a few syllables.

In order to better illustrate the division of Sâmans into five parts, I give here the Rathantaram according to these divisions:

First *rich*—(1), *prastâra*:— ऊम् ॥ आभि त्वा भूर नोनुमो वा ॥

(2) *udgîtha*: ओमादुग्धा इव धेनवर्दशनमस्य जगतः सुवा र्दशाः ॥

(3) *pratihâra*: आर्दशनमा र्दद्रा ।

(4) *upadrava*: सुस्यूषा ओवा हा उवा ।

(5) *nidhanam*: अस् ।

Second *rich*—(1), *prastâra*: इशोवा ।

(2) *udgîtha*: ओनामिन्द्र सुस्यूषोनत्वावा *अन्यो दिवियो न पार्थिवाः

(3) *pratihâra*: न जातो नाजा ।

(4) *upadrava*: नादध्याता ओवा हा उवा ।

(5) *nidhanam*: अस् ॥

Third *rich*: (1) *prastâra*: नओवा ।

(2) *udgîtha*: ओतो न जनिष्यते अत्रायतो मधवर्द्धिद्रवाजिनाः ॥

(3) *pratihâra*: मयंतस्त्वाहा ।

(4) *upadrava*: वामाहा ओवा हा उवा ।

(5) *nidhanam*: अस्.—*Agnishṭoma Sâma prayoga*.

From this specimen the reader will easily learn in what way they make of two *riches* three, and how they divide each into five parts. The *prastâra* is chanted by the *Prastotar*, the *udgîtha* by the *Udgâtar* (the chief of the Sâma singers), the *pratihâra* by the *Pratihartar*, the *upadrava* by the *Udgâtar*, and the *nidhanam* by all three.

five-fold (is a pentad). Animals are five-fold (consist of five parts, four feet and a mouth).

(Both, the Rik and the Sâman, either of which is divided into five parts, are contained in the Virât, which consists of ten syllables).⁴⁰ Thence they say, the sacrifice is put in the Virât, which consists of ten parts.

(The whole Nishkevalya Shastra also consists of five parts, analogous to the five parts of the Sâman and the Rik at this Shastra.) The *stotriya* is the soul ; the *anurûpa* is offspring, the *dhâyyâ* is the wife, animals are the *pragâtha*, the *sûktam* is the house.⁴¹

He who has such a knowledge lives in his premises in this world, and in the other, with children and cattle.

24.

(*The Stotriya, Anurûpa, Dhâyyâ, Sâma-Pragâtha and Nivid Sûkta of the Nishkevalya Shastra.*)

He repeats the Stotriya. He recites it with a half loud voice. By doing so he makes his own soul (the Stotriya representing the soul).

He repeats the Anurûpa. The Anurûpa is offspring. It is to be repeated with a very loud voice.

⁴⁰ This statement is not very accurate. In other passages it is said, that it consists of thirty-three syllables, see 3, 22. The metre is divided into three padas, each consisting of nine, ten, or eleven syllables.

⁴¹ Here are the five parts of the Nishkevalya Shastra severally enumerated. The *stotriya* are the two verses of which the Rathantara consists, but so repeated by the Hotar as to make three of them, just as the Sâma singers do. The substantive to be supplied to *stotriya* is *pragâtha*, i. e. that *pragâtha*, which contains the same text as the *stotram* or performance of the Sâma singers. The *anurûpa pragâtha* follows the form of the Stotriya ; it consists of two verses which are made three. It must have the same commencing words as the Stotriya. The *anurûpa* is : *abhi tvâ pûrvapitaye* (8, 3, 7-8). The *Dhâyyâ* is already mentioned (3, 22). The Sâma *pragâtha* is : *pibâ sutasya* (8, 3, 12). The *sûkta* or hymn is mentioned in the following (24) paragraph.

By doing so he makes his children more happy than he himself is (for the Stotriya representing his own self, was repeated by him with a half loud voice only).

He repeats the Dhâyyâ. The Dhâyyâ is the wife. It is to be repeated with a very low voice. When he who has such a knowledge repeats the Dhâyyâ with a very low voice, then his wife does not quarrel with him in his house.

He repeats the (Sâma) Pragâtha. It is to be repeated with the proper modulation of the voice (*i. e.* with the pronunciation of the four accents).⁴² The accents are the animals, the Pragâtha are the animals. (This is done) for obtaining cattle.

He repeats the Sûkta ⁴³ (hymn) : *indrasya nu rîryânî*

⁴² The mantras which form part of the Shastras are nearly throughout monotonously (*ekas'rutya*) repeated. Only in the recital of the Sâma pragâtha an exception takes place. It is to be repeated with all the four accents : *anudâtta*, *anudâtâtara*, *udâtta*, and *svarita*, just as is always done when the Rigveda is repeated in the temple, or in private houses, without any religious ceremony being performed.

⁴³ In this hymn the Nivid of the Nishkevalya Shastra is to be inserted after its eighth verse. The Nivid is as follows :

इन्द्रो देवः सोमं पिबतु । एकजानां वीरतमः । भूरिदानां तव-
स्त्रमः । श्रेयोः स्याता । श्रेष्ठः श्रेता । वज्रस्य भक्ता । पुरां भक्ता ।
पुरां दर्मा । अपां स्रष्टा । अपां नेता । स्रवनां नेता । निजघ्निर्दूरे-
श्रवाः । उपमानिह्रदंसनावान् । इन्द्रो देवो बभूवान् । इन्द्रो देव
इह श्वदिह सोमस्य पिबतु । श्रेमां देवो देह्मनिमदतु देवा धिया ।
श्रेदं० (the conclusion being the same as in the Marutvatiya Nivid, see

page 189) *i. e.* May the god Indra drink of the Soma juice, he who is the strongest among those who are born only once; he who is the mightiest among those who are rich; he who is the master of the two yellow horses, he the lover of Prîs'ni, he the bearer of the thunderbolt, who cleaves the castles, who destroys the castles, who makes flow the waters, who carries the waters, who carries the spoil from his enemies, who kills, who is far-famed, who appears in different forms (*upamâtikrit*, lit. making similes), who is busy, he who has been here a willing god (to listen to our prayers). May the god Indra bear, &c. *Sapta hâutra*. Instead of भूरिदानां the S'âṅkhâyaṇa Sûtras, 7, 17, read भूरिजानां. which is less correct, and appears to be a mistake.

(1, 32). This is the hymn liked by Indra, belonging to the Nishkevalya Shastra, and (seen) by *Hiranyastûpa*. By means of this hymn Hiranyastûpa, the son of Angiras, obtained the favour of Indra (and) gained the highest world. He who has such a knowledge obtains the favour of Indra (and) gains the highest world. The hymn is the house as a firm footing. Thence it is to be repeated with the greatest slowness. (For a firm footing as a resting place is required for every one.) If, for instance, one happens to have cattle grazing in a distant quarter, he wishes to bring them (in the evening) under shelter. The stables are the firm footing (the place where to put up) for cattle. That is the reason that this hymn, which represents a firm footing; or shelter for cattle, which was represented by the Pragâtha, is to be repeated very slowly, so as to represent a firm footing.

THIRD CHAPTER.

(*The abstraction of Soma. Origin of the three libations. Evening libation. The Vaisvadeva and Agnimâruta Shastras.*)

25.

(*Story of the metres which were despatched by the Gods to fetch the Soma from heaven. Jagatî and Trishubh unsuccessful. Origin of Dikshâ, Tapas, and Dakshinâ.*)

The king Soma lived (once) in the other world (in heaven). The Gods and Rishis deliberated: how might the king Soma (be induced) to come to us? They said, "Ye metres must bring back to us this king Soma." They consented. They transformed themselves into birds. That they transformed themselves into birds (*suparna*), and flew up, is called

by the knowers of stories *sauparnam* (i. e. this very story is called so). The metres went to fetch the king Soma. They consisted (at that time) of four syllables only; for (at that time) there were only such metres as consisted of four syllables. The Jagatî with her four syllables, flew first up. In flying up she became tired, after having completed only half the way. She lost three syllables, and being reduced to one syllable, she took (from heaven) with her (only) the *Dikshâ* and *Tapas*,¹ and flew back (to the earth). He who has cattle is possessed of *Dikshâ* and possessed of *Tapas*. For cattle belong to Jagatî. Jagatî took them.

Then the *Trishtubh* flew up. After having completed more than half the way, she became fatigued, and throwing off one syllable, became reduced to three syllables, and taking (with her) the *Dakshinâ*, flew back (to the earth). Thence the *Dakshinâ* gifts (sacrificial rewards) are carried away (by the priests) at the midday libation (which is) the place of the *Trishtubh*; for *Trishtubh* alone had taken them² (the *Dakshinâ* gifts).

26.

(*Gâyatri* successful; wounded when robbing the Soma.
What became of her nail cut off, &c.)

The gods said to the *Gâyatri*, "fetch thou the king Soma." She consented, but said, "during the whole of my journey (up to the celestial world) you must repeat the formula for wishing a safe passage for me." The gods consented. She flew up. The gods

¹ These gifts are to be bestowed upon the sacrificer at the *Dikshaniyâ ishîti*. See 1, 1-5.

² The words *त्रिष्टुब्भिता* are to be parsed as follows: *विष्ट भ्। वि। ता.*

repeated throughout her passage the formula for wishing a safe passage, viz. *pra châ châ*, go, and come back, and come back. For the words *pra châ châ*³ signify, that the whole journey will be made in safety. He who has a friend (who sets out on a journey) ought to repeat this formula; he then makes his passage in safety, and returns in safety.

The Gâyatri, when flying up, frightened the guardians of Soma, and seized him with her feet and bill, and (along with him) she also seized the syllables which the two other metres (Jagatî and Trishtubh) had lost. Kṛis'ânu, (one of) the guardians⁴ of the Soma, discharged an arrow after her, which cut off the nail of her left leg. This became a porcupine.

(The porcupine having thus sprung from the nail which was cut off) the Vas'â (a kind of goat) sprang from the marrow (*vas'a*) which dripped from the nail (cut off). Thence this goat is a (suitable) offering. The shaft of the arrow with the point (discharged by Kṛis'ânu) became a serpent which does not bite (*duṇḍubha* by name). From the vehemence with which the arrow was discharged, the snake *scuja* was produced; from the feathers, the shaking branches which hang down (the airy roots of the *Ās'vattha*); from the sinews (with which the feathers were fastened on the shaft) the worms called *gṇḍūpada*, from the fulmination (of the steel) the serpent *andhâhi*. Into such objects was the arrow (of Kṛis'ânu) transformed.

³ This formula is used for wishing to a friend who is setting out on a journey a safe passage and return in safety.

⁴ Sâyana here quotes an Adhvaryu mantra containing the names of the guardians of the Soma, among whom one is Kṛis'ânu:
 क्षानन्नाजांघारे बभारे हस्त सुहस्त कृशाने एते वः भेमकृशान-
 लान् रक्षध्वम्मा वो दधन See *Vijasanāyī Saṁhitā*, 4, 27, with Mahidhara's commentary on it (p. 117 in Weber's edition).

27.

(Origin of the three libations. They all are of equal strength.)

What Gâyatrî had seized with her right foot, that became the morning libation ; she made it her own place. Thence they think the morning libation to be the most auspicious (of all). He who has such a knowledge becomes the first and most prominent (among his people) and attains to the leadership.

What she had seized with her left foot, became the midday libation. This (portion) slipped down, and after having slipped down, did not attain to the same (strength) as the first libation (held with the right foot). The gods got aware of it, and wished (that this portion should not be lost). They put (therefore) in it, of the metres, the Trishṭubh, and of the deities, Indra. Therefore it (the midday libation) became endowed with the same strength as the first libation. He who has such a knowledge prospers through both the libations which are of equal strength, and of the same quality.

What Gâyatrî had seized with her bill, became the evening libation. When flying down, she sucked in the juice of this (portion of Soma, held in her bill), and after its juice had gone, it did not equal (in strength) the two first libations. The gods got aware of that and wished (that the juice of this portion should be kept). They discovered it (the remedy) in cattle. That is the reason that the priests pour sour milk (in the Soma at the evening libation), and bring oblations of melted butter and of flesh (things coming from the cattle). In this way the evening libation obtained equal strength with the two first libations.

He who has such a knowledge prospers through all the libations which are of equal strength and of the same quality.

(*How Trishtubh and Gâyatrî obtained their proper number of syllables.*)

The two other metres said to the Gâyatrî, "That which thou hast obtained of us, viz. our syllables, should be restored to us." The Gâyatrî answered, "No." (They said) "As far as the right of possession is concerned, they (those syllables) are ours." They went to ask the gods. The gods said, "as far as the right of possession is concerned, they are yours." Thence it comes, that even here (in affairs of daily life), people say when they quarrel, "as far as the right of possession is concerned, this is ours."⁵

Hence the Gâyatrî became possessed of eight syllables (for she did not return the four which she had taken from the others), the Trishtubh had three, and the Jagatî only one syllable.

The Gâyatrî lifted the morning libation up (to the gods); but the Trishtubh was unable to lift up the midday libation. The Gâyatrî said to her, "I will go up (with the midday libation); let me have a share in it. The Trishtubh consented, and said, "put upon me (who consists of three syllables), these eight syllables." The Gâyatrî consented and put upon her (eight syllables). That is the reason that at the midday libation the two last verses of the triplet at the beginning of the Marutvatiya Shastra (the first verse being in the Anushtubh metre), and its sequel (the *anuchara* triplet) belong to the Gâyatrî. After having obtained thus eleven syllables, she lifted the midday libation up (to heaven).

The Jagatî which had only one syllable, was unable to lift the third libation (up). The Gâyatrî said

⁵ This remark here is only made to illustrate a phrase which seems to have been very common in the Vedic Sanscrit: यथावित्तं नः

to her, "I will also go up (with thee); let me have a share in this (libation)." The Jagatî consented (and said), "put upon me those eleven syllables (of the Gâyatrî and Trishṭubh joined). She consented and put (those eleven syllables) upon the Jagatî. That is the reason, that, at the evening libation, the two latter verses of the triplet with which the Vaisṣadeva Shastra commences (*pratipad*), and its sequel (*anuchara*) belong to the Gâyatrî. Jagatî, after having obtained twelve syllables, was able to lift the evening libation up (to heaven). Thence it comes that the Gâyatrî obtained eight, the Trishṭubh eleven, and the Jagatî twelve syllables.

He who has such a knowledge, prospers through all metres which are of equal strength and of the same quality. What was one, that became three-fold.⁶ Thence they say, only he who has this knowledge, that what was one, became three-fold, should receive presents.

29.

(*Why the Adityas and Savitar have a share in the evening libation. On Vâyu's and Dyâvâṛṣṭhî's share in it.*)

The gods said to the Adityas, "let us lift up this (the evening) libation through you." They consented. Thence the evening libation commences with the Adityas.⁷ At the commencement of it there is (the

⁶ This remark refers to the fact that the Gâyatrî, which consisted originally only of eight syllables, consists of three times eight, i. e. twenty-four.

⁷ The very commencement of the evening libation is the pouring of Soma juice from the so-called Aditya graha (a wooden jar). Then follows the chanting of the *Arbhavam*; then the offering of an animal, and that of Parodâśa to the manes, after which a libation is poured from the Savitri graha, and the Vaisṣadeva Shastra repeated. (Asv. Śr. S. 5, 17.)

libation from) the Aditya graha. Its Yâjyâ mantra is, *âdityâso aditîr madayantâm* (7, 51, 2), which contains the term *mad* "to be drunk" which is complete in form (equal to the occasion). For the characteristic feature of the evening libation is, "to be drunk." He does not repeat the Anuvashaṭkâra,⁸ nor does he taste the Soma (as is usual, after the libation has been poured into the fire); for the Anuvashaṭkâra is the completion, and the tasting (of the offering by the priests) is also the completion (of the ceremony). The Adityas are the vital airs. (When the Hotar, therefore, does not repeat the Anuvashaṭkâra, nor taste the Aditya libation, he thinks), I will certainly put no end⁹ to the life (of the sacrificer).

The Adityas said to Savitar, "let us lift up this (the evening) libation through thee." He consented. Thence the beginning (*pratipad* of the Vaisvadeva Shastra at the evening libation) is made with a triplet of verses addressed to Savitar.¹⁰ To the Vaisvadeva Shastra belongs the Savitri graha. Before¹¹ the commencement (of this Shastra) he repeats the Yâjyâ for the libation (from the Savitri graha), *damúnâ devah savitâ vareṇyam* (As'v. S'r. S. 5, 18). This verse¹²

⁸ See page 133.

⁹ The negation is here expressed by *net*, i. e. *na it*, the same word, which is almost exclusively used in the Zend-Avesta, in the form *nôit*, for expressing the simple negative.

¹⁰ The Pratipad, or beginning triplet of verses of the Vaisvadeva Shastra is: *tat savitur vriṇimāhe* (5, 82, 1-3).

¹¹ The Yâjyâ is to be repeated before the Vaisvadeva Shastra is repeated.

¹² It is also, with some deviations, found in the Atharvaveda Saṁhitâ (7, 14, 4). According to the As'v. Sûtras it runs as follows :

दधूना देवः सविता वरेण्यो दक्षद्रुता दक्षपितृभ्यो आयुनि ।
पिबात्सेनं ममदन्नेनमिष्टयः परिज्मा चिद्रमते अस्य धर्मणि ॥

The deviations of the text in the Atharvaveda consist in the following : instead of रताः रतं; for दक्षपि०: दक्षपो०; for ममदन्नेनमिष्टयः

contains the term *mad* "to be drunk" which is complete in form. The term *mad* "to be drunk" is a characteristic of the evening libation. He does not repeat the Anuvâshatkâra, nor does he taste (from the Soma juice in the Savitri graha). For the Anuvâshatkâra is completion, the tasting (of the Soma by the priest) is completion. Savitar is the life. (He should do neither, thinking) I will certainly put no end to the life (of the sacrificer). Savitar drinks largely from both the morning and evening libations. For there is the term *piba* "drink," at the commencement ¹³ of the Nivid addressed to Savitar at the

it has समद्देनमिष्टे; instead of रमते it has क्रमते. It is evident, that the readings of the Atharvaveda are corrupt; for it will be impossible to make out the sense of the mantra from its text presented in the Atharvaveda: but it may be done from that one given in the As'valâyana Sûtras. I translate it as follows: "The divine house-father Savitar, who is chosen (as tutelary deity by men), has provided people (*âyu*) with precious gifts to make offerings to Daksha (one of the Adityas) and the manes. May he drink the Soma! May the (Soma) offerings inebriate him, when, on his wanderings, he pleases to delight in his (the Soma's) quality!"

¹³ In the words, *savitâ devaḥ somasya pibatu*. The hymn, in which the Nivid for Savitar is inserted, is, *abhûd devaḥ savitâ* (4, 54). The whole Nivid is as follows:

सविता देवः सोमस्य पिबतु । हिरण्यपाणिः सुजिह्वः । सुबाहुः
स्वगुहिः । विरहन्त्यस्य सवनः । यः प्राप्तुवद्भुक्षितो । उभे ओष्टी
सयौमनि । अष्टं सावित्रमासुवं । दोर्ध्रो धेनुं । वोळहारममङ्गवाहं ।
आशुं सप्ति । पुरंधि घोषां । जिष्णुं रथेष्टां । सभेयं युवानं । परामीवां
सावित्रपराश्रयं । सविता देव इह अवदिह सोमस्य मत्सुत । प्रेमां
देवो । (The conclusion is just as in the other Nivids). Sapta
Hâutra. In the S'ankhây. S'r. Sûtras (8, 18), there are before
परामी. the words: सविता देवः I translate it as follows: May
the god Savitar drink of the Soma juice, he with his golden hands
and his good tongue, with his fine arms and fine fingers, he who
produces thrice a day the real objects (i. e. the external world is
visible in the morning, at noon, and in the evening), he who pro-
duced the two treasures of wealth, the two loving sisters (night and
dawn), the best things that are created, the milking cow, the ox
drawing carts, the swift septad (of horses for drawing the car-

evening libation), and at the end¹⁴ the term *mad* "to be drunk." Thus he makes Savitar share in both the morning and evening libations.

At the morning and evening libations verses addressed to Vâyu are repeated, many at the morning, one only¹⁵ at the evening libation. That is done because the vital airs (represented by Vâyu, the wind) in the upper parts (represented by the morning libation) of the human body are more numerous than those in the lower parts (represented by the evening libation).

He repeats a hymn addressed to Heaven and Earth.¹⁶ For Heaven and Earth are stand-points.

riage of the sun-god), the female (called) *purandhi*, i. e. meditation, the victorious warrior, the youth in the assemblage (of men), &c.

¹⁴ In the words, *savitâ devoh iha s'rarad iha somasya matsat*.

¹⁵ This remark refers to the last words which are appended to the Nivid hymn for Savitar, viz., *nigudbhir vâgaviha*. The whole appendage, which is to be found in the A'sv. S'r. S. 5, 18, and in Sapta Hâutra is: एकयाच दशभिश्च स्वभूते । द्वाभ्यामिष्टये विंशत्याचोऽ
तिष्टभिश्च वहसे विंशताच । नियुद्धि वायविश्च ता मुंचोऽ i. e. Vâyu, come hither with (thy) steeds, unloosen them, (come) with eleven for thy own sake, with twenty-two for (making) the sacrifice om! with thirty-three for carrying (the sacrifice).

¹⁶ This is *pradyâvâ yajudîh* (1, 159). The Nivid to be inserted before the last verse of the Dyâvâprithivî hymn is:

द्यावापृथिवी सोमस्य मत्सतां । पिताच माताच पुत्रश्च प्रजननं च ।
घेनुश्च ऋषभश्च । घन्याश्च धिवणाश्च । सुरेताश्च सुदुषाश्च । शंभूश्च म-
योभूश्च । कर्जस्तृतीच पयस्तृतीच । रेतोधाश्च रेतोभिश्च । द्यावापृथिवी
इह अतामिह सोमस्य मत्सतां । प्रेमां देवी देवव्रतमवतां देव्या
धिवा । प्रेदं ब्रह्म प्रेदं क्ष्वं । प्रेदं सुन्वन्तं यजमानमवतां । चित्रे चि-
चाभिरुक्तिभिः । अतां ब्रह्माण्यवसागतां ॥ May Heaven and Earth en-
joy the Soma which are the father and mother, the son and generation,
the cow and the bull, the grain and the wood, the well-provided with
seed, and the well-provided with milk, the happy and the beneficial,
the juicy and milky, the giver of seed, and (holder) of seed. May
both Heaven and Earth here hear (me)! May they here enjoy the
Soma, &c.

Earth is the stand-point here, and Heaven is the stand-point there (in the other world). By thus repeating a hymn addressed to Heaven and Earth, the Hotar establishes the sacrificer in both places (in earth and heaven).

30.

(*Story of the Ribhus. On their share in the evening libation.*)

He repeats the Ribhu hymn (*takshan ratham*, 1, 111).¹⁷ The (beings called) Ribhus among the gods, had, by means of austerities, obtained the right to a share in the Soma beverage. They (the gods) wished to make room for them in the recitations at the morning libation; but Agni with the Vasus, (to whom this libation belongs), turned them out of the morning libation. They (the gods) then wished to make room for them in the recitations at the midday libation; but Indra with the Rudras, (to whom this libation belongs), turned them out of this libation. They then wished to make room for them in the

¹⁷ The Nivid inserted before the last verse of the Ribhu hymn is:

ऋभवो देवाः सोमस्य मत्सुन् । विष्टुवो स्वपसः । कर्मण सुहस्ताः ।
धन्या घनिष्ठाः । शम्या शमिष्ठाः । शम्या शमिष्ठाः । ये धेनुं विश्व-
जुवं विश्वरूपामतक्षन् । अतर्क्षं धेनुमभवद्विश्वरूपो । अयुं जत हरी
अयुर्देवानुप । अब्रुन्नत्सं कनोना अर्दतः । संवत्सरे स्वपसो यज्ञियं
भागमायन् । ऋभवो देवा इह श्रवद्विच सोमस्य मत्सुन् । प्रेमां देवा
देवहृतिमवन्तु । May the divine Ribhus enjoy the Soma, who are busy
and clever, who are skilful with their hands, who are very rich, who are
full of bliss, full of strength, who cut the cow which moves every-
where, and has all forms (i. e. the earth), who cut the cow (that)
she became of all forms, who yoked the two yellow horses (of Indra)
who went to the gods, who when eating got aware of the girls, who
entered by their skill upon their share in the sacrifice in the year
(at the sacrificial session lasting for one year); may the divine
Ribhus hear (us) here and enjoy the Soma, &c.

recitations at the evening libation; but the Vis've Devâh (to whom it belongs) tried to turn them out of it, saying, "they shall not drink here, they shall not." Prajâpati then said to Savitar, "these are thy pupils; thou alone (among the Vis've Devâh), therefore, shalt drink with them." He consented, and said (to Prajâpati), "drink thou also, standing on both sides of the Ribhus." Prajâpati drank standing on both sides of them. (That is the reason that) these two Dhâyyâs (required for the Vais'vadeva Shashtra) which do not contain the name of any particular deity, and belong to Prajâpati, are repeated, one before the other, after the Ribhu hymn. (They are) *surûpakritnum ûtaye* (1, 4, 1) and *ayam venas' chodayat* (10, 123, 1).¹⁸ Prajâpati thus drinks on both their sides. Thus it comes that a chief (*s'reshthî*) favours with a draught from his goblet whom he likes.

The gods, however, abhorred them (the Ribhus) on account of their human¹⁹ smell. (Therefore) they placed two (other) Dhâyyâs between the Ribhus and themselves. (These are) *yebhyo mâtâ madhumat* (10, 63, 3), and *evâ pitre vis'va devâya* (4, 50, 6).²⁰

¹⁸ This whole story is invented for explaining the position assigned to certain verses and hymns in the Vais'vadeva Shashtra. After the hymn addressed to Savitar, *abhûd devah savitâ* (4, 54), there follows the verse *surûpakritnum*, which is called a Dhâyyâ; then comes the hymn addressed to the Ribhus, *takshan rathom*, and then the verse *ayam venas'*, which is also a Dhâyyâ. See As'v. S'r. S. 5, 8.

¹⁹ They are said to have been men, and raised themselves to an equal rank with the gods by means of sacrifices and austerities.

²⁰ These two verses immediately follow: *ayam venas' chodayat*. As'v. S'r. S. 5, 18.

31.

(The Nivid hymn for the Vis've Devâh. On the Dhâyyâs of the Vais'vadeva Shastra. To what deities it belongs. On the concluding verse of this Shastra.)

He repeats the Vais'vadeva hymn.²¹ The Vais'vadeva Shastra shows the relationship of subjects (to their king). Just as people represent the interior part

²¹ This is *â no bhadrâh kratavo* (1, 89). The Nivid inserted before the last verse of this Vis'vadevâh hymn is :

विश्वे देवाः सोमस्य मत्सुन् । विश्वे वैश्वामराः । विश्वे हि विश्व-
महसः । महिमहान्तः । ताकान्नानेमतिथीवानः । आस्त्राः प-
चतवाहसः । वातात्मानो अग्निदूताः । ये द्यांश्च पृथिवींश्च तस्युः ।
अपस्य स्वस्य । ब्रह्मच क्षत्रं च । बर्हिष्य वेदिं च । यज्ञं चोषचांतरिक्षं ।
ये स्य चय एकादशः । चयस्य चिंशश्च । चयस्य त्रींश्च शता । चयस्य
त्रींश्च सदृशः । तावन्तो भिषाचः । तावन्तो रातिषाचः । तावतोः
पत्नीः । तावतीर्ग्रीः । तावन्त उदरणे । तावन्तो निवेशने । अतो
वा देवा भूयांसः स्य । मा वो देवा अपिशसामापरिशसावृक्षि । विश्वे
देवा इह अवद्विह सोमस्य मत्सुन् । प्रेमां देवाः । (Sapta Hâutra).

The text as given in the Sâṅkhya. S'r. S. 8, 21, differs in several passages. Instead of तकाद्ग. it has पकाद्ग. which is, no doubt, more correct. The words तावन्त उदरणे तावन्तो निवेशने are transposed; they follow after तावतीर्ग्रीः after which ताव. भिष. and ताव. रा. are put. Instead of अपिशस. there is अवि-शसामाविशसा पुरा वृक्षि. The translation of some terms in this Nivid, which is doubtless very old, is extremely difficult. Now and then the reading does not appear to be correct. It is, however, highly interesting, as perhaps one of the most ancient accounts we have of the number of Hindu deities. They are here stated at 3 times 11; then at 33, then at 303, then at 3003. It appears from this statement, that only the number 3 remained unchanged, whilst the number 30 was multiplied by 10 or 100. Similarly the number of gods is stated at 3230 in a hymn ascribed to the Rishi Vis'vâmitra Rigveda. 3, 9, 9. This statement appears to rely on the Vais'vadeva Nivid. For if we add 33+303+3003 together, we obtain exactly the number 3339. This coincidence can hardly be fortuitous, and we have strong reasons to believe, that Vis'vâmitra perfectly knew this Vis've Devâh Nivid. That it contains one of the most authoritative

(of a kingdom), so do also the hymns (represent the interior, the kernel, of the Shastra). The Dhâyyâs, then, are like what is in the desert (beasts, &c.) That is the reason that the Hotar must repeat before and after every Dhâyyâ the call *s'omśâvom* (for every Dhâyyâ is considered as a separate recitation distinct from the body of the Shastra). (Some one might object) how can verses, like the Dhâyyâs, which are life, be compared to a desert? Regarding this he (the Aitareya Rishi) has told, that the deserts (*aranyâni*) are properly speaking no deserts on account of the deers and birds to be found there.

The Vais'adeva Shastra is to be likened to man. Its hymns are like his internal parts; its Dhâyyâs are like the links (of his body). That is the reason that the Hotar calls *s'omśâvom* before and after every Dhâyyâ (to represent motion and flexibility). For the links of the human body are loose; these are, however, fastened and held together by the Brahma. The Dhâyyâ²² and Yâjyâ verses are the root of the

passages for fixing the number of Hindu deities follows from quotations in other Vedic books. So we read in the Brihad Aranyaka Upanishad (page 642-49, edited by Roer, Calcutta 1849) a discussion by Yâjñavalkya on the number of gods, where he appeals to the Nivid of the Vais'adeva hymn as the most authoritative passage for settling this question. Perhaps the oldest authority we have for fixing the number of the Hindu deities, on the first instance, at thirty-three, is Rigveda. 8, 23, 1. The hymn to which this verse belongs is said to have descended from Manu, the progenitor of the human race. Its style shows traces of high antiquity, and there can be hardly any doubt, that it is one of the earliest Vedic hymns we have. The division of these thirty-three deities into three sets, each of eleven, equally distributed among the three worlds, heaven, air, and earth, (see 1, 139, 11) appears to be the result of later speculations. According to the Nivid in question, the gods are not distributed among the three worlds, but they are in heaven, and earth, water, and sky, in the Brahma and Kashatra, in the Barhis, and on the Vedi, in the sacrifice, and in the air.

²² Here the regular Dhâyyâs (see 3, 18), are to be understood, not those extraordinary additions which we have in the Vais'adeva Shastra.

sacrifice. When they use Dhâyyâs and Yâjyâs different from those which are prescribed, then they uproot the sacrifice. Therefore they (the Dhâyyâs and Yâjyâs) should be only of the same nature (they should not use other ones than those mentioned).

The Vais'vadeva Shastra belongs to five classes of beings. It belongs to all five classes of beings, viz : Gods and Men, Gandharvas (and) Apsaras,²³ Serpents and Manes. To all these five classes of beings belongs the Vais'vadeva Shastra. All beings of these five classes know him (the Hotar who repeats the Vais'vadeva Shastra). To that Hotar who has such a knowledge come those individuals of these five classes of beings who understand the art of recitation (to assist him). The Hotar who repeats the Vais'vadeva Shastra belongs to all deities. When he is about to repeat his Shastra, he ought to think of all directions (have them before his mind), by which means he provides all these directions with liquid (*rasa*). But he ought not to think of that direction in which his enemy lives. By doing so he consequently deprives him of his strength.

He concludes (the Vais'vadeva Shastra) with the verse *aditir dyâur aditir antarihsham* (1, 89, 10), i. e. Aditi is heaven, Aditi is the air, Aditi is mother, father and son ; Aditi is all gods ; Aditi is the five classes of creatures ; Aditi is what is born ; Aditi is what is to be born." She (Aditi) is mother, she is father, she is son. In her are the Vais'vedevas, in her the five classes of creatures. She is what is born, she is what is to be born.

(When reciting this concluding verse which is to be repeated thrice), he recites it twice (for the second and third times) so as to stop at each (of the four) padas. (He does so) for obtaining cattle, which are

²³ Ghandarvas and Apsaras are counted as one class only.

four-footed. Once (the first time) he repeats the concluding verse, stopping at the end of each half of the verse only. (That is done) for establishing a firm footing. Man has two feet, but animals have four. (By repeating the concluding verse twice in the said manner) the Hotar places the two-legged sacrificer among the four-legged animals.

He ought always to conclude (the Vais'vadeva Shastra) with a verse addressed to the five classes of beings (as is the case in *aditir dyâur*); and, when concluding, touch the earth. Thus he finally establishes the sacrifice in the same place in which he acquires the means of his performance.

After having repeated the Vais'vadeva Shastra, he recites the Yâjyâ verse addressed to the Vis've Devâs : *vis've devâh s'rinuta imam havam me* (6, 52, 13). Thus he pleases the deities according to their shares (in the libation).

32.

(The offerings of Ghee to Agni and Vishnu, and the offering of a Charu to Soma.)

The first Yâjyâ verse for the offering of hot butter is addressed to Agni, that for the offering of Charu is addressed to Soma, and another for the offering of hot butter is addressed to Vishnu.²⁴

²⁴ After the Soma juice has been offered to the Vis'vedevâs, an offering of hot butter (ghee) is given to Agni; then follows the oblation of Charu or boiled rice, to Soma, and then another oblation of hot butter to Vishnu. The chief oblation is that of Charu to Soma, which is put in the midst of the two offerings of hot butter. The Yâjyâ verses addressed at this occasion to Agni and Vishnu are not to be found in the Sâṃhitâ of the Rigveda; but they are given by Aśval. in the S'rauta Sûtras. (5, 19). The following is addressed to Agni: *घृताहवने घृतपृष्ठे अग्निं घृतेभिर्नो घृतम्बस्य धाम । घृतप्रपत्न्यां हरितो बहन्तु घृतं पिबन् यजसि देव देवान् ॥ i. e.* Agni is it who receives oblations of hot butter, who has (as it were) a back laden

The Yâjyâ verse for the offering of Charu to Soma is *trāṃ soma pītribhiḥ* (8, 48, 13); it contains the word "*pitaras*," i. e. manes. (This Charu is an oblation to the dead Soma). The priests kill the Soma, when they extract its juice. This (oblation of Charu) is therefore the cow which they use to kill (when the body of a sacrificer is laid on the funeral pile.²⁵) For this Charu oblation has, for the Soma, the same significance as the cow sacrificed at the funeral pile for the manes. This is the reason that the Hotar repeats (at this occasion) a Yâjyâ verse, containing the term "*pitaras*," i. e. manes. Those who have extracted the Soma juice, have killed the Soma. (By making this oblation) they produce him anew.

They make him fat²⁶ in the form of a siege (by putting him between Agni and Vishṇu); for (the order

with hot butter, by whom hot butter abides, whose very house is hot butter. May thy butter drops, sputtering horses, carry thee! Thou, O God! offerest up the sacrifice to the gods, by drinking the hot butter.

The Yâjyâ verse addressed to Vishṇu is: उर विष्णो विक्रमस्त्रोह-
क्षयाय नस्तुधि । घृतं घृतयोने पिब प्र प्र यज्ञपतिं तिर i. e. take, O Vishṇu! thy wide strides; make us room for living in ease. Drink the hot butter, O thou, who art the womb of hot butter; prolong (the life of) the master of the sacrifice (the sacrificer).

²⁵ The term is *anustaraṇi* (*gauḥ*) i. e. a cow put down after, i. e. accompanying the dead to the other world. See *Asv. Gṛihya Sūtra*, 4, 3.

²⁶ The term is *āpyayanti*. This is generally done by sprinkling water over him before the juice is squeezed, for the purpose of making the Soma (mystically) grow. When he is already squeezed and even sacrificed, water itself cannot be sprinkled over him. But this is mystically done, by addressing the verses just mentioned to the deities Agni, Soma, and Vishṇu, so as to put Soma in the midst of them just as a town invested on all sides. When they perform the ceremony of *āpyāyanam*, the Soma plant is on all sides to be sprinkled with water. This is done here symbolically by offering first ghee, and giving ghee again after the Charu for Soma is sacrificed. So he is surrounded everywhere by ghee, and the two gods, Agni and Vishṇu.

of) the deities Agni, Soma, and Vishṇu, has the form of a siege.

After having received (from the Adhvaryu) the Charu for Soma for being eaten by him, the Hotar should first look at himself and then (offer it) to the Sâma singers. Some Hotri-priests offer first this Charu (after the oblation to the gods is over) to the Sâma singers. But he ought not to do that ; for he (the Hotar) who pronounces the (powerful) call *vaushaṭ* eats all the remains of the food (offered to the gods). So it has been said by him (the Aitareya Rishi). Therefore the Hotar who pronounces the (powerful) formula *vaushaṭ* should, when acting upon that injunction (to offer first the Charu remains to the Sâma singers), certainly first look upon himself. Afterwards the Hotars offer it to the Sâma singers.²⁷

33.

(Prajâpati's illegal intercourse with his daughter, and the consequences of it. The origin of Bhûtavân.)

Prajâpati thought of cohabiting with his own daughter, whom some call "Heaven," others "Dawn," (Ushâs). He transformed himself into a buck of a kind of deer (*ris'ya*), whilst his daughter assumed the shape of a female deer (*rohit*).²⁸ He approached her.

The remark about the *âpyayanam* is made in the Brâhmanam for the sole purpose of accounting for the fact, that the first Yâjyâ is addressed to Agni, the second to Soma, and the third to Vishṇu ; that this was a sacrificial rule, see As'v. S'r. S. 5, 19.

²⁷ The mantras which the Hotar has to repeat at this occasion, are given in full by As'valâyana S'r. S. 5, 19. After having repeated them, he besmears his eyes with melted butter, and gives the Charu over which butter is dripped, to the Sâma singers, who are called here and in As'valâyana *Chandogas*.

²⁸ Sâyana gives another explanation. He takes *rohitam*, not as the name of a female deer, but as an adjective, meaning *red*. But then we had to expect *rohitâm*. The crude form is *rohit*, not *rohita*. He explains the supposed *rohita* as *ritumati*.

The gods saw it (crying) "Prajâpati commits an act never done (before)." (In order to avert the evil consequences of this incestuous act) the gods inquired for some one who might destroy the evil consequences (of it). Among themselves they did not find any one who might do that (atone for Prajâpati's crime). They then put the most fearful bodies (for the gods have many bodies) of theirs in one. This aggregate of the most fearful bodies of the gods became a god *Bhûtavân*²⁹ by name. For he who knows this name only, is born.³⁰ The gods said to him, "Prajâpati has committed an act which he ought not to have committed. Pierce this³¹ (the incarnation of his evil deed)." So he did. He then said, "I will choose a boon from you." They said, "Choose." He then chose as his boon sovereignty over cattle.³² That is the reason that his name is *paśumân*, i. e. having cattle. He who knows on this earth only this name (*paśumân*), becomes rich in cattle.

He (*Bhûtavân*) attacked him (the incarnation of Prajâpati's evil deed) and pierced him (with an arrow). After having pierced him he sprang up (and became a constellation). They call him *mṛiga*, i. e. deer (stars in the Orion), and him who killed that being³³ (which

²⁹ Sây. takes him as Rudra, which is, no doubt, correct.

³⁰ This is only an explanation of the term *bhûtavân*.

³¹ This refers to the *pâpman*, i. e. the incarnate evil deeds, a kind of devil. The evil deed of Prajâpati had assumed a certain form, and this phantom, which is nothing but a personification of remorse, was to be destroyed.

³² This appears to confirm Sâyana's opinion that Rudra or Siva is here alluded to. For he is called *paśupati*, master of cattle.

³³ Sây. refers the demonstrative pronouns *tam imam*, by which alone the incarnation of Prajâpati's evil deed is here indicated to Prajâpati himself, who had assumed the shape of a buck. But the idea that Prajâpati was killed (even in the shape of a buck) is utterly inconsistent with the Vedic notions about him; for in the

sprang from Prajâpati's misdeeds), *mriga vyâdha*, i. e. hunter of the deer (name of star). The female deer *Rohit* (into which Prajâpati's daughter had been transformed) became (the constellation) Rohinî. The arrow (by which the phantom of Prajâpati's sin was pierced) which had three parts (shaft, steel, and point) became such an arrow (in the sky). The sperm which had been poured forth from Prajâpati, flew down on the earth and became a lake. The gods said, "May this sperm of Prajâpati not be spoilt (*mâdushat*)." This became the *madusham*. This name *madusha* is the same as *mânusha*, i. e. man. For the word *mânusha*, i. e. man, means "one who should not be spoiled" (*mâdushan*). This (*madusha*) is a (commonly) unknown word. For the gods like to express themselves in such terms unknown (to men.)

34.

(How different creatures originated from Prajâpati's sperm. On the verse addressed to Rudra. Propitiation of Rudra.)

The gods surrounded this sperm with Agni (in order to make it flow); the Marutas agitated it; but Agni did not make it (the pool formed of Prajâpati's sperm) move. They (then) surrounded it with *Agni Vais'vânara*; the Marutas agitated it; Agni Vais'vânara (then) made it move. That spark which first blazed up from Prajâpati's sperm became that *Aditya* (the

older parts of the Vedas he appears as the Supreme Being, to whom all are subject. The noun to be supplied was *pâpman*. But the author of the Brâhmanam abhorred the idea of a *pâpman* or incarnation of sin of Prajâpati, the Lord of the Universe, the Creator. Thence he was only hinted at by this demonstrative pronoun. The mentioning of the word *pâpman* in connection with Prajâpati, was, no doubt, regarded by the author, as very inauspicious. Even the incestuous act committed by Prajâpati, he does not call *pâpa* sin, or *dosha* fault, but only *akṛitam*, "what ought not to be done," which is the very mildest term by which a crime can be mentioned.

sun); the second which blazed up became *Bhṛigu*. Varuṇa him adopted as his son. Thence Bhṛigu is called *Varuṇi*, i. e. descendant of Varuṇa. The third which blazed up (*adidedivata*)³⁴ became the Adityas (a class of gods). Those parts (of Prajâpati's seed after it was heated) which were coals (*aṅgâra*) became the *Aṅgiras*. Those coals whose fire was not extinguished, and which blazed up again, became *Bṛihaspati*. Those parts which remained as coal dust (*parikshânâni*) became black animals, and the earth burnt red (by the fire) became red animals. The ashes which remained became a being full of links, which went in all directions (and sent forth) a stag, buffalo, antelope, camel, ass, and wild beasts.

This god (the Bhûtavân), addressed them (these animals), "This is mine; mine is what was left on the place." They made him resign his share by the verse which is addressed to Rudra: *â te pitâ marutâm* (2, 33, 1), i. e. "may it please thee, father of the Marutas, not to cut us off from beholding the sun (i. e. from living); may'st thou, powerful hero (Rudra)! spare our cattle and children, that we, O master of the Rudras! might be propagated by our progeny."

The Hotar ought to repeat (in the third pada of the verse) *tram no vîro* and not *abhi no vîro* (as is the reading of another Sâkhâ). For if he do not repeat the words *abhi naḥ*, i. e. towards us, then this god (Rudra) does not entertain any designs against (*abhi*) our children and cattle (i. e. he does not kill them). In the fourth half verse he ought to use the word *rudriya* instead of *rudra*, for diminishing the terror (and danger) arising from (the pronunciation of) the real name Rudra.³⁵

³⁴ This strange intensive form of the root *div* to shine, is here chosen only for explaining the origin of the name "*âdityâr*."

³⁵ In the Rîgveda Sâmbhitâ which is extant at present, the mantra has in the third pada the word *abhi no*, and not *tram no*, and in the

(But should this verse appear to be too dangerous) the Hotar may omit it and repeat (instead of it) only *s'am nah karati*, (1, 43, 6), *i. e.* "may he be propitiated (and) let our horses, rams and ewes, our males and females, and cows go on well." (By repeating this verse) he commences with the word *s'am*, *i. e.* propitiated, which serves for general propitiation. *Narah* (in the verse mentioned) means *males*, and *nâryah* females.

(That the latter verse and not the first one should be repeated, may be shown from another reason.) The deity is not mentioned with its name, though it is addressed to Rudra, and contains the propitiatory term *s'am*. (This verse helps) to obtain the full term of life (100 years). He who has such a knowledge obtains the full term of his life. This verse (*s'am nah karati*) is in the Gâyatrî metre. Gâyatrî is Brahma. By repeating that verse the Hotar worships him (Rudra) by means of Brahma (and averts consequently all evil consequences which arise from using a verse referring to Rudra).

35.

(*The Vais'vânara and Mâruta Nivid hymns, and the Stotriya and Anurûpa of the Agnimâruta Shastra.*)

The Hotar commences the Agni-mâruta Shastra with a hymn addressed to Agni-Vais'vânara.³⁶

fourth pada, *rudra*, and not *rudriya*. The readings of the verse as they are in our copies of the Sâmhita, seem to have been current already at the time of the author of the Aitareya Brâhmanam. But he objects to using the verse so, as it was handed down, for sacrificial purposes, on account of the danger which might arise from the use of such terms as *abhi*, *i. e.* (turned) towards, and *rudra*, the proper name of the fearful god of destruction. He proposes two things, either to change these dangerous terms, or to leave out the verse altogether, and use another one instead of it.

³⁶ This is *vais'vânarâya prîthu* (3, 3). The Nivid for the Vais'vânara hymn is:—

Vais'vânara is the seed which was poured forth. Thence the Hotar commences the Agni-mâruta Shastra with a hymn addressed to Vais'vânara. The first verse is to be repeated without stopping. He who repeats the Agni-mâruta Shastra extinguishes the fearful flames of the fires. By (suppressing) his breath (when repeating the first verse) he crosses the fires. Lest he might (possibly) forego some sound (of the mantra) when repeating it, it is desirable that he should appoint some one to correct such a mistake (which might arise). By thus making him (the other man) the bridge, he crosses (the fires, even if he should commit some mistake in repeating). Because of no mistake in repeating being allowed in this, there ought to be some one appointed to correct the mistakes, when the Hotar repeats it.

The Marutas are the sperm which was poured forth. By shaking it they made it flow. Thence he repeats a hymn addressed to the Marutas.³⁷

अग्निर्वैश्वानरः सोमस्य मत्स्यत् । विश्वेषां देवानां समित् । अजशं
दैवं ज्योतिः । यो विद्भ्यो सानुषीभ्यो अदीदेत् । शुषु पूर्वासु दि-
द्युतानः । अजर उषसामनीके । आ यो यां भात्याश्रयिर्वी । ओर्व-
नरिक्षं । ज्योतिषा यज्ञाय शर्म यंसत् । अग्निर्वैश्वानर इह अवदिह
सोमस्य मत्स्यत् । प्रेमां देवो देवहृतिमवतु ॥

"May Agni Vais'vânara enjoy the Soma, he who is the fuel for all gods (for he as the vital spirit keeps them up), he who is the unperishable divine light, who lighted to the quarters of men, who (was) shining in former skies (days), who is never decaying in the course of the auroras (during all days to come), who illuminates the sky, the earth, and the wide airy region. May he, through his light, give (us) shelter ! May Agni Vais'vânara here hear (us), &c."

³⁷ This is the Sûkta: *pratvakshasah pratarasah* (1, 87). The Nivid of the hymn for the Marutas at the evening libation, is :

मरुतो देवाः सोमस्य मत्स्यन् । सुद्युमः स्वर्काः । अर्कसुभो वृह-
दयसः । सूर्या अनाघृहरथीः । तेषासः पुन्निमातरः । शुभाहि-

In the midst (of the Shastra, after having repeated the two hymns mentioned) he repeats the Stotriya³⁸ and Anurûpa Pragâthas, *yajnâ yajnâ vo agnaye* (1, 168, 1-2), and *devo vo dravinodâ* (7, 16, 11-12). The reason that he repeats the "womb" (the Stotriya) in the midst (of the Shastra), is because women have their wombs in the middle (of their bodies). By repeating it, after having already recited two hymns (the Vais'vânara and Agni-mâruta), he puts the organ of generation between the two legs in their upper part for producing offspring. He who has such a knowledge will be blessed with offspring and cattle.

36.

(The *Jâtavedâs Nivid* hymn).

He repeats the hymn addressed to Jâtavedâs.³⁹ All beings after having been created by Prajâpati

एण्यरवादयः । तवसो भंददिद्यः । नभस्यावर्षेनिर्णिजः । मरुतो देवा इह अवन्निह सोमस्य मत्सन् । प्रेमां देवा देवहृतिमवन्तु ।

"May the divine Marutas enjoy the Soma, who chant well and have fine songs, who chant their songs, who have large stores (of wealth), who have good gifts, and whose chariots are irresistible, who are glittering, the sons of Pris'ni, whose armour shines with the brilliancy of gold, who are powerful, who receive the offerings (to carry them up), who make the clouds drop the rain. May the divine Marutas hear (my invocation). May they enjoy the Soma, &c."

³⁸ The Stotriya is here mentioned by the term of *yonî* womb. It is called so on account of its containing the very words of the Sâman in whose praise the whole Shastra is recited, and forming thus the centre of the whole recitation. The name of the Sâman in question is *yajnâ yajniya* (Sâmaveda Samhita, 2, 53, 54.)

³⁹ This is: *pra tavyatim*, 1, 143. The Nivid for Jâtavedâs is:

अग्निर्जातवेदाः सोमस्य मत्सन् । स्वनीकश्चित्रभानुः । अप्रोषि-
वाग्यदृष्टपतिः । तिरस्त्रमांसि दर्शतः । घृताहवन ईयः । बद्धलव-
र्मास्तुत यथा । प्रतीत्या शून्नेतापराजितः । अग्ने जातवेदे ३ भिद्यु-
न्ममभिचह आयहस्व । तुष्टोऽग्रशः । समेद्वारं सोतारमहसस्या-
हि । अग्निर्जातवेदा इह अवदिह सोमस्य मत्सन् । प्रेमां देवा देव-
हृतिमवन्तु ।

walked having their faces turned aside, and did not turn (their backs). He (Prajâpati) then encircled them with fire, whereupon they turned to Agni. After they had turned to Agni, Prajâpati said, "The creatures which are born (*jâta*), I obtained (*avidam*) through this one (Agni)." From these words came forth the Jâtavedâs hymn. That is the reason that Agni is called Jâtavedâs.⁴⁰

The creatures being encircled by fire were hemmed in walking. They stood in flames and blazing. Prajâpati sprinkled them with water. That is the reason that the Hotar, after having recited the Jâtavedâs hymn, repeats a hymn addressed to the waters : *âpô hi shîtha mayobhuvah* (10, 9). Thence it is to be recited by him as if he were extinguishing fire (*i. e.* slowly).

Prajâpati after having sprinkled the creatures with water, thought, that they (the creatures) were his own. He provided them with an invisible lustre through *Ahir budhnya*. This *Ahir budhnya* (lit. the serpent of the depth) is the Agni Gârhapatya (the household fire). By repeating therefore a verse addressed to *Ahir budhnya*,⁴¹ the Hotar puts the invisible lustre in the

"May Agni Jâtavedâs enjoy the Soma! he who has a beautiful appearance, whose splendour is apparent to all, he, the house-father, who does not flicker (when burning, *i. e.* whose fire is great and strong), he who is visible amidst the darkness, he who receives the offerings of melted butter, who is to be praised, who performs the sacrifices without being disturbed by many hindrances, who is unconquerable and conquers his enemies in the battle. O Agni Jâtavedâs! extend (thy) splendour and strength round us, with force and pluck (*tus'ah* and *aptus'ah* are adverbs); protect him who lights (thee), and praises (thee) from distress! May Agni Jâtavedâs here hear (us); may he enjoy the Soma.

⁴⁰ The etymology of the word as here given is fanciful. The proper meaning of the word is, "having possession of all that is born," *i. e.* pervading it. With the idea of the fire being an all-pervading power, the Rishis are quite familiar. By *Jâtavedâs* the "animal fire" is particularly to be understood.

⁴¹ This is *uta no ahir budhnyaḥ śrinotu* (6, 50, 14), which forms part of the Agni-mâruta Shastra. See *Asv. S'r. S.* 5, 20.

offspring (of the sacrificer). Thence they say, "one who brings oblations is more shining than one who does not bring them."⁴²

37.

(The offerings to the wives of the gods and to Yama and the Káryas, a class of manes.)

After having addressed (in the Ahir budhnya verse) Agni, the house-father, he recites the verses addressed to the wives of the gods.⁴³ For the wife (of the sacrificer) sits behind the Gârhapatya fire.

They say: he should first address *Râkâ*⁴⁴ with a verse, for the honour of drinking first from the Soma belongs (among the divine women) to the sister (of the gods). But this precept should not be cared for. He should first address the wives of the gods. By doing so, Agni, the house-father, provides the wives with seed. By means of the Gârhapatya, Agni the Hotar, thus actually provides the wives with seed for production. He who has such a knowledge will be blessed with offspring (and) cattle. (That the wives have precedence to a sister is apparent in worldly things.) For a sister who has come from the same womb is provided with food, &c. after the wife who has come from another womb has been cared for.

He repeats the *Râkâ* verse.⁴⁵ She sews that seam (in the womb) which is on the penis, so as to form a man. He who has such a knowledge obtains male children.

⁴² This, no doubt, refers to the so-called Agni-hotris, to whom daily oblations to the fire, in the morning and evening, are enjoined.

⁴³ These are two in number, *devânâm patnîr usâtîr avantu* (5, 46, 7, 8).

⁴⁴ See the note to 7, 11.

⁴⁵ This is *râkâm aham* 2, 32, 4.

He repeats the *Pāvīravī* verse.⁴⁶ Speech is *Śarasvatī pāvīravī*. By repeating this verse he provides the sacrificer with speech.

They ask, Should he first repeat the verse addressed to Yama, or that one which is devoted to the Manes? ⁴⁷ He should first repeat the verse addressed to Yama: *imam yama prastara* (10, 14, 4). For a king (Yama being a ruler) has the honour of drinking first.

Immediately after it he repeats the verse for the *Kāvyas*: *mātaliḥ kavyāir yamo* (10, 14, 3). The *Kāvyas* are beings inferior to the gods, and superior to the manes. Thence he repeats the verses for the manes, *udiratām avara utparāsaḥ* (10, 15, 1-3), after that one addressed to the *Kāvyas*. By the words (of the first verse) "Maṅ the Soma-loving manes who are of low as well as those who are of a middling and superior character, rise," he pleases them all, the lowest as well the middling and highest ones, without foregoing any one. In the second verse, the term *barhishado*, "sitting on the sacred grass," implies, that they have a beloved house. By repeating it, he makes them ⁴⁸ prosper through their beloved house. He who has such a knowledge prospers through his beloved house. The verse (out of three) which contains the term "adoration," "this adoration be to the manes," he repeats at the end (though it be second in order). That is the reason, that at the end (of funeral ceremonies), the manes are adored (by the words) "adoration to you, O manes!"

They ask, Should he, when repeating the verses to the manes, use at each verse the call *ś'omśāvom*, or

⁴⁶ *Pāvīravī Kanyā*, 6, 40, 7.

⁴⁷ This is *udiratām avara utparāsaḥ* (10, 15, 1).

⁴⁸ The MSS. have *एनंस्* instead of *एनांस्* (acc. pl.) as Śāy. reads in his Commentary.

should he repeat them without that call? He should repeat it. What ceremony is not finished in the *Pitri yajna* (offering to the manes), that is to be completed. The Hotar who repeats the call *s'omśāvom* at each verse, completes the incomplete sacrifice. Thence the call *s'omśāvom* ought to be repeated.

38.

(On Indra's share in the evening libation. On the verses addressed to Vishnu and Varuna, to Vishnu alone, and to Prajâpati. The concluding verse and the Yâjyâ of the Agnimâruta Shastra.)

The Hotar repeats the *anu-pâniya* verses addressed to Indra and his drinking of the Soma juice after (the other deities have been satisfied), *svâdush kilâyam madhuman* (6, 47, 1-4). By their means Indra drank from the Soma after the third libation (*anupibut*). Thence the verses are called *anu-pâniyâ* "referring to drinking after." The deities are drunk, as it were, at this (third libation) when the Hotar repeats those verses. Thence has the Adhvaryu, when they are repeated, to respond to the Hotar (when calling *s'omśāvom*) with a word derived from the root *mud* "to be drunk."⁴⁹

He repeats a verse referring to Vishnu and Varuna, *yayor ojasâ*.⁵⁰ Vishnu protects the defects in the

⁴⁹ This refers to the two phrases, *madâmo deva*, "we are drunk, O God!" and *modâmo daivom*, "we rejoice, O divine! Om!" which are the responses of the Adhvaryu to the Hotar's call *s'omśāvom* in the midst of the four Anu-pâniya verses above mentioned. See A'sv. S'r. S. 5, 20. The usual response of the Adhvaryu to the Hotar's *dhâra*, *s'omśāvom* is *omśâmo daivom*, see A'sv. S'r. S. 5, 9.

⁵⁰ It is not found in the Sâmhita of the Rigveda, but in the A'sv. S'r. S. 5, 20, and in the Atharvaveda S. 7, 25, 1. Both texts differ a little. As'valâyana reads:

यथोरोजसा स्क्विता रजांसि वीर्येभिर्वीरतमा श्विष्ठया पत्येते
अप्रतीता सद्योभिर्विष्णु अगन्वचना पूर्वज्ञता. i. e. "The two

sacrifices (from producing any evil consequences), and Varuṇa protects the fruits arising from its successful performance. (This verse is repeated) to propitiate both of them.

He repeats a verse addressed to Viṣṇu : *vishnor nu kañ vīryāni* (1, 154, 1). Viṣṇu is in the sacrifice the same as deliberation in (worldly things). Just (as an agriculturist) is going to make good the mistakes in ploughing, (and a king) in making good a bad judgment by devising a good one, so the Hotar is going to make well recited what was badly recited, and well chanted what was badly chanted, by repeating this verse addressed to Viṣṇu.

He repeats a verse addressed to Prajāpati, *tantum tanvan rajaso* (10, 53, 6). *Tantu*, i. e. thread means offspring. By repeating this verse the Hotar spreads (*santanoti*) for him (the sacrificer) offspring. By the words of this verse, *jyotishmataḥ patho raksha dhi.ā kṛitañ*, i. e. "protect the paths which are provided with lights, and made by absorption in meditation" wherein the term "the paths provided with lights" means the roads of the gods (to heaven), the Hotar paves these roads (for the sacrificer to go on them on his way to heaven).

By the words *anulbanam rayata*, i. e. "weave ye the work of the chanters and repeaters"⁵¹ so as to rid

through whose power the atmosphere was framed, the two who are the strongest in power and most vigorous, who rule unconquerable through their strength; may these two, Viṣṇu and Varuṇa, come on being called first." There is a grammatical difficulty in this translation : *agan*, which can be only explained as a 3rd person plural of the aorist in the conjunctive, is here joined to nouns in the dual. The Atharvaveda shows the same form. Here is an evident incorrectness which perhaps was the reason for its being excluded from the Saṁhitā.

⁵¹ The word translated by "chanters and repeaters" is *jogu*. Śāy. explains it in his commentary on this passage of the Ait. Br. in the following manner :

कर्मसु गच्छन्ति प्रवर्त्तन् इति अनुष्ठानशीला जागु शब्देनाच्यन्ते.

it from all defects; become a Manu, produce a divine race," the Hotar propagates him through human offspring. (That is done) for production. He who has such a knowledge will be blessed with offspring and cattle.

He concludes with the verse *evâ na indro maghavâ viraps'i* (4, 17, 20). This earth is *Indra maghavâ viraps'i*, i. e. Indra, the strong, of manifold crafts. She is (also) *satyâ* the true, *charshanîdhrit*, i. e. holding men, *anarvâ* safe. She is (also) the *râjâ*. In the words, *s'ravo mâhinam yaj jaritre*, *mâhinam* means the earth, *s'ravo* the sacrifice, and *jaritâ* the sacrificer. By repeating them he asks for a blessing for the sacrificer. When he thus concludes, he ought to touch the earth on which he employs the sacrificial agency. On this earth he finally establishes the sacrifice.

After having repeated the Agni-Mâruta Shastra, he recites the Yâjyâ: *agne marudbhih* (5, 60, 8). Thus he satisfies (all) the deities, giving to each its due.

In his commentary on the Rîgveda Sâmhita (10, 53, 6, page 8 of my manuscript copy of the commentary on the 8th Ashtaka), he explains it simply by *सोऽहनाम*. But I think the first definition is too comprehensive, the latter too restricted. For strictly speaking the term *stotar* is only applicable to the chanters of the Sâmans. But the recital of the Rîk mantras by the Hotars, and the formulas of the Yajurveda by the Adhvaryu and his assistants is about as important for the success of the sacrifice. All that is in excess (*ulbanam*), above what is required, is a hindrance in the sacrifice. Thence all mistakes by whatever priest they might have been committed, are to be propitiated. The word *jogu* being a derivative of the root *gu* "to sound" cannot mean "a sacrificial performer" in general, as Sây. supposes in his commentary on the Ait. Br., but such performers only as require principally the aid of their voice.

FOURTH CHAPTER.

(On the origin, meaning, and universal nature of the Agnishtoma as the model of other sacrifices. On the Chatushtoma and Jyotishtoma.)

39.

(On the origin of the name "Agnishtoma," and its meaning.)

The Devas went to war with the Asuras, in order to defeat them. Agni was not willing to follow them. The Devas then said to him, "Go thou also, for thou art one of us." He said, "I shall not go unless a ceremony of praise is performed for me. Do ye that now." So they did. They all rose up (from their places), turned towards Agni, and performed the ceremony of praising him. After having been praised, he followed them. He having assumed the shape of three rows, attacked in three battle lines the Asuras in order to defeat them. The three rows were made only of the metres (*Gâyatri*, *Trishtubh*, *Jagati*). The three battle lines are only the three libations. He defeated them beyond expectation. Thence the Devas put down the Asuras. The enemy, the incarnate sin (*rûpman*), the adversary of him who has such a knowledge, perishes by himself.

The Agnishtoma is just as the Gâyatri. The latter has twenty-four syllables (if all its three padas are counted) and the Agnishtoma has twenty-four Stotras and Shastras.¹

¹ That is to say, twelve Stotras or performances of the Sâma singers, and twelve Shastras or recitations of the Hotri-priests. To each Stotra a Shastra corresponds. The twelve Shastras are as follows:—(A) At the morning libation—1) the Ajya and 2) Pra-uga to be repeated by the Hotar, 3) the Shastra of the Maitrâvaruṇa,

It is just as they say: a horse if well managed (*suhitô*) puts the rider into ease (*sudhâ*). This does also the Gâyatrî. She does not stop on the earth, but takes the sacrificer up to heaven. This does also the Agnishtôma; it does not stop on earth, but takes the sacrificer up to heaven. The Agnishtôma is the year. The year has twenty-four half months, and the Agnishtôma twenty-four Stotras and Shastras. Just as waters flow into the sea, so go all sacrificial performances into the Agnishtôma (*i. e.* are contained in it).

40.

(All sacrificial rites are contained in the Agnishtôma.)

When the Dîkshanîya Ishti is once performed in all its parts (*lit.* is spread), then all other Ishtis, whatever they may be, are comprised in the Agnishtôma.²

When he calls Ilâ,³ then all Pâkayajnas,⁴ whatever they may be, are comprised in the Agnishtôma.

4) of the Brâhmanâchhansi, and 5) of the Achhâvâka. (B) At the midday libation—6) the Marutvatiya and 7) Nishkevalya Shastras to be recited by the Hotar, 8) the Shastras of the Maitrâvaruna, 9) of the Brâhmanâchhansi, and 10) that of the Achhâvâka. (C) At the evening libation—11) the Vaisvadeva, and 12) Agnimâruta Shastras to be repeated by the Hotar alone.

² The meaning is, the Dîkshanîya Ishti is the model Ishti or *prakṛiti*, of all the other Ishtis required at the Agnishtôma, such as the Prâyanîya, &c. and is besides exactly of the same nature as other independent Ishtis, such as the Dars'upârñima Ishti.

³ This is always done at every occasion of the Agnishtôma sacrifice, as often as the priests and the sacrificer eat of the sacrificial food, after having first given an oblation to the gods, by the words: *ilopahûtâ saha divâ bṛiha âdityena*, &c. (As'v. S'r. S. 1, 7).

⁴ This is the general name of the oblations offered in the so-called *smârta agni* or domestic fire of every Brahman, which are always distinguished from the sacrifices performed with the Vaitânika fires (Gârhapatya, Dakshina, and Ahavaniya). They are said to be seven in number. According to oral information founded on Nârâyana Bhatt's practical manual for the performance of all the domestic

One brings the Agnihotram⁵ in the morning and evening. They (the sacrificers when being initiated) perform in the morning and evening the religious vow (of drinking milk only), and do that with the formula *srâhâ*. With the same formula one offers the Agnihotram. Thus the Agnihotram is comprised in the Agnishtoma.

At the Prâyaṇiya *Īṣṭi*⁶ the Hotar repeats fifteen

rites, they are for the Rigveda as follows: 1) *S'ravanâkarma* (an oblation principally given to Agni in the full moon of the month of S'ravana), 2) *Sarpabali* (an oblation of rice to the serpents), 3) *A'svayujî* (an oblation to Rudra the master of cattle), 4) *Agrayana* (an oblation to Indrâgni and the Vis'vedevas), 5) *Pratyavarohanam* (an oblation to *S'vâita Vaidârava*, a particular deity connected with the sun), 6) *Pindapitriyajna* (an oblation to the manes), 7) *Anvashṭaka* (another oblation to the manes). See As'val Grihya Sûtras, 2, 1-4. The meaning of the word *pâka* in the word *pâkayajna* is doubtful. In all likelihood *pâka* here means "cooked, dressed food," which is always required at these oblations. Some Hindu Scholars whom Max Müller follows (History of Ancient Sanscrit Literature, p. 203), explain it as "good." It is true the word is already used in the sense of "ripe, mature, excellent" in the Sâmhita of the Rigveda (see 7, 104, 8-9). In the sense of "ripening" we find it 1, 31, 14. But it is very doubtful to me whether by *pâka*, a man particularly fit for performing sacrifices can be understood. The difference between the S'râuta and Smârta oblations is, that at the former no food, cooked in any other than the sacred fires, can be offered to the gods, whilst at the latter an oblation is first cooked on the common hearth, and then offered in the sacred Smârta *agni*.

⁵ The sacrificer who is being initiated (who is made a Dikshita) has to observe fast for several days (three at the Agnishtoma) before he is allowed to take any substantial food. He drinks in the morning and evening only milk, which is taken from the cow after sunrise and after sunset. He is allowed but a very small quantity, as much as remains from the milk of one nipple only after the calf has sucked. This fast is called a *vrata*, and as long as he is observing it he is *vrataprada*, i. e. fulfilling a vow. See Hiranyakesî Sûtras, 7, 4. When doing this he repeats the mantra *ye devâ manojâta* (Taitt. S. 1, 2, 3, 1), which concludes with *tebhyo namas tebhyo svâhâ*, i. e. worship be to them, Svâhâ be to them. The Agnihotram being offered in the morning and evening always with the formula *svâhâ*, the author of the Brâhmanam believes that by these incidents the Agnihotram might be said to be contained in the Agnishtoma.

⁶ There are fifteen Sâmidhîrî verses required at the Prâyaṇiya *Īṣṭi*, whilst at the Dikshapâyâ seventeen are requisite. Fifteen is

verses for the wooden sticks thrown into the fire (*sâmidhenis*). The same number is required at the New and Full Moon offerings. Thus the New and Full Moon offerings are comprised in the *Prâyaṇīya Ishti*.

They buy the king Soma (the ceremony of *Somakraya*⁷ is meant). The king Soma belongs to the herbs. They cure (a sick person) by means of medicaments taken from the vegetable kingdom. All vegetable medicaments following the king Soma when being bought, they are thus comprised in the *Agnishtoma*.

At the *Atithya Ishti*⁸ they produce fire by friction, and at the *Châturmâsya Ishtis* (they do the same). The *Châturmâsya Ishtis* thus following the *Atithya Ishti*, are comprised in the *Agnishtoma*.

At the *Pravargya* ceremony they use fresh milk, the same is the case at the *Dākshâyana* *yajna*.⁹ Thus

the general number at most *Ishtis*. This number is therefore to be regarded as the *prakṛiti*, i. e. standard, model, whilst any other number is a *vikṛiti*, i. e. modification.

⁷ On the buying of the Soma, see 1, 12-13.

⁸ On the producing of fire by friction at the *Atithya Ishti*, see 1, 16-17. The same is done at the *Châturmâsya Ishtis*, see *Kâtīya*. S'r. S. 5, 2, 1.

⁹ The *Dākshâyana yajna* belongs to that peculiar class of *Ishtis* which are called *ishtyayanâni*, i. e. oblations to be brought regularly during a certain period. They are, as to their nature, only modifications of the *Dars'apûrnamâsa Ishti*. It can be performed either on every Full and New Moon during the life-time of the sacrificer, or during a period of fifteen years, or the whole course of oblations can be completed in one year. The rule is, that the number of oblations given must amount to at least 720. This number is obtained either by performing it every day twice during a whole year, or by making at every Full Moon day two oblations, and two others on every New Moon day during a space of fifteen years. The deities are, Agni-Soma at the New Moon, and Indra-Agni and Mitra-Varuṇa at the Full Moon oblations. The offerings consist of *Purodâ'a*, sour milk (*dadhi*), and fresh milk (*payas*). On every day on which this sacrifice is performed, it must be performed twice. See *Kâtīya*. S'r. S. 4, 4, 1-30 and A'sv. S'r. S. 2, 14.

the Dākshâyaṇa sacrifice is comprised in the Agnishtoma.

The animal sacrifice takes place the day previous to the Soma feast. All animal sacrifices ¹⁰ which follow it are thus comprised in the Agnishtoma.

*Ilâdadha*¹¹ by name is a sacrificial rite. They perform it with thick milk (*dadhi*), and they also take thick milk at the time of making the *Dadhi-gharma*¹² rite (in the Agnishtoma). Thus the *Ilâdadha* is, on account of its following the *Dadhi-gharma* rite, comprised in the Agnishtoma.

41.

(The other parts of *Jyotishtoma*, such as *Ukthya*,
Atirâtra, comprised in the *Agnishtoma*.)

Now the first part (of the Agnishtoma) has been explained. After that has been performed, the fifteen Stotras and Shastras of the *Ukthya* ceremony

¹⁰ On the animal sacrifice, see 2, 1-14. The animal sacrifices are called here, *pasubandha*. Some such as the *Nirûdha Pasubandha* can precede the Agnishtoma.

¹¹ *Ilâdadha* is another modification of the *Dars'apûrṇamâsa* *Ishtis*. Its principal part is sour milk. See *Asv.* 2, 14.

¹² On the *Dadhi-gharma*, the draught of sour milk, see *Asv.* 5 13, and *Hiranyakesi S'r. Sûtr.* 9, 2. It is prepared and drunk by the priests after an oblation of it has been thrown into the fire, at the midday libation of the Soma feast just before the recital of the *Marutvatya* Shashtra. The ceremony is chiefly performed by the *Pratiprasthâthar*, who after having taken sour milk with a spoon of *Udumbara* wood, makes it hot under the recital of the mantra, *vâkha tvâ manascha śrinîtam*, &c in which Speech and Mind, the two vital airs (*prâṇa* and *apâna*), eye and ear, Wisdom and Strength, Power and Quickness in action, are invoked to cook it. After having repeated this mantra and made hot the offering, he says to the *Hotar*, "The offering is cooked, repeat the *Yajya* for the *Dadhi-gharma*." The latter repeats, "The offering is cooked; I think it cooked in the udder (of the cow) and cooked in the fire. *Vaushat!* Agni, eat the *Dadhi-gharma*, *Vaushat!*" Then the *Hotar* repeats another mantra, *nayi tyad indriyam brihad* (*Asv. S'r.* 5, 13), whereupon the priests eat it.

follow. If they (the fifteen Stotras and fifteen Shastras are taken together) they represent the year as divided into months (each consisting of thirty days). Agni Vais'vanâra is the year; Agnishtoma is Agni. The Ukthya by following (also) the order of the year is thus comprised in the Agnishtoma.

After the Ukthya has entered the Agnishtoma, the Vâjapeya¹³ follows it; for it exceeds (the number of the Stotras of) the Ukthya (by two only).

The twelve turns of the Soma cups¹⁴ at night (at the Atirâtra Soma feast) are on the whole joined to the fifteen verses by means of which the Stotras are performed. Two¹⁵ of those turns belonging always together, the number of the Stotra verses to which they (the turns) belong, is brought to thirty (by multiplying the number fifteen with these two). (But the number thirty is to be obtained in another way also for the Atirâtra). The Shoḷas'î Sâman is twenty-one-fold, and the Sandhi (a Sâman at the end of Atirâtra) is *trîṅgî*, i. e. nine-fold, which amounts in all to thirty. There are thirty nights in every month all the year round. Agni Vais'vanâra is the year, and Agni is the Agnishtoma. The Atirâtra is, by thus following (the order of) the year, comprised

¹³ This is a particular Soma sacrifice, generally taken as part of Jyotishtoma, which is said to be *sapta-saṁstha*, i. e. consisting of seven parts.

¹⁴ This refers to the arrangement for the great Soma banquets held at night when celebrating the Atirâtra. In the evening, after a Soma libation has been given to the fire from the Shoḷas'î Gṛaha, the Soma cups are passed in a certain order. There are four such orders called *gaṇas*. At the first the eup of the Hotar takes the lead, at the second that of the Maitrâvaruṇa, at the third that of the Brâhmaṇâchbhansi, and at the fourth that of the Aehhāvâka. This is thrice repeated, which makes twelve turns in all.—*Sây.*

¹⁵ Always two turns are presided over by one priest, the first two by the Adhvaryu, the following two by the Pratiprasthâtar.

in the Agnishtoma, and the Aptoryâma sacrifice follows the track of the Atirâtra when entering the Agnishtoma. For it becomes also an Atirâtra. Thus all sacrificial rites which precede the Agnishtoma, as well as those which come after it, are comprised in it.

All the Stotra verses of the Agnishtoma amount, if counted, to one hundred and ninety. For ninety are the ten *trivritas* (three times three = nine). (The number hundred is obtained thus) ninety are ten (*trivritas*), but of the number ten one Stotriyâ verse is in excess; the rest is the Trivrit (nine), which is taken twenty-one-fold¹⁶ (this makes 189) and represents by this number that one (the sun) which is put over (the others), and burns. This is the *Vishuvan*¹⁷ (equator), which has ten Trivrit Stomas before it and ten after it, and being placed in the midst of both turns above them, and burns (like the sun). The one Stotriyâ verse which is in excess, is put in that (*Vishuvan* which is the twenty-first) and placed over it (like a cover). This is the sacrificer. This (the twenty-one-fold Trivrit Stoma) is the divine Kshatram (sovereign power), which has the power of defying any attack.

He who has such a knowledge obtains the divine Kshatram, which has the power for defying any attack, and becomes assimilated to it, assumes its shape, and takes the same place with it.

42.

(Why four Stomas are required at the Agnishtoma.)

The Devas after having (once upon a time) been defeated by the Asuras, started for the celestial world.

¹⁶ The 190 Stotriya verses of the Agnishtoma comprise the number 21 nine times taken, one being only in excess.

¹⁷ See about it in the Ait. Br. 4, 18-22.

Agni touching the sky (from his place on earth), entered the upper region (with his flames), and closed the gate of the celestial world; for Agni is its master. The Vasus first approached him and said: "Mayest thou allow us to pass over (thy flames) to enter (heaven); give us an opportunity (*âkâś'a.*)" Agni said, "Being not praised (by you), I shall not allow you to pass (through the gate). Praise me now." So they did. They praised him with nine verses (the Trivṛit Stoma).¹⁸ After they had done, he allowed

¹⁸ The Trivṛit Stoma consists of the nine verses of the *Bahish-pavamāna* Stotra (see *Sāmaveda Saṁh.* 2, 1-9), which are sung in three turns, each accompanied by the *Himkāra*. In this Stoma the same verses are not sung repeatedly as is the case with all other Stomas. There are three kinds (*viśṭuti*) of this Stoma mentioned in the *Tāndya Brāhmaṇam* 2, 1-2, called the *udyati trivṛito viśṭuti*, *parivarttini*, and *kulāyini*. The difference of these three kinds lies in the order which is assigned to each of the three verses which form one turn (*paryāya*), and in the application of the *Himkāra* (the sound *hūm* pronounced very loudly) which always belongs to one turn. The arrangement of all the verses which form part of the Stoma (the whole musical piece), in three turns, each with a particular order for its several verses, and their repetition, is called in the technical language of the *Sāma* singers a *viśṭuti*. Each Stoma has several variations. The first variations of the Trivṛit Stoma is the *udyati*, i. e. the rising. This kind is very simple. The *Himkāra* is pronounced in the first *paryāya* at the first verse (*tisribhyo hiṅkaroti sa prathamayā*), in the second at the middle verse of the triplet (*tisribhyo hiṅkaroti sa madhyamayā*), and in the third, at the last verse (*tisribhyo hiṅkaroti sa uttamayā*). The *parivarttini viśṭuti* consists in singing the several verses of the triplet in all three turns in the inverted order, that is to say, the first is always made the last, and the last the first (*tisribhyo hiṅkaroti sa parāchibhiḥ*). The *kulāyini viśṭuti* is more complicated than the two others. In the first turn the order of the verses is inverted (*tisribhyo hiṅkaroti sa parāchibhiḥ*), in the second turn the middle verse is made the first, the last becomes the middle verse, and the first becomes the last (*tisribhyo hiṅkaroti yā madhyamā sā prathamā, yā uttamā sā madhyamā, yā prathamā sā uttamā*); in the third turn, the last becomes the first, the first the second, and the second the last. The *Sāma* singers mark the several turns, and the order of each verse in it as well as the number of repetitions by small sticks cut from the wood of the *Udumbara* tree, the trunk of which must always be placed behind the seat of the *Udgātar*. They are called *kuśās*. Each of the three divisions of each set in which

them to pass (the gate), that they might enter the (celestial) world.

The Rudras approached him and said to him, "Mayest thou allow us to pass on; give us an opportunity (by moderating thy flames)." He answered, "If I be not praised, I shall not allow you to pass. Praise me now." They consented. They praised him with fifteen verses.¹⁰ After they

they are put is called *vishtāva*. Their making is minutely described in the *Lātyāyana Sūtras*, 2, 6. प्रस्तोता कुशाः कारयेद्यज्ञियस्य हवस्य । खदिरस्य दीर्घसचेष्ट्वेके । प्रादेशमात्रोः कुशशृङ्गास्त्वक्तः समा मञ्जतोऽमुमृषर्वशृमात्रोः प्रज्ञाताग्राः कारयित्वा गंधैः प्रलिप्य सर्पिषा सचेष्ट्वेके वैदुन्तेन वसनेन परिवेष्ट्य क्षौमश्राणकार्पासेन केनचिदुपर्याहुंवर्या वासयेत् ।

i. e. the Prastotar ought to get made the kusās (small piece of wood) from a wood which is used at sacrifices. Some are of opinion that at sacrificial sessions (*sattras*) which last long, they ought to be made of Khadira wood only. After having got them made of the length of a span (the space between the thumb and forefinger stretched), so that the part which is covered with bark resembles the back of the kusā grass, the fibre part of the stick being quite even, as big as the link of the thumb, the ends being prominent (easily to be recognized), he should besmear them with odoriferous substances, but at the *Sattras*, as some say, with liquid butter, put the cloth used for the *Vishtūti*, which is made of linen, or flax, or cotton, round them, and place them above the *Udumbara* branch (always required when singing).

¹⁰ This is the so-called *Pañchadaśa Stoma*. The arrangement is the same as with the *Trivrit Stoma*. The same triplet of verses is here required for each of the three turns. Each turn is to consist of five verses. In the first turn, the first verse is chanted thrice, the second once, the third once (*pañchabyo hīṃharoti sa tisribhik sa ekayā sa ekayā*); in the second turn the first verse is chanted once, the second thrice, the third once; in the third turn the first and second verses are chanted each once, but the third thrice. This *Stoma* is required for those *Sāmans* of the morning libation, which follow the *Bahish-pavamānas*. The *saptadaśa* and *ekaviṃśa stomas* follow the same order as the *pañchadaśa*. The several verses of the triplet are in three turns chanted so many times as to obtain respectively the number 17 and 21. The former is appropriate to the midday libation, the latter to the evening libation.

had done so, he allowed them to pass, that they might enter the (celestial) world.

The Adityas approached and said to him, "Mayest thou allow us to pass on; give us an opportunity." He answered, "If I be not praised, I shall not allow you to pass. Praise me now!" They consented. They praised him with seventeen verses. After they had done so, he allowed them to pass, that they might enter the (celestial) world.

The Vis've Devás approached and said to him, "Mayest thou allow us to pass on; give us an opportunity." He answered: "If I be not praised, I shall not allow you to pass. Praise me now!" They consented. They praised him with twenty-one verses. After they had done so, he allowed them to pass, that they might enter the (celestial) world.

The gods having praised Agni each with another Stoma (combination of verses), he allowed them to pass.

The sacrificer who praises Agni with all (four) Stomas, as well as he (the priest) who knows it (the Agnishtoma) will pass on beyond him (Agni, who watches with his flames the entrance to heaven).²⁰

To him who has such a knowledge he (Agni) allows to pass and enter the celestial world.

43.

(On the names "*Agnishtoma, Chatushstoma, Jyotishtoma.*" *The Agnishtoma is endless.*)

The Agnishtoma is Agni. It is called so, because they (the gods) praised him with this Stoma. They called it so to hide the proper meaning of the word;

²⁰ In this sentence we have two peculiar forms: *ati*, instead of *ati* beyond, and *arjâtái*, 3rd pers. conjunct. middle voice in the sense of a future.

for the gods like to hide the proper meaning of words.

On account of four classes of gods having praised Agni with four Stomas, the whole was called *Chatuṣstoma* (containing four Stomas). They called it so to hide the proper meaning of the word; for the gods like to hide the proper meaning of words.

It (the Agnishtoma) is called *Jyotiṣhtoma*, for they praised Agni when he had risen up (to the sky) in the shape of a light (*jyotis*). They called it so to hide the proper meaning of the word; for the gods like to hide the proper meaning of words.

This (Agnishtoma) is a sacrificial performance which has no beginning and no end. The Agnishtoma is like the endless wheel of a carriage. The beginning (*prāyaṇīya*) and the conclusion (*udayaṇīya*) of it are alike (just as the two wheels of a carriage).

About this there is a sacrificial stanza sung "what is its (of the Agnishtoma) beginning, that is its end, and what is its end, that is its beginning; just as the Sâkala serpent it moves in a circle, that none can distinguish its first part from its last part." For its opening (the *prāyaṇīya*) was (also) its conclusion.²¹

But to this some raise objections, saying, "they make the beginning (of the Stotras of the Soma day) with the Trivṛit Stoma, and conclude with the twenty-one-fold Stoma (at the evening libation); how are they (the beginning and conclusion) then alike?" To this one should answer, "they are alike as far as the twenty-one-fold Stoma is also a Trivṛit Stoma, for both contain triplets of verses, and have their nature."²²

²¹ This refers to the Charu oblation to be given to Aditi at the *Prāyaṇīya* as well as at the *Udayaṇīya* Ishti. See 1, 7.

²² For performing the Trivṛit Stoma at the commencement of the morning libation, the nine Bahish-pavamāna verses are required

44.

(How the *Shāstras* should be repeated at each of the three libations. The sun never rises nor sets. How the phenomena of sunrise and sunset are to be explained.)

The Agnishtoma is that one who burns (the sun). The sun shines during the day, and the Agnishtoma²³ should be completed along with the day. It being a *sāhna*, i. e. going with the day, they should not perform it hurriedly (in order to finish it before the day is over), neither at the morning, nor midday, nor evening libations. (Should they do so) the sacrificer would suddenly die.

When they do not perform hurriedly (only) the rites of the morning and midday libations, but hurry over the rites of the evening libation, then this, viz. the villages lying in the eastern direction become largely populated, whilst all that is in the western direction becomes a long tract of deserts, and the sacrificer dies suddenly. Thence they ought to perform without any hurry the rites of the morning and midday, as well as those of the evening libation. (If they do so) the sacrificer will not suddenly die.

In repeating the *Shāstras*, the Hotar ought to be guided by the (daily) course (of the sun). In the

which consists of three triplets (*trichas*). For performing the twenty-one-fold Stoma at the evening libation, the *Yajñayajñiya* Sāman is used, which consists only of two verses, but by repeating some parts of them twice, the number of three verses is obtained. The same triplet being chanted in three turns (*paryāya*) the twenty-one-fold Stoma appears to be like the *Trivrit*.

²³ Agnishtoma is here taken in the strictest sense, as meaning only a Soma festival, lasting for one day, and completed by means of the four Stomas mentioned. Therefore Agnishtoma is often called the model (*prakṛiti*) of the *Aikāhika* Soma sacrifices, or such ones which last for one day only. But in a more comprehensive sense all the rites which precede it, such as the *Dikshaniya* and other *Ishtis*, and the animal sacrifice, are regarded as part of the Agnishtoma. For without these rites nobody is allowed to perform any Soma sacrifice.

morning time, at sunrise, it burns but slowly. Thence the Hotar should repeat the Shastras at the morning libation with a feeble voice.

When the sun is rising higher up (on the horizon) it burns with greater force. Thence the Hotar should repeat the Shastras at the midday libation with a strong voice.

When the sun faces men most (after having passed the meridian), it burns with the greatest force. Thence the Hotar should repeat the Shastras at the third (evening) libation with an extremely strong voice. He should (only) then (commence to) repeat it so (with the greatest force of his voice), when he should be complete master of his full voice. For the Shastra is Speech. Should he continue to repeat (the Shastras of the third libation) with the same strength of voice with which he commenced the repetition, up to the end, then his recitation will be admirably well accomplished.

The sun does never set nor rise. When people think the sun is setting (it is not so). For after having arrived at the end of the day it makes itself produce two opposite effects, making night to what is below and day to what is on the other side.

When they believe it rises in the morning (this supposed rising is thus to be accounted for). Having reached the end of the night, it makes itself produce two opposite effects, making day to what is below and night to what is on the other side.²⁴ In fact the sun never sets. Nor does it set for him who has such a knowledge. Such a one becomes united with the sun, assumes its form, and enters its place.

²⁴ This passage is of considerable interest, containing the denial of the existence of sunrise and sunset. The author ascribes a daily course to the sun, but supposes it to remain always in its high position on the sky, making sunrise and sunset by means of its own contrarieties.

FIFTH CHAPTER.

(On the gradual recovery of the sacrifice. What men are unfit to officiate as sacrificial priests. The offerings to the Devîs and Devihâs. The Ukthya sacrifice.)

45.

(How the gods recovered the sacrifice which had gone from them. How they performed different rites. Under what conditions the sacrifice is effectual.)

The sacrifice once left the gods and went to nourishing substances. The gods said, "the sacrifice has gone from us to nourishing substances, let us seek both the sacrifice and the nourishment by means of a Brâhmaṇa and the metres." So they did. They initiated a Brâhmaṇa by means of the metres. They performed all the rites of the Dikshaniya Ishti up to the end, including even the Patnî-saṃyâjas.¹ On account of the gods having at that occasion performed all the rites at the Dikshaniyâ Ishti up to the end, including even the Patnî-saṃyâjas,² men followed afterwards the same practice. The gods (in their search for the sacrifice) came very near it by means of the Prâyanîya Ishti. They performed the ceremonies with great haste and finished the Ishti already with the S'aṃyuvâka.³ This is the reason that the Prâyanîya Ishti ends with S'aṃyuvâka; for men followed (afterwards) this practice.

¹ See page 24.

² The Patnî-saṃyâjas generally conclude all Ishtis and sacrifices.

³ This is a formula containing the words *s'am yoh* which is repeated before the Patnî-saṃyâjas. As'v. S'r. S. 1, 10. The mantra which is frequently used at other occasions also, runs as follows:

तच्छेराहणीमहे गातुं यज्ञाय गातुं यज्ञपतये देवीः स्तुतिस्तु नः
स्तुतिर्मानुषेभ्यः । ऊर्ध्वं जिगातु भेषजं इन्द्रो अस्तु दिपदे मं चतु-
ष्पदे ॥

The gods performed the rites of the Atithya Ishti, and came by means of it very near the sacrifice. They concluded hastily the ceremonies with the *Ilâ* ⁴ (the eating of the sacrificial food). This is the reason that the Atithya Ishti is finished with the *Ilâ* ; for men followed (afterwards) this practice.

The gods performed the rites of the Upasads ⁵ and came by means of them very near the sacrifice. They performed hastily the ceremonies, repeating only three Sâmidhenî verses, and the Yâjyâs for three deities. This is the reason that at the Upasad Ishti only three Sâmidhenîs are repeated, and Yâjyâ verses to three deities; for men followed (afterwards) this practice.

The gods performed the rites of the *upavasatha* ⁶ (the eve of the Soma festival). On the *upavasatha* day they reached the sacrifice. After having reached the sacrifice (*Yajna*), they performed all its rites severally, even including the Patnî-saṁyâjas. This is the reason that they perform at the day previous to the Soma festival all rites to the end, even including the Patnî-saṁyâjas.

This is the reason that the Hotar should repeat the mantras at all ceremonies preceding the Upavasatha day (at which the animal sacrifice is offered) with a very slow voice. For the gods came at it (the sacrifice) by performing the several rites in such a manner as if they were searching (after something, i. e. slowly).

This is the reason that the Hotar may repeat on the Upavasatha day (after having reached the sacri-

⁴ See page 41. This rite precedes the Sâmyuvâka.

⁵ See 41, 23-26. At the Upasad Ishti only three Sâmidhenî verses are required, whilst their number in other Ishtis amounts to fifteen, and now and then to seventeen. See page 56.

⁶ This is the day for the animal sacrifice, called Agnishomiya. See 2, 1-14.

fice) the mantras in whatever tone he might like to recite them. For at that occasion the sacrifice is already reached (and the "searching" tone of repeating not required).

The gods, after having reached the sacrifice, said to him, "Stand still to be our food." He answered, "No. How should I stand still for you (to be your food)?" He then only looked at them. They said to him, "Because of thy having become united with a Brâhmaṇa and the metres, thou shalt stand still." He consented.

That is the reason that the sacrifice (only) when joined to a Brâhmaṇa and metres carries the oblations to the gods. ⁷

46.

(On three mistakes which might be made in the appointment of priests. How they are to be remedied.)

Three things occur at the sacrifice: offals, devoured food, and vomited food. Offals (*jagdha*) occur when one appoints to the office of a sacrificial priest who offers his services, thinking he (the sacrificer) should give me something, or he should choose me (for the performance of his sacrifice).⁸ This (to appoint such a man to the office of a priest) is as perverse as (to eat) the offals of a meal (which are generally not touched by others). For the acts of such a one do not benefit the sacrificer.

⁷ The drift of this paragraph is to show, that, for the successful performance of the sacrifice, Brahmins, as well as the verses composed in the different metres and preserved by Brahmins only, are indispensable. The Kshattriyas and other castes were to be deluded into the belief that they could not perform any sacrifice with the slightest chance of success, if they did not appoint Brahmins and employ the verses of the Rigveda, which were chiefly preserved by the Brahmins only.

⁸ The sacrificer must always himself choose his priests by addressing them in due form. No one should offer his services; but he must be asked by the man who wishes to perform a sacrifice.

Devoured (*gīṇam*) is that when a sacrificer appoints some one to the office of a priest out of fear, thinking, "he might kill me (at some future occasion), or disturb my sacrifice (if I do not choose him for the office of a priest)." This is as perverse as if food is devoured (not eaten in the proper way). For the acts of such a one do not benefit the sacrificer (as little as the devouring of food with greediness benefits the body)..

Vomited (*rānta*) is that, when a sacrificer appoints to the office of a priest a man who is ill spoken of. Just as men take disgust at anything that is vomited, so the gods take also disgust at such a man. This (to appoint such a man) is as disgusting as something vomited. For the acts of such a man do not benefit the sacrificer.

The sacrificer ought not to cherish the thought of appointing any one belonging to these three classes (just described). Should he, however, involuntarily (by mistake) appoint one of these three, then the penance (for this fault) is, the chanting of the Vāmadevyā Sāman. For this Vāmadevyam is the whole universe, the world of the sacrificer (the earth), the world of the immortals, and the celestial world. This Sāman (which is in the Gâyatrī metre) falls short of three syllables.⁹ When going to perform this chant, he should divide the word *purusha*, denoting his own self, into three syllables, and insert one of them at the end of each pada (of the verse *abhi shu na*). Thus he puts himself in these worlds, viz.

⁹ The Vāmadevyam consists of the three verses, *kayā naśchitra*, *kaś tvā satyo*, and *abhi shu na* (See Sāmaveda Saṁh. 2, 32-34). All three are in the Gâyatrī metre. But the last *abhi shu* has instead of twenty-four only twenty-one syllables, wanting in every pada one syllable. To make it to consist of twenty-four also, the repeater has at this occasion, to add to the first pada *pu*, to the second *ru*, to the third *sha*.

the world of the sacrificer, that of the immortals, and the celestial world. (By chanting this Sâman) the sacrificer overcomes all obstacles arising from mistakes in the performance of the sacrifice (and obtains nevertheless what he was sacrificing for).

He (the Rishi of the Aitareyins) moreover has told, that the sacrificer should mutter (as *japa*) the Vâmadevyam in the way described (above) even if the performing priests were all of unexceptionable character.

47.

(*The offerings to Dhâtara and the Devihâs: Anumati, Râkâ, Sinivâlî, Kuhû.*)

The metres (*chhandânsi*) having carried the offerings to the gods became (once) tired, and stood still on the latter part of the sacrifice's tail, just as a horse or a mule after having carried a load (to a distant place) stands still.

(In order to refresh the fatigued deities of the metres) the priest ought, after the Purodâsa belonging to the animal slaughtered for Mitra-Varuṇa¹⁰ has been offered, portion out the rice for the *devihâ havîṃshi* (offerings for the inferior deities).

For *Dhâtara* he should make a rice ball (the Purodâsa) to be put on twelve potsherds. *Dhâtara* is the Vashaṭkāra.

To *Anumati* (he should offer) a portion of boiled rice (*charu*); for *Anumati* is Gâyatri.

To *Râkâ* (he should offer) a portion of boiled rice; for she is Trishtubh.

The same (he should offer) to *Sinivâlî* and *Kuhû*; for *Sinivâlî* is Jagatî, and *Kuhû* Anushtubh. These are all the metres. For all other metres (used at the sacrifice) follow the Gâyatri, Trishtubh, Jagatî, and

¹⁰ This is done at the end of the Agnistoma sacrifice.

Anuṣṭubh, as their models. If, therefore, one sacrifices for these metres only, it has the same effect, as if he had sacrificed for all of them.

The (common) saying "the horse if well managed (*suhita*) puts him (the rider) into ease," is applicable to the metres; for they put (if well treated) the sacrificer into ease (*sudhā*, comfort or happiness of any kind). He who has such a knowledge obtains such a world (of bliss) as he did not expect.

Regarding these (*devihā*) oblations some are of opinion that before each oblation to all (the several) goddesses, the priest ought to make an oblation of melted butter to Dhâtār; for thus he would make all the goddesses (to whom oblations are given along with the Dhâtār) cohabit with the Dhâtār.

About this they say: it is laziness¹¹ (at a sacrifice) to repeat the same two verses (the Puroṇuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ for the Dhâtār) on the same day (several times).¹² (It is sufficient to repeat those two verses once only.) For even many wives cohabit with one and the same husband only. When the Hotar, therefore, repeats, before addressing the (four) goddesses, the Yâjyâ verse for the Dhâtār, he thus

¹¹ The word *jâmi* is explained by *âlasyam*.

¹² Both the Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ for the Dhâtār are not in the *Saṁhitâ*, but in the *Asval. Śr. S.* 6, 14. The Anuvâkyâ is:

धाता ददातु दाम्प्ये प्राचीं जीवातुमक्षितां ।

वचं देवस्य धीमहि सुमतिं वाजिनोवतः ॥. (Atharvaveda S. 7, 17, 2).

The Yâjyâ is:

धाता प्रजानामुत्तराय ईशे धातेदं विश्वं भुवनं अजान ।

धाता छष्टोरनिषामिचष्टे धाव इदमष्टतवज्जुहोता ॥

The oblations to the Dhâtār who is the same as Tvashtar, and the four goddesses mentioned, form part of the *Udayaniya* or concluding *Ishti*. The ceremony is called *Maitravaruṇi ānikṣhā*, (i. e. the *ānikṣhā* diṣṭi for Mitra-Varuṇa). Mitra-Varuṇa are first invoked, then follow Dhâtār and the goddesses.

cohabits with all goddesses. So much about the oblations to the minor goddesses (*devikâ*).

48.

(*The offerings for Sûrya and the Devîs, Dyâus, Ushâs, Gâus, Prithivî, who are represented by the metres. When oblations should be given to both the Devikâs and Devîs. Story of Vṛiddhadyumna.*)

Now about the offerings to the goddesses (*devî*).¹³

The Adhvaryu ought to portion out for *Sûrya* (the sun) rice for a ball to be put on one potsherd (*śakapâla*). *Sûrya* is *Dhâtar* (creator), and this is the *Vashaṭkâra*.

To *Dyâus* (Heaven) he ought to offer boiled rice. For *Dyâus* is *Anumati*, and she is *Gâyatrî*.

To *Ushâs* (Dawn) he ought to offer boiled rice. For *Ushâs* is *Râkâ*, and she is *Trishtubh*.

To *Gâus* (Cow) he ought to offer boiled rice. For *Gâus* is *Sinivâlî*, and she is *Jagatî*.

To *Prithivî* (Earth) he ought to offer boiled rice. For *Prithivî* is *Kuhû*, and she is *Anushtubh*.

All other metres which are used at the sacrifice, follow the *Gâyatrî*, *Trishtubh*, *Jagatî* and *Anushtubh* as their models (which are most frequently used).

The sacrifice of him who, having such a knowledge, gives oblations to these metres,¹⁴ includes (then) oblations to all metres.

The (common) saying "the horse if well managed, puts him (the rider) into ease," is applicable to the metres ; for they put the sacrificer (if well treated)

¹³ Instead of the *devikâ* offerings those for the *devîs* might be chosen. The effect is the same. The place of the *Dhâtar* is occupied by *Sûrya*, who himself is regarded as a *Dhâtar*, i. e. Creator.

¹⁴ The instrumental *etâiḥ chhandobhiḥ* must here be taken in the sense of a dative. For the whole refers to oblations given to the metres, not to those offered through them to the gods.

into ease (*sudhâ*). He who has such a knowledge obtains such a world (of bliss) as he did not expect.

Regarding these (oblations to the Devîs), some are of opinion, that before each oblation to all (the several) goddesses, one ought to offer melted butter to Sûrya; for thus one would make all goddesses cohabit with Sûrya.

About this they say, it is laziness at a sacrifice to repeat (several times) the same two verses (the *Puronuvâkyâ* and *Yâjyâ* for Sûrya) on the same day. (It is sufficient to repeat those verses once only). For even many wives cohabit with one (and the same) husband only. When the Hotar, therefore, repeats before addressing the (four) goddesses, the *Yâjyâ* verse for Sûrya, he thus cohabits with all goddesses.

These (Sûrya with Dyâus, &c.) deities are the same as those others (Dhâtâr with Anumati, &c.). One obtains, therefore, through one of these (classes of deities), the gratification of any desire which is in the gift of both.

The priest ought to portion out a rice cake ball for both these classes (of deities) for him who desires the faculty of producing offspring, (to make him obtain) the blessings contained in both. But he ought not to do so for him who sacrifices for acquiring great wealth only. If he were to portion out a rice cake ball for both these classes (of deities) for him who sacrifices for acquiring wealth only, he has it in his power to make the gods displeased (jealous) with the wealth of the sacrificer (and deprive him of it); for such one might think (after having obtained the great wealth he is sacrificing for), I have enough (and do not require anything else from the gods).

Suchirrikshâ Gaupâlâyana had once portioned out the rice ball for both classes (of deities) at the sacri-

fice of *Vṛiddhadyumna Pratârîṇa*. As he (afterwards) saw a prince swim (in water), he said, "this is owing to the circumstance that I made the goddesses of the higher and lower ranks (*devîs* and *devikâs*) quite pleased at the sacrifice of that king; therefore the royal prince swims (in the water). (Moreover he saw not only him) but sixty-four (other) heroes always steel-clad, who were his sons and grandsons.¹⁵

49.

(*Origin of the Ukthya. The Sâkamaśvam Sâmans. The Pramâṁhishṭhiya Sâman.*)¹⁶

The Devas took shelter in the Agnisṭoma, and the Asuras in the Ukthyas. Both being (thus) of

¹⁵ The king had performed the sacrifice for obtaining offspring, and became blessed with them.

¹⁶ The *Ukthya* is a slight modification of the Agnisṭoma sacrifice. The noun to be supplied to it is *kratu*. It is a Soma sacrifice also, and one of the seven *Saṁsthas* or component parts of the *Jyotishṭoma*. Its name indicates its nature. For *Ukthya* means "what refers to the Uktha," which is an older name for *Shashtra*, i. e. a recitation of one of the Hotri priests at the time of the Soma libations. Whilst the Agnisṭoma has twelve recitations, the *Ukthya* has fifteen. The first twelve recitations of the *Ukthya* are the same with those of the Agnisṭoma; to these, three are added, which are wanting in the Agnisṭoma. For at the evening libation of the latter sacrifice, there are only two *Shastras*, the *Vaiśvadeva* and *Agni-Mâruta*, both to be repeated by the Hotar. The three *Shastras* of the so-called *Hotrakas*, i. e. minor Hotri-priests, who are (according to *As'val. Sr. S. 5, 10*), the *Prasâstar* (another name of the *Maitrâvaruṇa*), the *Brâhmaṇâchhansi*, and *Achhâvâka*, are left out. But just these three *Shastras* which are briefly described by *As'valâyana (Sr. S. 6, 1)* form a necessary part of the *Ukthya*. Thus this sacrifice is only a kind of supplement to the Agnisṭoma.

There is some more difference in the *Sâmans* than in the *Rik* verses required at the *Ukthya*. Of the three triplets which constitute the *Bahishpavamâna Stotra* (see page 120) at the morning libation of the Agnisṭoma, only the two last are employed: for the first another one is chosen, *pavatra vâcho agriyaḥ* (*Sâm. Saṁh. 2, 125-27*). The four remaining *Stotras* of the morning libation, the so-called *Ajya-stotrâṇi*, are different. They are all together in the

equal strength, the gods could not turn them out. One of the Rishis, Bharadvāja, saw them (and said), "these Asuras have entered the Ukthas (Shastras); but none (else) sees them." He called out Agni with the mantra : *ehy ū shu bravāni* (6, 16, 16). The *itarā girah*, i. e. other voices (mentioned in this verse) are those of the Asuras. Agni rose thereupon¹⁷ and said : "what is it then that the lean, long, pale has to tell me ?" For Bharadvāja was lean, of high stature, and pale. He answered, "These Asuras have entered the Ukthas (Shastras); but nobody is aware of them."

Agni then turned a horse, ran against them and overtook them. This act of Agni became the *Sākam-as'vam*¹⁸ Sāman. Thence it is called so (from *as'ra*, a horse).

Sāmaveda Sañh. (2, 140-152). At the midday libation there is the *Brihat-Sāma* (*tvdm iddhi havāmahe*, Sām. S. 2, 159-160) used instead of the *Rathantaram*; the *S'yaitam* (*abhi pra vah surādhasam*, Sām. S. 2, 161-62) instead of the *Vāmadevyam*. At the evening libation there are three Stotras required in addition to those of the *Agnishtoma*. (See note 18 to this chapter).

In the *Hiranyakesi Sūtras* (9, 18) the following description of the Ukthya is given :—

उक्थ्येन पशुकामो यजेत । तस्याग्निष्टोमे कस्यो व्याख्यातः । पंच-
दश हृदिसदः क्रतुकरणं कृत्वा एतेन मन्त्रेण मध्यमे परिषावभ्यंतरं
लेपं निमार्ष्ट्यैद्रायमुक्थ्ये द्वितीयं सवनोयमालभते । तृतीयसवने
धारायश्चकाक्ष आग्रयणं गृहीत्वाक्थ्यं गृह्णत्याग्निष्टोमचमसानुव्रयं
स्त्रिभ्यश्चमसगणेभ्यो राजानमतिरेचयति सर्वं राजानमुव्रय मारितरो-
रिषो दशभिः कलशौ गृह्णवा न्युञ्जेति च लुप्यत एतदग्निष्टोमचम-
सानां संप्रैषस्य यो य उक्तमः संस्थानचमसगणस्तमुव्रयमेतत्संप्रैष्यत्य-
ग्निष्टोमचमसैः प्रचर्य त्रिभिश्चक्यविषहैः प्रचरतो यथा पुरस्तादि-
द्राय वरुणाभ्यां स्वेति प्रथमे ग्रहणसादनौ संनमन्तीः द्रावृक्षस्यतिभ्यां
स्वेति द्वितीय इन्द्राविष्णुभ्यां स्वेति तृतीये.

¹⁷ Sāy. reads *upottishthann*, but my MSS. have all *upottishthanu*, *u* being an enclitic.

¹⁸ This Sāman consists of the three verses, *ehy ū shu bravāni yatra kvacha te* and *na hi te pūrtam* (*Sāmaveda Sañh.* 2, 55-57).

About this they say, the priest ought to lead the Ukthas by means of the Sâkamas'vam. For if the Ukthas (Shastras) have another head .save the Sâkamas'vam, they are not led at all.

They say, the priest should lead (the Ukthas) with the *Pramâṇhishṭhiya* Sâman (Sâm. Saṁh. 2, 228, 229=2, 2, 2, 17, 1, 2); for by means of this Sâman the Devas had turned the Asuras from the Ukthas.

(Which of both these opinions is preferable, cannot be settled.) He is at liberty¹⁹ to lead (the Ukthas) by means of the *Pramâṇhishṭhiya* or the *Sâkamas'va*.²⁰

50.

(*The Shastras of the three minor Hotṛi-priests at the evening libation of the Ukthya sacrifice.*)

The Asuras entered the Uktha (Shastra) of the Maitrâvaruṇa. Indra said, "Who will join me, that we both might turn these Asuras out from here (the Shastra of the Maitrâvaruṇa)?" "I," said Varuṇa. Thence the Maitrâvaruṇa repeats a hymn for Indra-Varuṇa²¹ at the evening libation. Indra and Varuṇa then turned them out from it (the Shastra of the Maitrâvaruṇa).

This Sâman is regarded as the leader of the whole Ukthya ceremony, that is to say, as the principal Sâman. Thence the two other Sâmans, which follow it at this ceremony, the *Sâubharam* (*vāyam u trâm*, Sâm. Saṁh. 2, 58-59), and the *Nârmedhasam* (*adhâ hîndra girvaṇa*, 2, 60-62) are called in the Sâma prayogas the second and third *Sâkamas'vam*.

¹⁹ At the Ukthya ceremonies which were performed in the Dekkhan, more than ten years ago, only the Sâkamas'vam Sâman was used.

²⁰ This meaning is conveyed by the particle *aha*, which has here about the same sense as *atharâ*, as Sây. justly remarks.

²¹ This is *Indrâ-Varuṇâ yuva* " (7, 82).

The Asuras having been turned out from this place, entered the Shastra of the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsî. Indra said, "Who will join me, that we both might turn the Asuras out from this place?" Bṛihaspati answered, "I (will join you)." Thence the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsî repeats at the evening libation an Aindra-Bârhaspatya hymn. Indra and Bṛihaspati turned the Asuras out from it.

The Asuras after having been turned out from it, entered the Shastra of the Achhâvâka. Indra said, "Who will join me, that we both might turn out the Asuras from here?" Viṣṇu answered, "I (will join you)." Thence the Achhâvâka repeats at the evening libation an Aindrâ-Vaishṇava hymn.²³ Indra and Viṣṇu turned the Asuras out from this place.

The deities who are (successively) praised along with Indra, form (each) a pair with (him). A pair is a couple consisting of a male and female. From this pair such a couple is produced for production. He who has such a knowledge is blessed with children and cattle.

The Rituyâjas of both the Potar and Neshtar amount to four.²⁴ The (Yâjyâs to be recited by them along with the other Hotars) are six verses. This is a Virât which contains the number ten. Thus they complete the sacrifice with a Virât, which contains the number ten (three times ten).

²² This is *ud apruto na vayo* (10, 68).

²³ This is *saṁ câṁ karmaṇâ* (6, 69).

²⁴ The Potar has to repeat the second and eighth, the Neshtar the third and ninth Rituyâja, see page 135-36. At each of the three Shastras of the Ukthya each of these two priests has also to recite a Yâjyâ. This makes six. If they are added to the four Rituyâjas, then the number *ten* is obtained, which represents the Virât.

FOURTH BOOK.

FIRST CHAPTER.

(*On the Shoḷas'ī and Atirâtra Sacrifices.*)

1.

(*On the nature of the Shoḷas'ī, and the origin of its name. On the Anushtubh nature of the Shoḷas'ī Shastra.*)

The gods prepared for Indra by means (of the Soma ceremony) of the first day ¹ the thunderbolt; by means (of the Soma ceremony) of the second day, they cooled it (after having forged it, to increase its sharpness); by means (of the Soma ceremony) of the third day, they presented it (to him); by means (of the Soma ceremony) of the fourth day, he struck with it (his enemies).

Thence the Hotar repeats on the fourth day the *Shoḷas'ī*² *Shastra*. The *Shoḷas'ī* is the thunderbolt.

¹ The first, second day, &c. refer to the so-called *Shal-aha* or six days' sacrifice, about which see the 3rd chapter of this Pañchikā.

² The *Shoḷas'ī* sacrifice is almost identical with the *Ukthya*. The *Sāmans* and *Shastras* at all three libations are the same. The only distinctive features are the use of the *Shoḷas'ī* *graha*, the chanting of the *Gaurivitam* or *Nānadam Sāman*, and the recital of the *Shoḷas'ī* *Shastra*, after the *Ukthāni* (the *Sāmans* of the evening libation) have been chanted, and their respective *Shastras* recited. The *Shoḷas'ī* *Shastra* is of a peculiar composition. It is here minutely described, and also in the *As'v. S'r. S.* 6, 2. The number *sixteen* prevails in the arrangement of this *Shastra*, which is itself the *sixteenth* on the day on which it is repeated. Thence the name. "The substantive to be supplied is, *kratu*. The whole term means, the sacrificial performance which contains the number sixteen." The

By reciting the *Shoḷas'ī* on the fourth day he strikes a blow at the enemy (and) adversary (of the sacrificer), in order to put down any one who is to be put down by him (the sacrificer).

The *Shoḷas'ī* is the thunderbolt; the *Shastras* (*Ukthas*) are cattle. He repeats it as a cover over the *Shastras* (of the evening libation). By doing so he surrounds cattle with a weapon (in the form of) the *Shoḷas'ī* (and tames them). Therefore cattle return to men if threatened round about with the weapon (in the form) of the *Shoḷas'ī*.

Thence a horse, or a man, or a cow, or an elephant, after having been (once) tamed, return by themselves (to their owner), if they are only commanded (by the owner) with the voice (to return).

He who sees the weapon (in the form of) the *Shoḷas'ī* (*Shashtra*), is subdued by means of this weapon only. For voice is a weapon, and the *Shoḷas'ī* is voice (being recited by means of the voice).

About this they ask, Whence comes the name "*Shoḷas'ī*" (sixteen)? (The answer is) There are sixteen *Stotras*, and sixteen *Shastras*. The *Hotar* stops after (having repeated the first) sixteen syllables (of the *Anushtubh* verse required for the *Shoḷas'ī* *Shashtra*), and pronounces the word *om* after (having repeated the latter) sixteen syllables (of the *Anushtubh*). He puts in it (the hymn required at the *Shoḷas'ī* *Shashtra*) a *Nivid* of sixteen *padas* (small sentences). This is the reason that it is called *Shoḷas'ī*. But two syllables are in excess (for in the second half there are eighteen, instead of sixteen) in the *Anushtubh*,

Anushtubh metre consisting of twice sixteen syllables, the whole *Shashtra* has the *Anushtubh* character. It commences with six verses in the *Anushtubh* metre, called by *As'v.* though improperly, *Stotriya* and *Anurūpa* (for the *Stotriya* verse of the *Shashtra* is always chanted by the *Sāma* singers, but this is not the case with the verse in question). These are: *asvi soma indra te* (1, 84, 1-6).

which forms a component part of the *Shoḷas'ī* Shastra. For Speech (represented by the *Anushṭubh*) has (as a female deity) two breasts; these are truth and untruth. Truth protects him who has such a knowledge, and untruth does no harm to such one.

2.

(*On the way of repeating the Shoḷas'ī* Shastra. On the application of the *Gaurivīti* or *Nânada Sâman*.)

He who desires beauty and the acquirement of sacred knowledge ought to use the *Gaurivîtam*³ as (the proper) *Sâman* at the *Shoḷas'ī* (ceremony). For the *Gaurivîtam* is beauty and acquirement of sacred knowledge. He who having such a knowledge uses the *Gaurivîtam* as (the proper *Sâman* at the *Shoḷas'ī* ceremony) becomes beautiful and acquires sacred knowledge.

They say, the *Nânadam*⁴ ought to be used as (the proper) *Sâman* at the *Shoḷas'ī* (ceremony). Indra lifted his thunderbolt to strike *Vṛitra*; he struck him with it, and hitting him with it, killed him. He after having been struck down, made a fearful noise (*vyanadat*). Thence the *Nânada Sâman* took its origin, and therefore it is called so (from *nad* to scream). This *Sâman* is free from enemies; for it kills enemies. He who having such a knowledge uses the *Nânada Sâman* at the *Shoḷas'ī* (ceremony) gets rid of his enemies, (and) kills them.

If they use the *Nânadam* (*Sâman*), the several *padas* of verses in two metres at the *Shoḷas'ī* Shastra are not to be taken out of their natural connection to

³ This is *Indra jushasva pra vahâ* (*Sâm. Sañh.* 2, 302-304). These verses are not to be found in the *Rigveda Sañhitâ*, but in *As'v. S'r.* 8, 6, 2.

⁴ This is *praty asmâi pipishate* (*Sâm. Sañh.* 2, 6, 3, 2, 1-4).

join one pada of the one metre to one of the other ⁵ (*avihṛita*). For the Sâma singers do the same, using verses which are not joined in the *viṛita* way for singing the Nânada Sâman.

If they use the Gaurivîtam, several padas of verses in two metres used at the Shoḷasî are to be taken out of their natural connection, to join one pada of the one metre to one of the other (*viṛita*). For the Sâma singers do the same with the verses which they use for singing. ⁶

3.

(*The way in which the padas of two different metres are mixed in the Shoḷasî Shâstra is shown.*)

Then (when they use the Gaurivîti Sâman) the Hotar changes the natural position of the several padas of two different metres, and mixes them (*vyatishajati*). He mixes thus Gâyatrîs and Pañk-tîs, *â tvâ vahantu* (1,16,1-3), and *upa shu s'riṇuhi* (1,82,1-3-4).⁷ Man has the nature of the Gâyatrî,

⁵ All the words from "the several padas" to "other" are only a translation of the term *avihṛita* in order to make it better understood.

⁶ The reason of this is, that the recitations of the Hotri-priest must correspond with the performances of the Sâma singers.

⁷ Sây. shows the way in which the metres are mixed in the two verses :

(Gâyatrî) *imâ dhânâ ghrītasnuvo hari ihopa vakshataḥ*
indram sukhatame rathe (1, 16, 2).

(Pañkti) *susāṇḍrīṣam tvā vāyam maghavan vandishīmahi.*

*pra nūnañ pūrṇavandhuraḥ stuto yāhi viśān anu yojān-
vindra te harī.*

The Gâyatrî has three, the Pañkti five feet (padas), each consisting of eight syllables. The two padas which the Pañkti has in excess over the Gâyatrî, follow at the end without any corresponding Gâyatrî pada. After the second pada of the Pañkti there is the *praṇava* made (i. e. the syllable *om* is pronounced), and likewise after the fifth. The two verses, just mentioned, are now mixed as follows: *imâ dhânâ ghrītasnuvoḥ susāṇḍrīṣam tvā vāyam hari ihopa vakshato maghavan vandishīmahom indram sukhatame rathe pro nūnañ pūrṇavandhuraḥ stuto yāhi viśān anu yojān-vindra te harom.*

and cattle that of the Pañktî. (By thus mixing together Gâyatrî and Pañktî verses) the Hotar mixes man among cattle, and gives him a firm footing among them (in order to become possessed of them).

As regards the Gâyatrî and Pañktî, they both form two Anushtubhs (for they contain as many padas, viz. eight, as both Gâyatrî and Pañktî taken together). By this means the sacrificer becomes neither separated from the nature of Speech which exists in the form of the Anushtubh, nor from the nature of a weapon (Speech being regarded as such a one).

He mixes verses in the Ushnih and Bṛihati metres, *yad indra pritanâjye* (8, 12, 25-27) and *ayam te astu haryata* (3, 44, 1-3). Man has the nature of Ushnih, and cattle that of Bṛihati. (By thus mixing together Ushnih and Bṛihati verses) he mixes man among cattle, and gives him a firm footing among them.

As regards the Ushnih and Bṛihati, they both form two Anushtubhs. By this means the sacrificer becomes neither separated, &c.

He mixes a Dvipâd (verse of two padas only) and a Trishtubh, *â dhúrshv asmâi* (7, 34, 4), and *brahman vira* (7, 29, 2). Man is *dvipâd*, i.e. has two feet, and strength is Trishtubh. (By thus mixing a Dvipâd and Trishtubh), he mixes man with Strength (provides him with it) and makes him a footing in it. That is the reason that man, as having prepared for him a footing in Strength, is the strongest of all animals. The Dvipâd verse consisting of twenty syllables, and the Trishtubh (of forty-four), make two Anushtubhs (sixty-four syllables). By this means the sacrificer becomes neither separated, &c.

He mixes Dvipadas and Jagatîs, viz. *esha brahmâ ya ritvya* (As'v. S'r. S. 6, 2)⁸ and *pra te mahe*

⁸ These verses are not to be found in the Rîgveda Sañhitâ. I therefore write them out from my copies of the As'val. Sûtras:—

(10, 96, 1-3). Man is Dvipâd, and animals have the nature of the Jagatî. (By thus mixing Dvipâd and Jagatî verses) he mixes man among cattle, and makes him a footing among them. That is the reason, that man having obtained a footing among cattle eats (them) ⁹ and rules over them, for they are at his disposal.

As regards the Dvipâd verse consisting of sixteen syllables and the Jagatî (consisting of forty-eight), they both (taken together) contain two Anushtubhs. By this means the sacrificer, &c.

He repeats verses in metres exceeding the number of padas of the principal metres, ¹⁰ viz. *trikadrukeshu mahisho* (2, 22, 1-3), and *proshvasmai puro ratham* (10, 133, 1-3). The juice which was flowing from the metres, took its course to the *atichhandas*. Thence such metres are called *atichhandas*, (i. e. beyond the metre, what has gone beyond, is in excess).

This Sholâs'î Shastra being formed out of all metres, he repeats verses in the Atichhandas metre.

Thus the Hotar makes (the spiritual body of) the sacrificer consist of all metres.

He who has such a knowledge prospers by means of the Sholâs'î consisting of all metres.

Dvipadas (1) एष ब्रम्हा य ऋत्विज । इन्द्रो नाम भुतो गृणे ॥

(2) विस्तृतयो यथा पथ । इन्द्र त्वयन्ति रातयः ॥

(3) त्वामिह वसस्यते । यन्ति निरोम संयत ॥

⁹ That *atti* "he eats," put here without any object, refers to "*paś'a-rāḥ*" animals, follows with certainty from the context. Śây. supplies *kshîra*, milk, &c., for he abhorred the idea that animal food should be thus explicitly allowed in a sacred text.

¹⁰ Thus I have translated the term *atichhandas*, i. e. having excess in the metre. The verses mentioned contain seven padas or feet, which exceeds the number of feet of all other metres.

4.

(The Upasargas taken from the Mahânâmnîs. The proper Anushtubhs. Consequences of repeating the Sholâs'î Shâstra in the vihrita and avihrita way. The Yâjyû of the Sholâs'î Shâstra.)

He makes the additions ¹¹ (*upasarga*) taking (certain parts) from the *Mahânâmnî* verses.

The first Mahânâmnî (verse) is this world (the earth), the second the air, and the third that world (heaven). In this way the Sholâs'î is made to consist of all worlds.

By adding parts from the Mahânâmnîs (to the Sholâs'î), the Hotar makes the sacrificer participate in all worlds. He who has such a knowledge, prospers by means of the Sholâs'î being made to consist of all the worlds.

He repeats (now) Anushtubhs of the proper form,¹² viz. *pra pra vas trishubham* (8, 58, 1), *archata prârchata* (8, 58, 8-10), and *yo vyatîñr aphânayut* (8, 58, 13-15).

¹¹ These additions are called *upasargas*. They are five in number, and mentioned by As'v. 6, 2. They are all taken from different verses of the so-called Mahânâmnîs, commencing with विदामघवन्विद गतुं which make up the fourth Aranyaka of the Aitareya Brâhm. These five *upasargas* make together one Anushtubh. They are. (1) प्रचेतन (2) प्रचेतय (3) आयादि विब मरख. (4) क्रतुश्चन्द नर्ते ददत् (5) सुखआधेदि नो वसे. Their application is different according to the *avihrita* or *vihrita* way of repeating the Sholâs'î Shâstra. If the Shâstra is to be repeated in the former way, they are simply repeated in the form of one verse, after the recital of the Atichhandasa verses. But if it be repeated in the *vihrita* way, the several *upasargas* are distributed among the five latter of the six Atichhandasa verses, in order to bring the number of syllables of each such verse to sixty-four, to obtain the two Anushtubhs for each.

¹² As yet the Anushtubhs were only artificially obtained by the combination of the padus of different other metres.

That the Hotar repeats Anushtubhs of the proper form (after having obtained them only in an artificial way) is just as if a man, after having gone here and there astray, is led back to the (right) path.

He who thinks that he is possessed (of fortune) and is, as it were, sitting in fortune's lap (*gatas'rir*), should make his Hotar repeat the Shoḷas'î in the *avikṛita* way, lest he fall into distress for the injury done to the metres (by repeating them in the *vikṛita* way).

But if one wishes to do away with the consequences of guilt (to get out of distress and poverty), one should make the Hotar repeat the Shoḷas'î in the *vikṛita* way.

For (in such cases) man is, as it were, intermixed with the consequences of guilt (with the *pāpman*). By thus repeating the Shoḷas'î in the *vikṛita* way, the Hotar takes from the sacrificer all sin and guilt. He who has such a knowledge becomes free from (the consequences of) guilt.

With the verse *ud yad bradhnasya viṣṭapam* (8, 58, 7) he concludes. For the celestial world is the "*bradhnasya viṣṭapam*." Thus he makes the sacrificer go to the celestial world.

As Yâjyâ verse he repeats *apâḥ purveshâm harivaḥ* (10, 96, 13).¹³ By repeating this verse as Yâjyâ (of the Shoḷas'î Shastra) he makes the Shoḷas'î to consist of all libations (*savanâni*). The term *apâḥ*, thou hast drunk (used in this verse) signifies the Morning Libation. Thus he makes the Shoḷas'î to consist of

¹³ The whole of the verse is as follows :

अपाः पूर्वेषां हरिवः सुतानामद्यो इदं सवनं केवलं ते ।

समहि सोमं मधुमन्तमिन्द्र सचा दृषन् ऊढर आदृषस् ॥

i. e. "Thou hast drunk, O master of the two yellow horses (Indra) ! of the Soma drops formerly prepared for thee. This libation here is entirely thy own (thou hast not to share it with any other god). Enjoy, O Indra ! the honey-like Soma. O bull ! increase thy strength by (receiving) all this (quantity of Soma) in (thy) belly.

the Morning Libation. The words *atho idam saranam kevalam te*, i. e. this libation here is entirely thy own, signifies the Midday Libation. Thus he makes the Sholasî to consist of the Midday Libation. The words *mamaddhi somam*, i. e. enjoy the Soma, signify the Evening Libation, which has its characteristic the term *mad*, to enjoy, to be drunk. Thus he makes the Sholasî to consist of the Evening Libation. The word *vṛishan*, i. e. bull (contained in the last pada), is the characteristic of the Sholasî.

By repeating as Yâjyâ (for the Sholasî), the verse just mentioned, the Sholasî is made to consist of all Libations. Thus he makes it to consist of all Libations. He who has such a knowledge prospers through the Sholasî, which consists of all Libations.

(When repeating the Yâjyâ) he prefixes to each (of the four) pada ¹⁴ consisting of eleven syllables, an *upasarga* of five syllables (taken) from the Mahânâmîs. Thus he makes the Sholasî to consist of all metres. He who has such a knowledge prospers by means of the Sholasî, which is made to consist of all metres.

5

(*Atirâtra. Its origin. The three Paryâyas.*)

The Devas ¹⁵ took shelter with Day, the Asuras with Night. They were thus of equal strength, and

¹⁴ These four upasargas are :

a) एवाद्येव b) एवद्येन्द्र c) एवादि शक्रो d) वशी चि शक्र.
They are thus prefixed :

एवाद्येवापाः पूर्वेषां एवद्येन्द्राथो इदं &c.

These Upasargas are prefixed to the Yâjyâ, in order to obtain two Anushtubis (sixty-four syllables).

¹⁵ The same story with some trifling deviations in the wording only is recorded in the Gopatha Brâhmanam of the Atharvaveda, 10, 1.

none yielded to the other. Indra said, "Who besides me will enter Night to turn the Asuras out of it?" But he did not find any one among the Devas ready to accept (his offer), (for) they were afraid of Night, on account of its darkness being (like that of) Death. This is the reason that even now one is afraid of going at night even to a spot which is quite close. For Night is, as it were, Darkness, and is Death, as it were. The metres (alone) followed him. This is the reason that Indra and the metres are the leading deities of the Night (of the nightly festival of Atirâtra). No Nivid is repeated, nor a Puroruk, nor a Dhâyyâ; nor is there any other deity save Indra and the metres who are the leading (deities). They turned them out by going round (*paryâyam*) with the *Paryâyas* (the different turns of passing the Soma cups). This is the reason that they are called *par-yâya* (from *i* to go, and *pari* around).

By means of the first Paryâya they turned them out of the first part of the night; by means of the middle Paryâya out of midnight, and by means of the third Paryâya out of the latter part of the night. The metres said to Indra, "even we (alone) are following (thee, to turn the Asuras) out of the Dark one (*s'arvarâ*, night). He (the sage Aitareya) therefore called them (the metres) *apis'arvarâni*, for they had Indra who was afraid of the darkness of night (as) of death, safely carried beyond it. That is the reason that they are called *apis'arvarâni*.

6.

(*The Shastras of Atirâtra at the three Paryâyas.*
Sandhi Stotra.)

The Hotar commences (the recitations at Atirâtra) with an Anushtubh verse containing the term *andhus*, i. e. darkness, viz. *pântâm â vo andhasah* (8, 81, 1).

For night belongs to Anushtubh ; it has the nature of night.

As appropriate Yâjyâ verse (at the end of each turn of the three Paryâyas)¹⁶ Trishtubhs containing the terms *andhas* darkness, *pâ* to drink, and *mad* to be drunk, are used. What is appropriate at the sacrifice, that is successful.

The Sâma singers repeat when chanting at the first Paryâya twice the first padas only of the verses (which they chant). By doing so they take from them (the Asuras) all their horses and cows.

At the middle Paryâya they repeat twice the middle padas. By doing so they take from them (the Asuras) their carts and carriages.

At the last Paryâya they repeat twice when chanting the last padas (of the verses which they chant). By doing so they take from them (the Asuras) all things they wear on their own body, such as dresses, gold and jewels.

He who has such a knowledge deprives his enemy of his property, (and) turns him out of all these worlds (depriving him of every firm footing).

¹⁶ There are four turns of the Soma cups passing the round in each Paryâya, or part of the night. At the end of each, a Yâjyâ is repeated, and the juice then sacrificed. There is at each turn (there are on the whole twelve) a Shâstra repeated, to which a Yâjyâ belongs. The latter contains always the terms indicated. See for instance the four Yâjyâs used at the first Paryâya (Asv. S'r. S. 6, 4), *adhvaryavo bhavata indrâya*, 2, 14, 1. (repeated by the Hotar). In the second pada there are the words *madyam andhaḥ* "the inebriating darkness" (symbolical name of the Soma juice). The Yâjyâ of the Maltrâvaruṇa is, *asya made puruvarpâṁsi* 6, 44, 14), it contains the term *made* "to get drunk," and *pâ* "to drink," in the last pada. The Yâjyâ of the Brâhmanâchhamṣi is *âpsu dhâtasya harivah piba* (10, 104, 2). This verse contains both the terms *pâ* "to drink" (in *piba* of the first pada), and *mad* "to be drunk" (in the last pada). The Yâjyâ of the Achhâvâka is, *indra piba tubhyam* (6, 40, 1). It contains both the terms *pâ* and *mad*. The Yâjyâ of the Hotar in the second Paryâya is, *apâyya-eyândhaso madâya* (2, 19, 1); it contains all three terms, "darkness, to drink, and to be drunk."

They ask, How are the Pavamâna Stotras¹⁷ provided for the night, whereas such Stotras refer only to the day, but not to the night? In what way are they both made to consist of the same parts (to have the same number of Stotras and Shastras)?

The answer is, (They are provided for) by the following verses, which form parts of the Stotras as well of the Shastras (at the Atirâtra): *in-drâya madvane sutam* (8, 81, 19. Sâmaveda Sañh. 2, 72), *idam vaso sutam andhoḥ* (8, 2, 1, Sâm. S. 2, 84), *idam hyanvojasâ sutam* (3, 51, 10. Sâm. S. 2, 87). In this way the night becomes also provided with *Paramânas* (for the verses mentioned contain the term *suta*, i. e. squeezed, referring to the squeezing of the Soma juice, which term is proper to the Pavamâna Stotra); in this way both (day and night) are provided with Pavamânas, and made to consist of the same (number of) parts.

They ask, As there are fifteen Stotras for the day only, but not for the night, how are there fifteen Stotras for both (for day as well as for night)? In what way are they made to consist of the same (number of) parts?

The answer is, The *Apis'arvaras*¹⁸ form twelve Stotras. (Besides) they chant according to the Râthantara tune the Sandhi¹⁹ Stotra which contains

¹⁷ This question refers to the Stotras to be chanted for the purification of the Soma juice, which are, at the morning libation, the Bahish-pavamâna, at midday, the Pavamâna, and in the evening the Arbhave-pavamâna. At night there being no squeezing of the Soma juice, there are properly speaking no Pavamâna Stotras required. But to make the performance of day and night alike, the Pavamâna Stotras for day and night are to be indicated in one way or other in the Stotras chanted at night. This is here shown.

¹⁸ See 4, 5. They are the metres used for Shastras and Stotras during the night of Atirâtra.

¹⁹ This Stotra which is chanted after the latter part of the night is over, when the dawn is commencing (thence it is called *sañdhi*, i. e. the joining of night and day), consists of six verses in the

(three sets of) verses addressed to three deities. In this way night comprises (also) fifteen Stotras. Thus both (day and night) comprise each fifteen Stotras. Thus both are made to consist of the same (number of) parts.

The number of verses for making the Stotras is limited, but the number of recitations which follow (the Stotras) is unlimited. The past is, as it were, limited, defined; the future is, as it were, unlimited (not defined). In order to secure the future (wealth, &c.) the Hotar repeats more verses (than the Sâma singers chant). What goes beyond the Stotra is offspring, what goes beyond one's self (represented by the Stotra), is cattle. By repeating, when making his recitation, more verses (than the Sâma singers chant) the Hotar acquires all that he (the sacrificer) has beyond his own self on this earth, (*i. e.* all his cattle, children, fortune, &c.)

Bṛihatī metre with the exception of the two last which are kakubha (a variety of the Bṛihatī). They are put together in the Sāmav. Sāmh. 2, 99-104. The two first of them, *enā vo agnim* (2, 99-100) are addressed to Agni, the third and fourth, *praty adars'y dyatyū* (101-102) to Ushās, and the fifth and sixth, *imā u vān divishṭaya* (103-104) to the As'vins. The Stoma required for singing it, is the *trivṛt parivarttini* (see page 237). Two verses are made three by means of the repetition of the latter padas. This Sâman is chanted just like the verses of the Rathantaram, which are in the same metre. It follows throughout the musical arrangement of the Rathantaram. The musical accents, the crescendos, and decrescendos, the stobhas, *i. e.* musical flourishes, and the finales (*nidhana*) are the same. Both are for the purpose of chanting equally divided into five parts, viz. Prastâva, Udgîtha, Pratihâra, Upadrava, and Nidhana (see page 198). For instance, the Prastâva or prelude commences in both in the low tone, and rises only at the last syllable (at *mo* in the *nonumo* of the Rathantaram, and at the *so* in the *namaso* of the first Sandhi Stotra); at the end of the Prastâva of both there is the Stobha, *i. e.* flourish *va*. At the end of the Upadrava both have the Stobhas *vā hā uvā*. The finale is in both throughout, *as*, in the rising tone.—(*Sâma prayoga* and *Oral information*.)

SECOND CHAPTER.

(*The As'vina Shastra. The beginning day of the Gavâm ayanam. The use of the Rathantara and Brihat Sâmans and their kindreds. The Mahâvrata day of the Sattra.*)¹

¹ The As'vin Shastra is one of the longest recitations by the Hotar. It is only a modification of the Prâtaranuvâka. Its principal parts are the same as those of the Prâtaranuvâka, the *Agneya kratu*, *Ushasya kratu*, and *As'vina kratu* (see page 111), i. e. three series of hymns and verses in seven kinds of metre, addressed to Agni, Ushâs, and the As'vins, which deities rule at the end of the night, and at the very commencement of the day. In addition to these three *kratus* of the Prâtaranuvâka, in the As'vina Shastra, there are verses addressed to other deities, chiefly the sun, repeated. Before commencing to repeat it the Hotar (*not* the Adhvaryu) must sacrifice thrice a little melted butter, and eat the rest of it. These three oblations are given to Agni, Ushâs, and the two As'vins. Each is accompanied with a Yajus-like mantra. That one addressed to Agni is :

अग्निरग्नी गायत्रेण हृन्दसा तमश्वां तमन्वारभे तस्यै मामवतु तस्यै
खाहा । "Agni is driving with the Gâyatri metre (this metre being his
carriage), might I reach him; I hold him; may this (melted butter)
help me to him; Svâhâ to him." The mantras repeated for the
Ajya offerings to Ushâs and the As'vins differ very little. उषा
अश्विनो वैश्वेनेन हृन्दसा तमश्वां तमन्वारभे तस्यै मामवतु तस्यै
खाहा । अश्विनावश्विनौ आगतेन हृन्दसा तावश्वां तावन्वारभे
ताभ्यां मामवतु ताभ्यां खाहा. (As'v. S'r. S. 6, 5.) After having
eaten the rest of the melted butter, he touches water only, but does
not rinse his mouth in the usual way (by *âchamana*). He then
sits down behind his Dhishnya (fire-place) in a peculiar posture,
representing an eagle who is just about flying up. He draws up
his two legs, puts both his knees close to each other, and touches
the earth with his toes. I saw a priest, who had once repeated the
As'vin Shastra (there are scarcely more than half a dozen Brahmans
living all over India who actually have repeated it), make the posture
with great facility, but I found it difficult to imitate it well.

The whole As'vina Shastra comprises a thousand Brihati verses. The actual number of verses is, however, larger. All verses in whatever metre they are, are reduced to Brihatis by counting their aggregate number of syllables and dividing them by 36 (of so many syllables consists the Brihati). The full account is cast up in the Kaushîtaki Brâhmanam, 18, 3.

7.

(*The marriage of Prajâpati's daughter Sûrya. The Asvina Shastra was the bridal gift. In what way the Hotar has to repeat it. Its beginning verse.*)

Prajâpati gave his daughter Sûrya Sâvitri in

The first verse of the Shastra is mentioned in the text. It is to be repeated thrice, and to be joined, without stopping, to the first verse of the Gâyatri part of the *Agneya kratu* (एतद्यग्नेयं गायचमुप-संतनुयान्. As'v. Sr. S. 6, 5). After the opening verse which stands by itself altogether, just as the opening verse in the Prâtaranuvâka, the three *kratus* or liturgies of the Prâtaranuvâka (*âgneya*, *ushasya*, and *asvina*) are repeated. These form the body of the Asvina Shastra. Each *kratu* is preceded by the Stotriya Pragâtha, i. e. that couple of verses of the Sandhi Stotra (see page 266) which refers to that deity, to which the respective *kratu* is devoted. So the *âgneya kratu*, i. e. the series of hymns and verses, addressed to Agni, in seven different kinds of metre, is preceded by the first couple of verses of the Sandhi Stotra, which are, *enâ vo agnim namasâ* (Sâm. Samh. 2, 99-100); the *usha-ya kratu* is preceded by *praty u adar'sy âyati* (Sâm. Samh. 2, 101, 102), the deity being Ushâs, and the *âsvina-kratu* by *ima u vâm divishîyaya* (Sâm. Samh. 2, 103-104) being addressed to the two As'vins. Each couple of these verses is to be made a triplet, by repeating the last pada several times, just as the Sâma singers do. (वार्हतास्त्रयस्तृचाः। स्तोत्रियाः प्रगाथा वा तान्पुरस्तादनुदेवन्तं स्वस्य हृन्दन्ते यथा कुतं शंसन्त. As'v. 6, 5).

The Hotar must repeat less than a thousand verses before sunrise (चक्ष्वावममेदिनोः) After sunrise he repeats the verses addressed to Sûrya, which all are mentioned in the Aitareya Brâhmanam, as well as all other remaining verses of the Asvina Shastra. The whole order of the several parts of this Shastra is more clearly stated in the Kaushitaki Brâhm. (18, 2), than in the Aitareya. The verses addressed to Indra follow after the Sûrya verses (4, 10). At the end of the Shastra there are two Puronuvâkyâs and two Yâjyâs, for there are two As'vins.

The Asvina Shastra is, as one may see from its constituent parts, a Prâtaranuvâka, or early morning prayer, including the worship of the rising sun, and a Shastra accompanying a Soma libation. It follows the Sandhi Stotra at the end of the Atirâtra, and is regarded as the Shastra belonging to this Stotra. To the fact of its containing far more verses than the Sandhi Stotra, the term *atisamâsati*, i. e. "he repeats more verses" (used in 4, 6) refers.

² This is the model marriage. It is described in the well-known marriage hymn *satyenottabhitâ* (10, 85).

marriage to the king Soma. All the gods came as paranympths. Prajāpati formed according to the model of a *vahatu*, i. e. things (such as turmeric, powder, &c. to be carried before the paranympths), this thousand (of verses), which is called the As'vina (Shastra). What falls short of (*arvāk*) one thousand verses, is no more the As'vin's. This is the reason that the Hotar ought to repeat only a thousand verses, or he might repeat more. He ought to eat ghee before he commences repeating. Just as in this world a cart or a carriage goes well if smeared (with oil), thus his repeating proceeds well if he be smeared (with ghee, by eating it). Having taken the posture of an eagle when starting up the Hotar should recite (when commencing) the call *śomsāvom* (i. e. he should commence repeating the As'vina Shastra).

The gods could not agree as to whom this (thousand verses) should belong, each saying, "Let it be mine." Not being able to agree (to whom it should belong), they said, "Let us run a race for it. He of us who will be the winner shall have it." They made the sun which is above Agni, the house-father (above the Gārhapatya fire ³), the goal. That is the reason that the As'vina Shastra commences with a verse addressed to Agni, viz. *agnir hotū grihapatiḥ* (6, 15, 13).

According to the opinion of some (theologians) the Hotar should (instead of this verse) commence (the recitation of the As'vina Shastra) with *agnim manye pitaram* (10, 7, 3); for they say, he reaches the goal by means of the first verse through the words (contained in its fourth pada): *divi śukram yajatam śīryasya*, i. e. the splendour of the sun in heaven which deserves worship. But this opinion is not to

³ That is to say, they started when running the race from the Gārhapatya fire, and ran up as far as the sun, which was the goal (*kāshthā*).

be attended to. (If one should observe a Hotar commencing the As'vina Shastra with the verse *agnim manaye*) one should say to him, "if (a Shastra) has been commenced with repeatedly mentioning *agni*⁴ fire, the Hotar will (ultimately) fall into the fire (be burnt by it)." Thus it always happens. Thence the Hotar ought to commence with the verse: *agnir hotâ grîhapatiḥ*. This verse contains in the terms *grîhapati* house-father, and *janima* generations, the propitiation (of the word *agni* fire, with which it commences, and is therefore not dangerous) for attaining to the full age. He who has such a knowledge attains to his full age (of one hundred years).

8.

(The race run by the gods for obtaining the As'vina Shastra as a prize.)

Among (all) these deities who were running the race, Agni was with his mouth (the flames) in advance (of all others) after they had started. The As'vins (closely) followed him, and said to him, "Let us both be winners of this race." Agni consented, under the condition that he should also have a share in it (the As'vina Shastra). They consented, and made room also for him in this (As'vina Shastra). This is the reason that there is in the As'vina Shastra a series of verses addressed to Agni.

The As'vins (closely) followed Ushâs. They said to her, "Go aside, that we both may be winners of the race." She consented, under the condition that they should give her also a share in it (the As'vina Shastra). They consented, and made room also for

⁴ The verse in question contains four times the word *agni*. This is regarded as inauspicious. The deity should not be always mentioned with its very name, but with its epithets.

her in it. This is the reason that in the As'vina Shastra a series of verses is addressed to Ushâs.

The As'vins (closely) followed Indra. They said to him, "Maghavan, we both wish to be winners of this race." They did not dare to say to him, "go aside." He consented, under the condition that he should also obtain a share in it (the As'vina Shastra). They consented, and made room also for him. This is the reason that in the As'vina Shastra there is a series of verses addressed to Indra.

Thus the As'vins were winners of the race, and obtained (the prize). This is the reason that it (the prize) is called As'vinam (*i. e.* the As'vina Shastra). He who has such a knowledge obtains what he may wish for.

They ask, Why is this (Shastra) called As'vinam, notwithstanding there being in it verses addressed to Agni, Ushâs, and Indra? (The answer is) the As'vins were the winners of this race, they obtained it (the prize). This is the reason that it is called the As'vina Shastra. He who has such a knowledge obtains what he may wish for.

9.

(What animals were yoked to the carriages of the gods when they were running the race for the As'vina Shastra. The verses addressed to Sûrya in this Shastra.)

Agni ran the race with a carriage drawn by mules. When driving them he burnt their wombs; thence they do not conceive.

Ushâs ran the race with cows of a reddish colour, thence it comes that after the arrival of Ushâs (Dawn) there is a reddish colour shining as it were (spread over the eastern direction) which is the characteristic of Ushâs.

Indra ran the race with a carriage drawn by horses. Thence a very noisy spectacle (represented by the noise made by horses which draw a carriage) is the characteristic of the royal caste, which is Indra's.

The As'vins were the winners of the race with a carriage drawn by donkeys ; they obtained (the prize). Thence (on account of the excessive efforts to arrive at the goal) the donkey lost its (original) velocity, became devoid of milk, and the slowest among all animals used for drawing carriages. The As'vins, however, did not deprive the sperm of the ass of its (primitive) vigour. This is the reason that the male ass (*vâji*) has two kinds of sperm (to produce mules from a mare, and asses from a female ass).

Regarding this (the different parts which make up the As'vina Shastra) they say, "The Hotar ought to repeat, just as he does for Agni, Ushâs, and the As'vins also, verses in all seven metres for Sûrya. There are seven worlds of the gods. (By doing so) he prospers in all (seven) worlds."

This opinion ought not to be attended to. He ought to repeat (for Sûrya) verses in three metres only. For there are three worlds which are three-fold. (If the Hotar repeats for Sûrya verses in three metres only, this is done) for obtaining possession of these worlds.

Regarding this (the order in which the verses addressed to Sûrya are to be repeated) they say, The Hotar ought to commence (his recitation of the Sûrya verses) with *ud u tyam jâtavedesam* (1, 50, in the Gâyatrî metre). But this opinion is not to be attended to. (To commence with this verse) is just as to miss the goal when running. He ought to commence with *sûryo no divas pâtu* (10, 158, 1, in the Gâyatrî metre). (If he do so) he is just as one who reaches the goal when running. He repeats : *ud u tyam* as the second hymn.

The Trishtubh hymn is, *chitram devânâm ud âgâd* (1, 115). For that one (the sun) rises as the *chitram devânâm*, i. e. as the manifestation of the gods. Thence he repeats it.

The hymn is, *namo mitrasya varunasya* (10, 37). In this (hymn) there is a pada (the fourth of the first verse, *sûryâya sâmsata*) which contains a blessing (*âs'ih*). By means of it the Hotar imparts a blessing to himself, as well as to the sacrificer.

10

(The verses which follow those addressed to Sûrya in the Asvina Shastra must bear some relation to Sûrya and the Brihatî metre. The Pragâthas to Indra. The text of the Rathantara Sâman. The Pragâtha to Mitrâvaruṇa. The two verses to Heaven and Earth. The Dvipadâ for Nirṛiti.)

Regarding this (the recitations for Sûrya) they say, Sûrya is not to be passed over in the recitation; nor is the Brihatî metre (of the Asvina Shastra) to be passed over. Should the Hotar pass over Sûrya, he would fall beyond (the sphere of) Brahma splendour (and consequently lose it). Should he pass over the Brihatî, he would fall beyond the (sphere of the) vital airs (and consequently die).

He repeats the Pragâtha, addressed to Indra, viz. *indra kratum na* (7, 32, 26) i. e. "Carry, O Indra! our (sacrificial) performance through, just as a father does to his sons (by assisting them). Teach us, O thou who art invoked by many, that we may, in this turn (of the night) reach alive the (sphere of) light."⁵ The word "light" (*jyotis*) in this verse, is

⁵ This verse evidently refers to the Atirâtra feast, for which occasion it was in all likelihood composed by Vasishṭha. Sây. in his commentary on this passage in the Ait. Br. takes the same view of it. It forms part of the Asvina Shastra which is repeated at the

that one (the sun). In this way he does not pass over the sun.

By repeating a Bârhata Pragâtha he does not pass over the Bṛihatî. By repeating the principal text of the Rathantara Sâman (which is in the Bṛihatî metre, viz. *abhi trâ s'ûra*, 7, 32, 22-23), according to whose tune the Sâma singers chant the Sandhi Stotra for the As'vina Shastra, he does not overpraise the Bṛihatî. This is done in order to have provided (for the Sandhi Stotra) its principal text (lit. its womb). In the words of the Rathantara Sâman, *is'ânâṃ asya jagataḥ swardṛis'am*, i. e. the ruler of this world who sees the sky, there is an allusion made to Sûrya by "*swardṛis'am*," i. e. who sees the sky. By repeating it he does not pass the sun. Nor does he by its (the Rathantaram) being a Bârhata Pragâtha pass over the Bṛihatî.

He repeats a Maitrâvaruṇa Pragâtha, viz. *bahavaḥ sūrachakshase* (7, 66, 10). For Mitra is the day, and Varuṇa the night. He who performs the Atirâtra commences (his sacrifice) with both day and night. By repeating a Maitrâvaruṇa Pragâtha the Hotar places the sacrificer in day and night. By the words *sūrachakshase* he does not overpraise Sûrya. The verse being a Bṛihatî Pragâtha, he does not pass over the Bṛihatî.

He repeats two verses addressed to Heaven and Earth, viz. *mahî dyâuḥ pṛithivî* (1, 22, 13), and *te hi dyâvâ pṛithivî vis'vas'ambhuva* (1, 160, 1). Heaven and Earth are two places for a firm footing; Earth being the firm footing here, and Heaven there (in the other world). By thus repeating two verses ad-

end of the night. *Kratu* means the Atirâtra feast; for Atirâtra is actually called a *kratu*; *yâman* is the last watch of the night. That Atirâtra was well known to the great Rishis, we may learn from the well known "praise of the frogs" (7, 103), which is by no means one of the latest hymns, as some scholars have supposed.

dressed to Heaven and Earth, he puts the sacrificer in two places on a firm footing. By the words : *devo devī dharmanā sūryaḥ sūchiḥ* (in the last pada of 1, 160, 1) *i. e.* "the divine brilliant Sūrya passes regularly between the two goddesses (*i. e.* Heaven and Earth)," he does not pass over Sūrya. One of these verses being in the Gāyatrī, the other in the Jagatī metre, which make two Bṛihatīs,⁶ he does not pass over the Bṛihatī.

He repeats the Dvipadâ verse : *vis'vasya devī mrichayasya* (not to be found in the Sāṃhitâ, but in the Brâhmaṇam) *i. e.* may she who is the ruler of all that is born and moves (*mrichaya*) not be angry (with us), nor visit us (with destruction). They (the theologians) have called the As'vina Shastra a funeral pile of wood (*chitaidha*). For when the Hotar is about to conclude (this Shastra), Nirriti (the goddess of destruction) is lurking with her cords, thinking to cast them round (the Hotar). (To prevent this) Brihaspati saw this Dvipadâ verse. By its words "may she not be angry (with us), nor visit us (with destruction)" he wrested from Nirriti's hands her cords and put them down. Thus the Hotar wrests also from the hands of Nirriti her cords, and puts them down when repeating this Dvipadâ verse, by which means he comes off in safety. (He does so) for attaining to his full age. He who has such a knowledge attains to his full age. By the words *mrichayasya janmanah*, *i. e.* "what is born and moves," he does not pass over the sun in his recitation, for that one (the sun) moves (*marchayati*) as it were.

As regards the Dvipadâ verse, it is the metre corresponding to man (on account of his two padas, *i. e.*

⁶ The Bṛihatī contains thirty-six syllables, the Gāyatrī twenty-four, and the Jagatī forty-eight. Two Bṛihatīs make seventy-two, and one Gāyatrī and Jagatī make together seventy-two syllables.

feet). Thus it comprises all metres (for the two-legged man is using them all). In this way the Hotar does not (by repeating the Dvipadâ) pass over the Brihatî.

11.

(*The concluding verses of the As'vin Shastra. The two Yâgyâs of it. In what metre they ought to be.*)

The Hotar concludes with a verse addressed to Brahmanaspati. For Brahma is Brihaspati. By repeating such a verse he puts the sacrificer in the Brahma. He who wishes for children and cattle should conclude with, *evâ pitre viśvâderâya* (4,50,6). For on account of its containing the words "O Brihaspati, might we be blessed with children and strong men, might we become owners of riches," that man becomes blessed with children, cattle and riches, and strong men, at whose sacrifice there is a Hotar, knowing that he must conclude with this verse (in order to obtain this object wished for).

He who wishes for beauty and acquirement of sacred knowledge ought to conclude with, *brīhaspate atiyad* (2,23,15). Here the word *ati*, i. e. beyond, means that he acquires more of sacred knowledge than other men do. The term *dyumat* (in the second pada) means "acquirement of sacred knowledge," and *vibhāti* means, that the sacred knowledge shines everywhere, as it were. The term *didayat* (in the third pada) means, that the sacred knowledge has been shining forth (in the Brahmins). The term *chitra* (in the fourth pada) means, that the sacred knowledge is, as it were, apparent (*chitram*).

He at whose sacrifice there is a Hotar knowing that he must conclude with this verse, becomes endowed with sacred knowledge and famous for sanctity. Thence a Hotar who has such a knowledge ought to conclude with this Brahmanaspati verse.

* By repeating it he does not pass over the sun. The Trishṭubh⁷ when repeated thrice, comprises all metres. In this way he does not pass over the Bṛihatī (by repeating this Trishṭubh).

He ought to pronounce the formula *Vaushaṭ* along with a verse in the Gâyatrî, and one in the Trishṭubh metre. Gâyatrî is the Brahma, and Trishṭubh is strength. By doing so he joins strength to the Brahma.

He at whose sacrifice there is a Hotar knowing that he (in order to obtain the objects mentioned) must pronounce the formula *Vaushaṭ*⁸ with a verse in the Gâyatrî, and one in the Trishṭubh metre, becomes endowed with sacred knowledge and strength, and famous for sanctity. (The Trishṭubh verse is) *as'vinâ râyunâ yuvam* (3, 58, 7); (the Gâyatrî is) *ubhâ pibatam* (1, 46, 15).

(There is another way of pronouncing the formula *Vaushaṭ*.)

He ought to pronounce the formula *Vaushaṭ* along with a verse in the Gâyatrî, and one in the Virât metre. For Gâyatrî is Brahma, and Virât is food. By doing so he joins food to the Brahma.

He at whose sacrifice there is a Hotar knowing that he must pronounce the formula *Vaushaṭ* along with a verse in the Gâyatrî, and one in the Virât metre, becomes endowed with sacred knowledge, and famous for sanctity and eats Brahma food (i. e. pure food). Therefore one who has such a knowledge ought to pronounce the formula *Vaushaṭ* along with a verse in the Gâyatrî, and one in the Trishṭubh metre. They are, *pra vâm andhâṁsi* (7, 68, 2, Virât) and, *ubhâ pibatam* (1, 46, 15, Gâyatrî).

⁷ The verse *bṛihaspate ati* is in the Trishṭubh metre. On account of its being the last verse of the Shastra, it is to be repeated thrice.

⁸ That is to say, he should then make the Yûjyâs; for only at that occasion the formula *vaushaṭ* is pronounced.

12.

(The Chaturviṃśa⁹ day of the sacrificial session, called Gavām Ayanam.)

On this day¹⁰ (which follows the Atirātra ceremony) they celebrate the Chaturviṃśa (Stoma). It is the beginning day (of the year during which the sacrificial session is to last). For by this day they begin the year, and also the Stomas and metres, and (the worship of) the deities. If they do not commence (the Sattra) on this day, the metres have no (proper) beginning and the (worship of the) deities is not commenced. Thence this day is called *ārambha-ñya*, i. e. the beginning day. On account of the Chaturviṃśa (twenty-four-fold) Stoma being used on it, it is (also) called Chaturviṃśa. There are twenty-four half months. (By beginning the Sattra with the Chaturviṃśa Stoma, i. e. the chant, consisting

⁹ This is the name of a day, and a Stoma, required at the Sattra or sacrificial session, called the *gavām ayanam* (see more about it, 4, 17). It lasts for a whole year of 360 days, and consists of the following parts: 1) The Atirātra at the beginning. 2) The Chaturviṃśa or beginning day; it is called in the Aitareya Br. *ārambha-ñya*, in the Tāndya Br. (4, 2,) *prāyañya*. 3) The periods of six days' performance (*Shalāha*) continued during five months so that always the four first *Shalāhas* are *Abhiplavas*, and the fifth a *Prishṭhya* (see on these terms 4, 15-17). 4) In the sixth month there are three *Abhiplava Shalāhas*, and one *Prishṭhya Shalāha*. 5) The *Abhijit* day. 6) The three *Svarasāman* days. 7) The *Vishuvan* or central day which stands quite apart. 8) The three *Svarasāman* days again. 9) The *Viśvajit* day. 10) A *Prishṭhya Shalāha*, and three *Abhiplava Shalāhas*. 11) One *Prishṭhya Shalāha* at the beginning, and four *Abhiplavas* during four months continuously. 12) In the last month (the twelfth of the Sattra) there are three *Abhiplavas*, one *Gostoma*, one *Ayushtoma*, and one *Dasarātra* (the ten days of the *Dvādasāha*). 13) The *Mahāvratā* day, which properly concludes the performance; it corresponds to the Chaturviṃśa at the beginning. 14) The concluding *Atirātra*. See *As'v. S'r. S.* 11, 7.

¹⁰ *Ahañ* has according to *Sāy.* the technical meaning of the Soma ceremony, which is performed on every particular day of a sacrificial session.

of twenty-four verses) they commence the year as divided into half months.

The Ukthya (performance of the Jyotishtoma) takes place (on that day). For the *ukthas* (recitations) are cattle. (This is done) for obtaining cattle.

This (Ukthya sacrifice) has fifteen Stotras and fifteen Shastras.¹¹ (These make, if taken together, one month of thirty days.) By (performing) this (sacrifice) they commence the year as divided into months. This (Ukthya sacrifice) has 360 Stotriya verses¹² as many as the year has days. By (performing) this (sacrifice) they commence the year as divided into days.

They say, "the performance of this (first) day ought to be an Agnishtoma. Agnishtoma is the year. For no other sacrifice save the Agnishtoma has kept (has been able to keep) this day (the performance of this day), nor developed its several parts (*i. e.* has given the power of performing all its several rites).

Should they perform (on the beginning day) the Agnishtoma, then the three Pavamāna Stotras¹³ of the morning, midday, and evening libations are to be put in the Ashtāchatvāriṃśa Stoma (*i. e.* each of of the Stotriya triplets is made to consist of forty-eight verses by means of repetition), and the other (nine) Stotras in the Chaturviṃśa Stoma. This makes (on the whole) 360 Stotriyas, as many as there are days (in the year). (By performing the Agnishtoma in this way) they commence the year as divided into days.

¹¹ See page 234.

¹² Each of the fifteen Stotra triplets is made to consist of twenty-four verses by repetition according to the theory of the *Chaturviṃśa Stoma*. 24 times 15 makes 360.

¹³ These are, the Bahish-pavamāna, the Pavamāna, and Arbhava-pavamāna.

The Ukthya sacrifice should, however, be performed (on the beginning day of the Sattrā, not the Agnishṭoma). (For) the sacrifice is wealth in cattle, the Sattrā is (also) wealth in cattle (and cattle is represented by the Ukthya). If all Stotras are put in the Chaturviṃśā Stoma (as is the case when the Ukthya is performed), then this day becomes actually throughout a Chaturviṃśā (twenty-four-fold). Thence the Ukthya sacrifice ought to be performed (on the beginning day of the Sattrā).

13.

(On the importance of the two Sāmans, Rathantaram and Brihat. They are not to be used at the same time. The succession of the sacrificial days in the second half of the year is inverted.)

The two (principal) Sāmans at the Sattrā are the Brihat and Rathantaram. These are the two boats of the sacrifice, landing it on the other shore (in the celestial world). By means of them the sacrificers cross the year (just as one crosses a river). Brihat and Rathantara are the two feet (of the sacrifice); the performance of the day is the head. By means of the two feet, men gain their fortune (consisting in gold, jewels, &c.) which is to be put (as ornament) on their heads.

Brihat and Rathantaram are two wings; the performance of the day is the head. By means of these two wings they direct their heads to fortune, and dive into it.

Both these Sāmans are not to be let off together. Those performers of the sacrificial session who would do so, would be floating from one shore to the other (without being able to land anywhere), just as a boat whose cords are cut off, is floating from shore to shore. Should they let off the Rathantaram, then by means of the Brihat both are kept. Should he let off

the Bṛihat, then by means of the Rathantaram both are kept.¹⁴ (The same is the case with the other Sâma Prishthas.) Vairûpam¹⁵ is the same as Bṛihat, Vairâja¹⁶ is the same as Bṛihat, S'âkvaram¹⁷ is the same as Rathantaram, and Raivatam¹⁸ is the same as Bṛihat.

Those who having such a knowledge begin the Sattra (sacrificial session) on this day, hold their (sacrificial) year in performing austerities, enjoying the Soma draught, and preparing the Soma juice, after having reached the year as divided into half months, months, and days.

¹⁴ This refers to the so-called *Sâma prishthas*, i. e. combination of two different Sâmans, in such a way, that one forms the womb, (*yoni*), the other the embryo (*garbha*). This relationship of both Sâmans is represented by repeating that set of verses which form the womb in the first and third turns (*paryâyas*) of the Stomas (see 237-38), and that one which is the embryo, in the second turn. In this way the embryo is symbolically placed in the womb which surrounds it on both sides. The two Sâmans which generally form the womb, are the Bṛihat and Rathantaram. Both are not to be used at the same time; but only one of them. Both being the two ships which land the sacrificer on the other shore (bring him safely through the year in this world), they cannot be sent off at the same time; for the sacrificer would thus deprive himself of his conveyance. One of them is tied to this, the other to the other shore. If he has landed on the other shore, he requires another boat to go back. For before the end of the year he cannot establish himself on the other shore, nor, as long as he is alive, on the shore of the celestial world. By going from one shore to the other, and returning to that whence he started, he obtains a fair knowledge of the way, and provides himself with all that is required for being received and admitted on the other shore after the year is over, or the life has terminated.

¹⁵ The Vairûpa Sâma is, *yadyâva indra te śatam* (Sâm. Saṁh. 2, 212-13).

¹⁶ The Vairâja Sâma is, *piḁ somam indra mandatu* (Sâm. Saṁh. 2, 277-79).

¹⁷ The S'âkvara Sâma is, *pro shvasmâi puroratham* (Sâm. Saṁh. 2, 9, 1, 14, 1-3).

¹⁸ The Raivata Sâma is, *revatir naḥ sadhamâda* (Sâm. Saṁh. 2, 434-30).

When they (those who hold the Sattrā) begin the performance of the other part¹⁹ (of the sacrifice), they lay down their heavy burden, for the heavy burden (if they are not released) breaks them down. Therefore, he who after having reached this (the central day of the yearly sacrificial session) by means of performing the ceremonies one after the other, begins (the second part of the sacrificial session) by inverting the order of the ceremonies, arrives safely at the end of the year.

14.

(On a modification of the *Nishkevalya Shastra* on the *Chaturviṃśā* and *Mahāvratā* days of the Sattrā.)

This *Chaturviṃśā*'s day is (the same as) the *Mahāvratā*²⁰ (the *Nishkevalya Shastra* being the same as in the *Mahāvratā* sacrifice). By means of the *Bṛihad-deva* hymn²¹ the *Hotar* pours forth the seed. Thus he makes the seed (which is poured forth) by means of the *Mahāvratā* day produce offspring. For seed if effused every year is productive (every year). This is the reason, that (in both parts of the Sattrā) the

¹⁹ This sense is implied in the words *ata ūrdhvam*, "beyond this," i. e. beyond the ceremonies commencing on the *ārambhāṇīya* day of the Sattrā. The first six months of the sacrificial session lasting all the year, are the first, the second six months the other turn; in the midst of both is the *Vishuvan* day (see 4, 18.), i. e. the equator. After that day the same ceremonies begin anew, but in an inverted order; that is to say, what was performed immediately before the *Vishuvan* day, that is performed the day after it, &c.

²⁰ This sacrifice is described in the *Aranyaka* of the *Rigveda*. It refers to generation, and includes, therefore, some very obscene rites. Its principal *Shastra* is the *Mahaduktham*, i. e. the great *Shastra*, also called the *Bṛihati Shastra*. The *Mahāvratā* forms part of a Sattrā. It is celebrated on the day previous to the concluding *Atirātra*, and has the same position and importance as the *Chaturviṃśā*'s day after the beginning *Atirātra*. The *Bṛihad-deva* hymn is required at the *Nishkevalya Shastra* of both. But instead of the *Chaturviṃśā*'s *Stoma*, the *Pañchaviṃśā* (twenty-five-fold) *Stoma* is used at the *Mahāvratā* sacrifice. (See *Aitar. Aranyaka* 1, 2.)

²¹ This is, *tad id āsa bhuvaneshu*, 10, 120.

Brihad-deva hymn forms equally part of the Nishkevalya Shastra.

He who having such a knowledge performs, after having reached the central day by performing the ceremonies one after the other, the ceremonies of the second part in an inverted order, using the Brihad-deva hymn also, reaches safely the end of the year.

He who knows this shore and that shore of (the stream of) the year, arrives safely on the other shore. The Atirâtra at the beginning (of the Sattrâ) is this shore (of the year), and the Atirâtra at the end (of the Sattrâ) is the other shore.

He who has such a knowledge, arrives safely at the end of the year. He who knows how to appropriate the year (according to half months, months, and days), and how to disentangle himself from it (after having passed through it) arrives safely at the end of the year. The Atirâtra at the beginning is the appropriation, and that at the end is the disentanglement.

He who has such a knowledge, safely reaches the end of the year. He who knows the *prâna* (air inhaled) of the year and its *apâna* (air exhaled) safely reaches the end of the year. The Atirâtra at the beginning is its *prâna*, and the Atirâtra at the end its *udâna* (*apâna*). He who has such a knowledge safely reaches the end of the year.

THIRD CHAPTER.

(*The Shalâha and Vishuvan day of the Sattras with the performance of the days preceding and following the Vishuvan.*)

15.

(*The Tryaha and Shalâha, i. e. periods of three and six days at the Sattrâ. The Abhiplava.*)

They (those who hold the sacrificial session) per-

form (now) the *Jyotish-Go* and *Ayush-Stomas*. This world is the *Jyotis* (light), the airy region the *Go* (Stoma), that world *āyus* (life). The same Stomas (as in the first three days out of the six) are observed in the latter three days. (In the first) three days (the order of the Stomas is), *Jyotish-Go* and *Ayush Stomas*. (In the latter) three days (the order is) *Go-Ayush-Jyotish-Stomas*. (According to the position of the *Jyotish Stoma* in both parts) the *Jyotish* is this world and that world; they are the two *Jyotish* (lights) on both sides facing (one another) in the world.

They perform the *Shalāha* (six days' Soma sacrifice), so that in both its parts (each consisting of three days) there is the *Jyotish Stoma* (in the first at the beginning, in the latter at the end). By doing so they gain a firm footing in both worlds, in this one and that one, and walk in both.

*Abhiplava Shalāha*¹ is the revolving wheel of the gods. Two *Agnishtomas* form the circumference (of this wheel); the four *Ukthyas* in the midst are then the nave. By means of this revolving (wheel of the gods) one can go to any place one may choose. Thus he who has such a knowledge safely reaches the end of the year. He who has a (proper) knowledge of the first *Shalāha* safely reaches the end of the year, and so does he who has a (proper) knowledge of the second, third, fourth, and fifth *Shalāhas*, i. e. all the five *Shalāhas* of the month.

16.

(On the meaning of the celebration of five Shalāhas during the course of a month.)

They celebrate the first *Shalāha*. There are six seasons. This makes six days. Thus they secure

¹ The *Sattra* is divided into periods of six days, of which period every month has five. Such a period is called a *Shalāha*, i. e. six

the year (for themselves) as divided into seasons, and gain a firm footing in the several seasons of the year.

They celebrate the second Shalāha. This makes (in addition to the previous six days) twelve days. There are twelve months. Thus they secure the year as divided into months, and gain a firm footing in the several months of the year.

They celebrate the third Shalāha. This makes (in addition to the previous twelve days) eighteen days. This makes twice nine. There are nine vital airs, and nine celestial worlds. Thus they obtain the nine vital airs, and reach the nine celestial worlds, and gaining a firm footing in the vital airs, and the celestial worlds, they walk there.

They celebrate the fourth Shalāha. This makes twenty-four days. There are twenty-four half months. Thus they secure the year as divided into half months, and, gaining a firm footing in its several half months, they walk in them.

They celebrate the fifth Shalāha. This makes thirty days. The Virāt metre has thirty syllables. The Virāt is food. Thus they procure *virāt* (food) in every month.

Those who wished for food, were (once) holding a sacrificial session. By obtaining in every month the Virāt (the number thirty), they become possessed of food for both worlds, this one and that one.

17.

(*Story of the sacrificial session, held by the Cows. Different kinds of the great Sattras, such as the Gavām ayanam, Adityānām ayanam, and Angirāsām ayanam.*)

They hold the *Gavām ayanam*, i. e. the sacrificial session, called "cow's walk." The cows are the

days' sacrificial work. The five times repetition within a month is *abhiplava*.

Adityas (gods of the months). By holding the session called the "cow's walk," they also hold the walk of the Adityas.

The cows being desirous of obtaining hoofs and horns, held (once) a sacrificial session. In the tenth month (of their sacrifice) they obtained hoofs and horns. They said, "we have obtained fulfilment of that wish for which we underwent the initiation into the sacrificial rites. Let us rise (the sacrifice being finished)." When they arose they had horns. They, however, thought, "let us finish the year," and recommenced the session. On account of their distrust, their horns went off, and they consequently became hornless (*tūpara*). They (continuing their sacrificial session) produced vigour (*úrj*). Thence after (having been sacrificing for twelve months and) having secured all the seasons, they rose (again) at the end. For they had produced the vigour (to reproduce horns, hoofs, &c. when decaying). Thus the cows made themselves beloved by all (the whole world), and are beautified (decorated) by all. ²

He who has such a knowledge makes himself beloved by every one, and is decorated by every one.

The Adityas and Angiras were jealous of one another as to who should (first) enter the celestial world, each party saying, "we shall first enter." The Adityas entered first the celestial world, then the Angiras, after (they had been waiting for) sixty years.

(The performance of the sacrificial session called Adityânâm ayanam agrees in several respects with the Gavâm ayanam). There is an Atirâtra at the beginning, and on the Chaturviñśa day the Ukthya

² It is an Indian custom preserved up to this day to decorate cows, chiefly on the birth-day of Krishna (Gokul ashtamī).

is performed; all the (five) Abhiplava Shaḷahas³ are comprised in it; the order of the days is different, (that is to say, the performance of the first, second days, &c. of the Abhiplava are different from those of the Gavâm ayanam). This is the Adityânâm ayanam.

The Atirâtra at the beginning, the Ukthya on the Chaturviṃśa day, all (five) Abhiplava performed with the Prishṭhas, the performance of the ceremonies of the several days (of the Abhiplava) being different (from the Gavâm ayanam, &c.): this is the Angirasâm ayanam.

The Abhiplava Shaḷaha is like the royal road, the smooth way to heaven. The Prishṭhya Shaḷaha is the great pathway which is to be trodden everywhere to heaven. When they avail themselves of both roads, they will not suffer any injury, and obtain the fulfilment of all desires which are attainable by both, the Abhiplava Shaḷaha and the Prishṭhya Shaḷaha.⁴

18.

(The Ekaviṃś'a or Vishuvan day.)

They perform the ceremonies of the Ekaviṃś'a day, which is the equator, dividing the year (into two equal parts). By means of the performance of this day the gods had raised the sun up to the heavens. This Ekaviṃś'a day on which the Divâkîrtya mantra

³ In the Gavâm ayanam there are only four Abhiplava Shaḷahas; but in the Adityânâm ayanam there are all five Abhiplava Shaḷahas required within a month. The last (fifth) Shaḷaha of the Gavâm ayanam is a *Prishṭhya*, that is one containing the Prishṭhas. The difference between an *Abhiplava Shaḷaha*, and a *Prishṭhya Shaḷaha*, is, that during the latter the Sâma Prishṭhas required, that is to say, that on every day at the midday libation the Stomas are made with a combination of two different Sâmans in the way described above (page 282), whilst this is wanting in the Abhiplava.

⁴ In the Gavâm ayanam both the Abhiplava Shaḷaha and the Prishṭhya Shaḷaha are required. Thence the sacrificers who perform the Gavâm ayanam, avail themselves of both the roads leading to heaven.

(was produced) is preceded by ten days, ⁵ and followed by ten such days, and is in the midst (of both periods). On both sides it is thus put in a Virât (the number ten). Being thus put in a Virât (in the number ten) on both sides, this (Ekaviṃś'a, i. e. the sun) becomes not disturbed in his course through these worlds.

The gods being afraid of the sun falling from the sky, supported him by placing beneath three celestial worlds to serve as a prop. The (three) Stomas ⁶ (used at the three Svarasāman days which precede the Vishuvan day) are the three celestial worlds. They were afraid, lest he (the sun) should fall beyond them. They then placed over him three worlds (also) in order to give him a prop from above. The (three) Stomas (used at the three Svarasāman days which follow the Vishuvan day) are the three worlds. Thus there are before (the Vishuvan day) three seventeen-fold Stomas (one on each of the preceding Svarasāman days), and after it (also) three seventeen-fold Stomas. In the midst of them there is the Ekaviṃś'a day (representing the sun) held on both sides by the Svarasāman days. On account of his being held by the three Svarasāmans (representing the three worlds below and the three above the sun) the sun is not disturbed in his course through these worlds.

The gods being afraid of the sun falling down from the sky, supported him by placing beneath the highest worlds. The Stomas are the highest worlds.

The gods being afraid of his falling beyond them being turned upside down, supported him by

⁵ The ten days which precede the Ekaviṃś'a are, the three *Svarasāmānah*, *Abhijit*, and a *Shalaha* (a period of six days). The same days follow, but so, that Svarasāmānah, which were the last three days before the Ekaviṃś'a, are the first three days after that day, &c.

⁶ On Stomas, see the note to 3, 42.

placing above him the highest worlds (also). The Stomas are the highest worlds.

Now there are (as already mentioned) three seven-teen-fold Stomas before, and three after (the Vishuvan day). If two of them are taken together, three thirty-four-fold Stomas are obtained. Among the Stomas the thirty-four-fold is the last.⁷

The sun being placed among these (highest worlds) as their ruler, burns with (his rays). Owing to this position he is superior to everything in creation that has been and will be, and shines beyond all that is in creation. (In the same way this Vishuvan day) is superior (to all days which precede or follow).

It is on account of his being prominent as an ornament, that the man who has such a knowledge, becomes superior (to all other men).

19.

(*The Svarasâmans. Abhijit. Vis'vajit. Vishuvan.*)⁸

They perform the ceremonies of the Svarasâman days. These (three) worlds are the Svarasâman days. On account of the sacrificers pleasing these worlds by means of the Svarasâmans, they are called Svarasâman (from *asprîṇvan*,⁹ they made pleased).

By means of the performance of the Svarasâman days they make him (the sun) participate in these worlds.

⁷ This is not quite correct. There is a forty-eight-fold Stoma besides.

⁸ See the As'val. S'r. S. 8, 5-7.

⁹ This etymology is certainly fanciful; *Svara* cannot be traced to the root *sprîṇ*, a modification of *prî*, to love. The name literally means, "The Sâmans of the tones." This appears to refer to some peculiarities in their intonations. These Sâmans being required only for the great Sattras, which have been out of use for at least a thousand years, it is difficult now to ascertain the exact nature of the recital of these Sâmans.

The gods were afraid lest these seventeen-fold Stomas (employed at the Svarasâman days) might, on account of their being all the same, and not protected by being covered (with other Stomas), break down. Wishing that they should not slip down, they surrounded them, below with all the Stomas, and above with all the Prishthas. That is the reason that on the *Abhijit* day which precedes (the Svarasâman days) all Stomas are employed, and on the *Viśvajit* day which follows (the Svarasâman days after the *Vishuvan* day is over) all Prishthas are used. These (Stomas and Prishthas) surround the seventeen-fold Stomas (of the Svarasâman days) in order to keep them (in their proper place) and to prevent them from breaking down.

(The performance of the *Vishuvan* day.) ¹⁰

The gods were (again) afraid of the sun falling from the sky. They pulled him up and tied him with five ropes. ¹¹ The ropes are the *Divâkîrtya Sâmans*, ¹² among which there is the *Mahâdivâkîrtya Prishtha*; ¹³ the others are, the *Vikarṇa*, the *Brahma*, the *Bhâsa*, ¹⁴ and the *Agnishṭoma* ¹⁵ *Sâma*;

¹⁰ See the *As'val. Śr. S. 8, 6*.

¹¹ The term is *ras'mi*, ray, which *Sây.* explains by *parigraha*.

¹² *Sây.* explains the words by: *दिवैव पठनीयानि पञ्च सामानि* i. e. the five *Sâmans* which are to be repeated only at day. This explanation may appear at first somewhat strange, but it is quite correct. For the employment of the different tunes is regulated by the different parts of the day. Up to this time certain tunes (*râga*, the word *sâman* being only the older denomination for the same thing) are allowed to be chanted only at day, such as the *Sâranga*, *Gaurasâranga*, &c., others are confined to the early morning, others to the night.

¹³ This is the triplet *vibhraḍ bṛihat pibatu* (*Sâm. Saṁh. 2, 802-804*).

¹⁴ The *Vikarṇam Sâma* is, *prishhasya vṛishno* (6, 8, 1). The same verse is used, according to *Sây.*, for the *Brahma*, as well as for the *Bhâsa Sâmans*.

¹⁵ The *Agnishṭoma Sâma* is not especially mentioned by *Sây.* He simply says in the same manner in which the *Pandits* up to this day

the Bṛihat and Rathantara Sâmans are required for the two Pavamâna Stotras (the Pavamâna at the midday, and the Arbhava-pavamâna at the evening libations).

Thus they pulled up the sun tying him with five cords¹⁶ in order to keep him and to prevent him from falling.

(On this day, the Vishuvan) he ought to repeat the Prâtaranuvâka after the sun has risen ; for only thus all prayers and recitations belonging to this particular day become repeated during the day-time (the day thus becomes *divâkīrtiyam*).

As the sacrificial animal belonging to the Soma libation (of that day) and being dedicated to the sun, they ought to kill such one as might be found to be quite white (without any speck of another colour). For this day is (a festival) for the sun.

He ought to repeat twenty-one Sâmidhenî verses (instead of fifteen or seventeen, as is the case at other occasions) ; for this day is actually the twenty-first (being provided with the twenty-one-fold Stoma).

After having repeated fifty-one or fifty-two verses¹⁷ of the Shastra (of this day), he puts the Nivid (ad-

explain such things : येन साम्नाग्निहोमसंस्था समाप्यते तदग्नि-
होमसाम् Now the Sâman with which the Agnishtôma becomes com-
pleted, i.e. the last of the twelve Stotras is the so-called Yajñâ Yajñīya
Sâman : *yajñâ yajñâ vo agnaye* (Sâm. Sam. 2 53-54). This one
is expressly called (in the Sâma prayogas) the *Agnishtôma-sâma*,
being the characteristic Sâman of the Agnishtôma.

¹⁶ The five tunes or Sâmans representing the five cords are, the Mahâdivâkīrtiyam, the Vikarṇa, Brahma, and Bhâsa tunes, being regarded only as one on account of their containing the same verse ; the Agnishtôma Sâma, and the Bṛihat, and Rathantaram.

¹⁷ The number fifty-one or fifty-two depends on the circumstance that of the Nivid hymn, *indrasya nu viryâni*, either eight or nine verses might be recited before the insertion of the Nivid. The rule is that

dressed to Indra) in the midst (of the hymn *indrasya nu vîryâni*, 1, 32). After this (the repetition of the Nivid) he recites as many verses (as he had recited before putting the Nivid, i. e. fifty-one or fifty-two). (In this way the total number of verses is brought to above a hundred.) The full life of man is a hundred years; he has (also) a hundred powers and a hundred senses. (By thus repeating above a hundred verses) the Hotar thus puts the sacrificer in (the possession of his full) life, strength, and senses.

20.

(The *Haṁsavati* verse or the *Târکشya* triplet to be repeated in the *Dûrohaṇa* way. Explanation of both the *Haṁsavati* and *Târکشya*.)

He repeats the *Dûrohaṇam* as if he were ascending (a height). For the heaven-world is difficult to ascend (*dûrohaṇam*). He who has such a knowledge ascends to the celestial world.

As regards the word *dûrohaṇam*, that one who there burns (the sun) has a difficult passage up (to his place) as well as any one who goes there (i. e. the sacrificer who aspires after heaven).

By repeating the *Dûrohaṇam*, he thus ascends to him (the sun).

He ascends with a verse addressed to the *haṁs'a* (with a *haṁsavati*).¹⁸ (The several terms of the *haṁ-*

at the midday libation the Nivid should be inserted after the first half of the hymn has been exceeded by about one verse. The song in question has fifteen verses. The insertion can, therefore, not take place before the eighth and not after the ninth.

¹⁸ This verse forms the *Dûrohaṇa* mantra. Its repetition is described by As'val. Śr. S. 8, 2, in the following way:

आहव्य दूरोहणं रोहेदंसः शुचिषदिति पक्षोऽर्धचंद्रस्त्रिपद्या-
चतुर्थमनवानमुक्त्वा प्रणुत्यावस्येत्युनस्त्रिपद्यार्धचंद्रः पक्ष एव सप्तम-
मेतद्दूरोहणं. i. e. after having called s'omsāvom, he should repeat

savatî are now explained). This (Aditya, the sun) is "the swan sitting in light." He is the "Vasu (shining being) sitting in the air." He is the "Hotar sitting on the Vedi." He is the "guest sitting in the house." He is "sitting among men." He "sits in the most excellent place" (*varasad*), for that place in which sitting he burns, is the most excellent of seats. He is "sitting in truth" (*ritasad*). He is "sitting in the sky" (*ryomasad*), for the sky is among the places that one where sitting he burns. He is "born from the waters" (*abjâ*), for in the morning he comes out of the waters, and in the evening he enters the waters. He is "born from cows" (*gojâ*). He is "born from truth." He is "born from the mountain" (he appears on a mountain, as it were, when rising). He is "truth" (*ritam*).

He (the sun) is all these (forms). Among the metres (sacred verses) this (*haṁsavatî* verse) is, as it were, his most expressive and clearest form. Thence the Hotar should, wherever he makes the Dûrohaṇam, make it with the Haṁsavatî verse.

He who desires heaven, should, however, make it with the Târکشya verse (10, 178, 1). For Târکشya showed the way to the Gâyatrî when she, in the form of an eagle, abstracted the Soma (from heaven). When he thus uses the Târکشya (for

the verse *haṁsavatî* *s'uchishad* (4, 40, 5) in the Durohāṇa way first by padas, then by half verses, then taking three padas together, and finally the whole verse without stopping, and conclude (this first repetition) with the syllable *om*. Then he ought to repeat it again commencing with three padas taken together, then by half verses (and ultimately) by padas, which makes the seventh repetition (of the same verse). This is the Dûrohaṇam. See Ait. Br. 4, 21. The Maitrâvaruṇa has it to repeat always on the sixth day of the Abhiplava Śaḷaṇas. On the Vishuvan day it is repeated by the Hotar. The *haṁsavatî* forms part of a hymn addressed to *Dadhik-râvan*, which is a name of the sun; *haṁsa*, i. e. swan, is another metaphorical expression for "sun."

making the *Dûrohaṇam*), he does just the same as if he were to appoint one who knows the fields as his guide (when travelling anywhere). The *Târkshya*¹⁹ is that one who blows (*i. e.* the wind), thus carrying one up to the celestial world.

The *Târkshya* hymn is as follows :) (1) "Let us call hither to (our) safety the *Târkshya*, that horse instigated by the gods, (the horse) which is enduring, makes pass the carriages (without any impediment), which keeps unbroken the spokes of the carriage wheel, which is fierce in battle and swift."

He (the *Târkshya*) is the horse (*vâji*) instigated by the gods. He is enduring, makes pass the carriage (without any impediment); for he crosses the way through these worlds in an instant. He keeps the spokes of the carriage wheel unbroken, conquers in battle (*pritanâja* being explained by *pritanâjit*). By the words "to (our) safety" the Hotar asks for safety. By the words "let us call hither the *Târkshya*," he thus calls him.

(2) "Offering repeatedly gifts (to the *Târkshya*) as if they were for Indra, let us for (our) safety embark in the ship (represented by the *Dûrohaṇam*) as it were. (May) the earth (be) wide (to allow us free passage). May we not be hurt when going (our way) through you two (heaven and earth) who are great and deep (like an ocean)."

By the words "for safety" he asks for safety. By the words "let us embark in the ship" he thus mounts him (the *Târkshya*) in order to reach the heavenly world, to enjoy it and to join (the celestial

¹⁹ It is often identified with the *Garuda*, *i. e.* the celestial eagle. According to Naigh. I, 14, it means "horse." Whether it is a personification of the sun, as is assumed in the Sanscrit Dictionary of Boehtlingk and Roth iii., page 310, is very doubtful to me.

inhabitants). By the words “ (may) the earth (be) wide, may we not be hurt,” &c. the Hotar prays for a (safe) passage and (a safe) return.²⁰

(3) “ He (the Târkshya) passes in an instant “ by dint of his strength through the regions of all “ five tribes (i. e. the whole earth) just as the sun “ extends the waters (in an instant) by its light. “ The speed of him (the Târkshya) who grants a “ thousand, who grants a hundred gifts, is as irresistible as that of a fresh arrow.”

By the word *sûrya* he praises the sun openly. By the words “ the speed of him,” &c. he asks for a blessing for himself and the sacrificers.

21.

(*On the way of repeating the Dûrohaṇam.*)

After having called *ś'oṃśâvom*, he makes the Dûrohaṇam (representing the ascent to heaven). The celestial world is the Dûrohaṇam (for it is to ascend). Speech is the call *ś'oṃśâvom*; (Brahma is Speech) By thus calling *ś'oṃśâvom* he ascends through the Brahma, which is this call, to the celestial world. The first time he makes his ascent by stopping after every pada (of the Dûrohaṇa mantra). Thus he reaches this world (the earth). Then he stops after every half verse. Thus he reaches the airy region. Then he stops after having taken together three padas. Thus he reaches that world. Then he repeats the whole verse without stopping. Thus he gains a footing in him (the sun) who there burns.

(After having thus ascended) he descends by stopping after three padas, just as one (in this world) holds the branch of the tree (in his hand when

²⁰ आच पराच मेघन् are explained by Sây. as आगमिष्यन् and पुनरपि पराहत्य गमिष्यन्.

descending from it). By doing so, he gains a firm footing in that world. By then stopping after each half verse he gains a firm footing in the airy region, (and by stopping) after each pada, (he gains a firm footing) in this world (again). After having thus reached the celestial world, the sacrificers obtain thus a footing (again) in this world.²¹

For those who aspire only after (a footing) in one (world), that is, after heaven, the Hotar ought to repeat (the Dûrohanam) without making the descent (in the way described, by stopping first after three padas, &c.) They (thus) conquer only the celestial world, but they cannot stay long, as it were, in this world.

Hymns in the Trishtubh and Jagatî metre are mixed to represent a pair. For cattle are a pair; metres are cattle. (This is done) for obtaining cattle.

22.

(To what the Vishuvan day is like. Whether or not the Shastras of the Vishuvan day are to be repeated on other days during the Sattrâ also. On the merit of performing the Vishuvan day. On this day an ox is to be immolated for Vis'vakarma.)

The Vishuvan day is like a man. Its first half is like the right half (of a man) and its latter half like the left half. This is the reason that it (the perform-

²¹ One has to bear in mind that the sacrificer does not wish to reside permanently in heaven before the expiration of his full life-term, viz. one hundred years. But by means of certain sacrifices he can secure for himself even when still alive lodgings in heaven, to be taken up by him after death. He must already when alive mystically ascend to heaven, to gain a footing there, and to be registered as a future inhabitant of the celestial world. After having accomplished his end, he descends again to the earth. His ascent and descent is dramatically represented by the peculiar way in which the Dûrohana mantra is repeated.

ance of the six months' ceremonies following the Vishuvan day) is called the "latter" (half).

The Vishuvan day is (just as) the head of a man whose both sides are equal.²² Man is, as it were, composed of fragments (*bidala*). That is the reason that even here a suture is found in the midst of the head.

They say, He ought to repeat (the recitation for) this day only on the Vishuvan day.²³ Among the Shastras this one is Vishuvan. This Shastra (called) Vishuvan is the equator (*vishuran*). (By doing so) the sacrificers become *vishuvat* (i. e. standing like the head above both sides of the body) and attain to leadership.

But this opinion is not to be attended to. He ought to repeat it (also) during the year (the Sattrā is lasting). For this Shastra is seed. By doing so, the sacrificers keep their seed (are not deprived, of it) during the year.

For the seeds produced before the lapse of a year which have required (for their growth) five or six months, go off (have no productive power). The sacrificers will not enjoy them (the fruits which were expected to come from them). But they enjoy (the fruits of) those seeds which are produced after ten months or a year.

²² The term in the original is *prabāhuk*, which appears to mean literally, measured by the length of arms (which both are equal). Śāy. explains it in the following way:

प्रबाहुक सतो वामदक्षिणभौगौ समौ कृत्वा ५ वक्षितस्य शिरो यथोन्नतं सन्मध्ये ५ वतिष्ठते.

²³ That is to say, the performance of the Vishuvan day must be distinguished from that of all other days of the Sattrā. The Mahādivākīrtiyam Sūman, the Dārohanam, &c. ought to be peculiar to it. *Ahas* here clearly means "the performance of the ceremonies," or more especially the "Shastras required for the Soma day."

²⁴ This is implied in the term (उपलभेरन्,) *upa*, meaning "in addition."

Therefore the Hotar ought to repeat the (Shastra for the) Vishuvan day during the year (also). For this day's Shastra is the year. Those who observe this day's performance (during the year) obtain the (enjoyment of the) year.

The sacrificer destroys, by means of the Vishuvan day's performance, during the year all consequences of guilt (*pâpman*).

By means of (the performance of the Sattrâ ceremonies in) the months (during which the Sattrâ is lasting) he removes the consequences of guilt from his limbs (the months being the limbs of the year). By means of the Vishuvan day's performance during the year he removes the consequences of guilt from the head (the Vishuvan being the head). He who has such a knowledge removes by means of the Vishuvan day's performance the consequences of guilt.

They ought (on the Mahâvrata day) to kill for the libations an ox for Vis'vakarman (Īvashtar) in addition (to the regular animal, a goat, required for that occasion); it should be of two colours on both sides.

Indra after having slain Vṛitra, became Vis'vakarman. Prajâpati after having produced the creatures, became (also) Vis'vakarman. The year is Vis'vakarman.²⁵ Thus (by sacrificing such a bullock) they reach Indra, their own Self, Prajâpati, the year, Vis'vakarman (*i. e.* they remain united with them, they will not die) and thus they obtain a footing in Indra, in their own Self (their prototype), in Prajâpati, in the year, in Vis'vakarman. He who has such a knowledge obtains a firm footing.

²⁵ *Vis'vakarman* means "who does all work." Generally the architect of the gods is meant by the term.

FOURTH CHAPTER.

(The Dvâdas'âha sacrifice. Its origin, and general rules for its performance. The initiatory rites.)

23.

(Origin of the Dvâdas'âha. Its Gâyatrî form.)

Prajâpati felt a desire to create and to multiply himself. He underwent (in order to accomplish this end) austerities. After having done so he perceived the Dvâdas'âha sacrifice (ceremonies to be) in his limbs and vital airs. He took it out of his limbs and vital airs, and made it twelve-fold. He seized it and sacrificed with it. Thence he (Prâjapati) was produced (*i. e.* that form of his which enters creatures, his material body). Thus he was reproduced through himself in offspring and cattle. He who has such a knowledge is reproduced through himself in offspring and cattle.

Having the desire to obtain through the Gâyatrî throughout the Dvâdas'âha everywhere the enjoyment of all things, (he meditated) how (this might be achieved).

(It was done in the following way.) The Gâyatrî was at the beginning of the Dvâdas'âha in (the form of) splendour, in the midst of it, in (that of the) metre, at its end in (that of) syllables. Having penetrated with the Gâyatrî the Dvâdas'âha everywhere, he obtained the enjoyment of everything.

He who knows the Gâyatrî as having wings, eyes, light, and lustre, goes by means of her being possessed of these things, to the celestial world.

The Dvâdas'âha (sacrifice) is the Gâyatrî with wings, eyes, light, and lustre. The two wings (of the Dvâdas'âha) are the two Atirâtras which are at the beginning and end of it (*lit. round about*). The two Agnishtomas (within the two Atirâtras) are the two

eyes. The eight Ukthya days between (the Atirâtra and Agnishtoma at the beginning, and the Agnishtoma and Atirâtra at the end) are the soul.

He who has such a knowledge goes to heaven by means of the wings, the eyes, the light, and lustre of the Gâyatrî.

24.

(On the different parts, and the duration of the Dvâdas'âha sacrifice.) On the Bṛihatî nature of this sacrifice. The nature of the Bṛihatî.)

The Dvâdas'âha consists of three Tryahas (a sacrificial performance lasting for three days) together with the "tenth day" and the two Atirâtras. After having undergone the Dîkshâ ceremony (the initiation) during twelve days, one becomes fit for performing (this) sacrifice. During twelve nights he undergoes the Upasads¹ (fasting). By means of them he shakes off (all guilt) from his body.

He who has such a knowledge becomes purified and clean, and enters the deities after having during (these) twelve days been born anew and shaken off (all guilt) from his body.

The Dvâdas'âha consists (on the whole) of thirty-six days. The Bṛihatî has thirty-six syllables. The Dvâdas'âha is the sphere for the Bṛihatî (in which she is moving). By means of the Bṛihatî the gods obtained (all) these worlds; for by ten syllables they reached this world (the earth), by (other) ten they reached the air, by (other) ten the sky, by four they reached the four directions, and by two they gained a firm footing in this world.

¹ He keeps the fasting connected with the Upasad ceremony. At this occasion he must live on milk alone. The Upasads are, at the Dvâdas'âha, performed during four days, on each day thrice, that makes twelve. See about them 1, 25.

He who has such a knowledge secures a firm footing (for himself).

About this they (the theologians) ask, How is it, that this (particular metre of thirty-six syllables) is called Brihatî, *i. e.* the great one, there being other metres which are stronger, and exceed the (Brihatî) in number of syllables? (The answer is) It is called so on account of the gods having reached by means of it (all) these worlds, by ten syllables, this world (the earth), &c. He who has such a knowledge obtains anything he might desire.

25.

(Prajâpati instituted the Dvâdas'âha. The nature of this sacrifice. By whom it should be performed.)

The Dvâdas'âha is Prajâpati's sacrifice. At the beginning Prajapati sacrificed with it. He said to the Seasons and Months, "make me sacrifice with the Dvâdas'âha (*i. e.* initiate me for this sacrifice)."

After having performed on him the Dikshâ ceremony, and prevented him from leaving (when walking in the sacrificial compound) they said to him, "Now give us (first something) then we shall make the sacrifice." He granted them food, and juice (milk, &c.). Just this juice is put in the Seasons and Months.

When he granted them that, then they made him sacrifice. This is the reason that only a man who can afford to give something is fit for performing this sacrifice.

When receiving his gifts, they (the Seasons and Months) made him (Prajâpati) sacrifice. Thence must he who receives gifts, sacrifice for another. Thus both parties succeed those who, having such a knowledge, bring sacrifices for others, as well as those who have them performed for themselves.

The Seasons and Months felt themselves burdened, as it were (with guilt), for having accepted at the Dvâdas'âha (which they performed for Prajâpati) a reward. They said to Prajâpati, "Make us (also) sacrifice with the Dvâdas'âha." He consented and said to them, "Become ye initiated (take the Diksha)!" The deities residing in the first (the so-called bright) half of the months first underwent the Diksha ceremony, and thus removed the consequences of guilt. Thence they are in the daylight as it were; for those who have their guilt (really) removed, are in the daylight, as it were (may appear everywhere).

The deities residing in the second half (of the months) afterwards underwent the Dikshâ. But they (could) not wholly remove the evil consequences of guilt. Thence they are darkness, as it were; for those who have their guilt not removed are darkness, as it were (comparable to it).

Thence he who has this knowledge ought to have performed his Dikshâ first and in the first half (of the month). He who has such a knowledge thus removes (all) guilt from himself.

It was Prajâpati who, as the year, resided in the year, the seasons, and months. The seasons and months thus resided (also) in Prâjapati as the year. Thus they mutually reside in one another. He who has the Dvâdas'âha performed for himself resides in the priest (who performs it for him). Thence they (the priests) say, "No sinner is fit for having the Dvâdas'âha sacrifice performed, nor should such an one reside in me."

The Dvâdas'âha is the sacrifice for the first-born. He who first had the Dvâdas'âha performed (became) the first-born among the gods. It is the sacrifice for a leader (a *s'reshṭha*). He who first performed it (became) the leader among the gods. The first-born,

the leader (of his family or tribe) ought to perform it (alone); then happiness lasts (all the year) in this (the place where it is performed).

(They say) "No sinner ought to have the Dvâdas'âha sacrifice performed; no such one should reside in me (the priest)."

The gods (once upon a time) did not acknowledge that Indra had the right of primogeniture and leadership. He said to Brishaspati, "Bring for me the Dvâdas'âha sacrifice." He complied with his wish. Thereupon the gods acknowledged Indra's right of primogeniture and leadership.

He who has such a knowledge is acknowledged as the first-born and leader. All his relations agree as (to his right) to the leadership.

The first three (Soma) days (of the Dvâdas'âha) are ascending (*i. e.* the metres required are from the morning to the evening libation increasing in number); the middle three (Soma) days are crossed, (*i. e.* there is no regular order of increase nor decrease in the number of syllables of the metres); the last three (Soma) days are descending (*i. e.* the number of syllables of the metres from the morning to the evening libations is decreasing).²

On account of the (metres of the) first three days (*tryaha*) being ascending, the fire blazes up, for the upward region belongs to the fire. On account of the (metres of the) middle three days being crossed, the wind blows across; the wind moves across (the other

² Here are the nine principal days of the Dvâdas'âha sacrifice mentioned. They constitute the *Navarâtra*, *i. e.* sacrifice lasting for nine nights (and days). It consists of three *Tryahas*, *i. e.* three days performance of the Soma sacrifice. The order of metres on the first three days is, at the morning libation, *Gâyatri* (twenty-four syllables); at the midday libation, *Trishtubh* (forty-four syllables); at the evening libation, *Jagati* (forty-eight syllables). On the middle three days the order of metres is, *Jagati*, *Gâyatri*, and *Trishtubh*, and on the last three days, *Trishtubh*, *Jagati*, and *Gâyatri*.

regions), and the waters flow (also) across; for the region which is across (the others) belongs to the wind. On account of (the metres of) the three last days being descending, that one (the sun) burns downwards (sending his rays down), the rain falls down, (and) the constellations (in heaven) send (their light) down. For the region which goes down belongs to the sun.

The three worlds belong together, so do these three Tryahas. These (three) worlds jointly shine to the fortune of him who has such a knowledge.

26.

(When the Dīkshā for the Dvādas'āha is to be performed. The animal for Prajāpati. Jamadagni Sāmīdheni verses required. The Purodās'a for Vāyu. On some peculiar rite when the Dvādas'āha is performed as a Sattra.)

The Dīkshā went away from the gods. They made it enter the two months of spring, and joined it to it; but they did not get it out (of these months for using it). They then made it subsequently enter the two hot months, the two rainy months, the two months of autumn, and the two winter months, and joined it to them. They did not get it out of the two winter months. They then joined it to the two months of the dewy season (Sis'ira); they (finally) got it out of these (two months for using it).

He who has such a knowledge reaches any one he wishes to reach, but his enemy will not reach him.

Thence the sacrificer who wishes that the Dīkshā for a sacrificial session³ should come (by itself) to him, should have the Dīkshā rites performed on him-

³ The Dvādas'āha is regarded as a *Sattra* or session. The intiation for the performance of a *Sattra* is a *Sattra dīkshā*.

self during the two months of the dewy season. Thus he takes his Dikshâ when the Dikshâ herself is present, and receives her in person.

(The reason that he should take his Dikshâ during the two months of the dewy season is) because both tame and wild animals are, in these two months (for want of green fodder), very thin and show only bones, and present in this state the most vivid image of the Dikshâ (the aim of which ceremony is to make the sacrificer lean by fasting).

Before he takes his Dikshâ he sacrifices an animal for Prajâpati. For (the immolation of) this (animal) he ought to repeat seventeen Sâmidheni⁴ verses. For Prajâpati is seventeen-fold. (This is done) for reaching Prajâpati. Aprî verses which come from Jamadagni are (required) for (the immolation of) this animal. About this they say, Since at (all) other animal sacrifices only such Aprî verses are chosen as are traceable to the Rishi ancestors (of the sacrificer), why are at this (Prajâpati sacrifice) only Jamadagni verses to be used by all? (The reason is) The Jamadagni verses have an universal character, and make successful in everything. This (Prajâpati) animal is of an universal character, and makes successful in everything. The reason that they use (at that occasion) Jamadagni verses, is to secure all forms, and to be successful in everything.

The Purodâs'a belonging to this animal is Vâyu's. About this they ask, Why does the Purodâs'a, which forms part of the animal sacrifice, belong to Vâyu, whilst the animal itself belongs to another deity (Prajâpati)? (To this objection) one ought to reply, Prajâpati is the sacrifice; (that Purodâs'a is given to Vâyu) in order to have the sacrifice performed without any mistake. Though this

⁴ See 1, 1.

Purodâ'sa belongs to Vâyu, it is not withheld from Prajâpati. For Vâyu is Prajâpati. This has been said by a Rishi in the words *paramânaḥ prajâpatiḥ* (9, 5, 9), i. e. Prajâpati who blows.

If the Dvâdas'âha be (performed as) a Sattrâ, then the sacrificers⁵ should put all their several fires together, and sacrifice in them. All should take the Dîkshâ, and all should prepare the Soma juice.

He concludes (this sacrifice) in spring. For spring is sap. By doing so he ends (his sacrifice) with (the obtaining of) food (resulting from the sap of spring).

27.

(The rivalry of the metres. The separation of Heaven and Earth. They contract a marriage. The Sâma forms in which they are wedded to one another. On the black spot in the moon. On posha and ūsha.)

Each of the metres (Gâyatri, Trishṭubh, and Jagatî) tried to occupy the place of another metre. Gâyatri aspired after the place of Trishṭubh and Jagatî, Trishṭubh after that of the Gâyatri and Jagatî, and Jagatî after that of Gâyatri and Trishṭubh.

Thereupon Prajâpati saw this Dvâdas'âha with metres being removed from their proper places (*vyûlḥachchandaśa*). He took it and sacrificed with it. In this way he made the metres obtain (fulfilment of) all their desires. He who has such a knowledge obtains (fulfilment of) all desires.

The Hotar removes the metres from their proper places, in order that the sacrifice should not lose its essence.

This circumstance that the Hotar changes the proper place of the metres has its analogy in the fact

⁵ At a Sattrâ or sacrificial session all the sixteen priests in their turn become sacrificers. They perform the ceremonies for one another.

that (great) people when travelling (to a distant place) yoke to their carriages at every station fresh horses or oxen which are not fatigued. Just in the same way the sacrificers travel to the celestial world by employing at every station fresh metres (representing the horses or oxen) which are not fatigued. (This results) from changing the places of the metres.

These two worlds (heaven and earth) were (once) joined. (Subsequently) they separated. (After their separation) there fell neither rain nor was there sunshine. The five classes of beings (gods, men, &c.) then did not keep peace with one another. (Thereupon) the gods brought about a reconciliation of both these worlds. Both contracted with one another a marriage according to the rites observed by the gods.

In the form of the Rathantara Sâman this earth is wedded to heaven, and in the form of the Brihat Sâman, heaven is wedded to the earth. (And again) in the form of the Naudhasa Sâman the earth is wedded to heaven, and in the form of the S'yâita Sâman, heaven is wedded to the earth.

In the form of smoke this earth is wedded to heaven, in the form of rain heaven is wedded to the earth.

The earth put a place fit for offering sacrifices to the gods into heaven. Heaven (then) put cattle on the earth.

The place fit for offering sacrifices to the gods which the earth put in heaven is that black spot in the moon.

This is the reason that they perform their sacrifice in those half months in which the moon is waxing and full (for only then that black spot is visible); for they only wish to obtain that (black spot).

Heaven (put) on the earth herbs for pasturage. About them Tura the son of Kavasha said: O Janamejaya, what is (to be understood by the words)

posha (fodder) and *úsha* (herbs of pasturage)? This is the reason that those who care for what proceeds from the cow (such as milk, &c.) put the question (when sending a cow to a pasturage), are there *úshâs*, i. e. herbs of pasturage? For *úsha* is fodder.

That world turned towards this world, surrounding it. Thence heaven and earth were produced. Neither came heaven from the air, nor the earth from the air.

28

(*On the Sâma Prishthas.*)⁶

At the beginning there were Brihat and Rathantaram; through them there were Speech and Mind. Rathantaram is Speech, Brihat is Mind. Brihat being first created, thought Rathantaram to be inferior; the Rathantaram put an embryo in its body and brought forth Vairûpam. These two, Rathantaram and Vairûpam joined, thought Brihat to be inferior to them; Brihat put an embryo in its own body, whence the Vairâjam was produced. These two, Brihat and Vairâjam joined, thought Rathantaram and Vairûpam to be inferior to them. Rathantaram then put an embryo in its body, whence the S'âkvaram was produced. These three, Rathantaram, Vairûpam, and S'âkvaram thought Brihat and Vairâjam to be inferior to them. Brihat then put an embryo in its body, whence the Raivatam was produced. These three Sâmans on each side (Rathantaram, Vairûpam, S'âkvaram, and Brihat, Vairâjam, Raivatam) became the six Prishthas.⁷

At this (time, when the Sâma Prishthas originated) the three metres (Gâyatrî, Trishṭubh, and Jagatî)

⁶ See page 214.

⁷ The purport of this paragraph is to show why on certain days of the Dvâdasâha the Rathantara Sâman, and on others the Brihat Sâman is required for forming a Prishṭha with another Sâman. See on these different Sâmans, 4, 13.

were unable to get hold of these six *Prishṭhas*. *Gâyatrî* put an embryo in herself and produced *Anuṣṭubh*. *Trishṭubh* put an embryo in herself and produced *Pañkti*. *Jagatî* put an embryo in herself and produced the *Atichhandas* (metres). The three metres having thus become six, were thus able to hold the six *Prishṭhas*.

The sacrifice of him becomes (well) performed, and (also) becomes well performed for the whole assemblage (of sacrificer) who at this occasion takes his *Dikshâ* when knowing this production of the metres and *Prishṭhas*.

FIFTH CHAPTER.

(The two first days of the Dvâdas'âha sacrifice.)

29.

(The Shastras of the morning and midday libations on the first day.)

Agni is the leading deity of the first day. The *Stoma* (required) is *Trivṛit* (the nine-fold), the *Sâman* *Rathantaram*, the metre *Gâyatrî*. He who knows what deity, what *Stoma*, what *Sâman*, what metre (are required on the first day), becomes successful by it. The words *â* and *pra* are the characteristics of the first day. (Further) characteristics of this day are : *yukta* joined, *ratha* carriage, *âs'u* swift, *pâ* to drink, the mentioning of the deities in the first padas (of the verses repeated) by their very names, the allusion to this world (earth), *Sâmans* akin to *Rathantaram*, metres akin to *Gâyatrî*, the future of *kṛi* to make.

The *Ajya* hymn of the first day is, *upa prayanto adhvaram* (1, 74) ; for it contains the term *pra*, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The Pra-uga Shastram is, *vāyavāyāhi dars'ateme* (1, 2-3); for it contains the term *ā*, a characteristic of the first day.

The Pratipad (beginning) of the Marutvatīya Shastra is, *ā tvā ratham yathotaye* (8, 57, 1-3); its Anuchara (sequel), *idañ vaso sutam andhaḥ* (8, 2, 1-3); they contain the terms *ratha*, and *piba* (drink) which are characteristics of the first day.

The Indra-Nihava Pragātha is, *indra nediya ed ihi* (Vālak. 5, 5-6); here the deity is mentioned in the first pada, which is characteristic of the first day.

The Brāhmaṇaspatya Pragātha is, *praitu Brahmanaspatiḥ* (1, 40, 3-4); it contains the term *pra* which is a characteristic of the first day.

The Dhāyās are, *agnir netā, tvam Soma kratubhiḥ, pincanty apuḥ* (Ait. Br. 3, 18); here are the deities mentioned in the first padas, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The Marutvatīya Pragātha is, *pra va indrāya bṛihate* (8, 78, 3-4); it contains the term *pra*, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The (Nivid) hymn is, *ā yātv indro vase* (4, 21); it contains the term *ā*, which is a characteristic of the first day.

(*Nishkevalya Shastra*).

The Rathantara Prishṭham is, *abhi tvā s'ūra nonumo* (7, 32, 22-23) and *abhi tvā pūrvapītaye* (8, 3, 7-8); (this is done) at a Rathantara day, of which characteristic the first day is.

The Dhāyā is, *yad vāṛāna* (Ait. Br. 3, 22); it contains the term *ā*, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The Sāma Pragātha is, *piba sutasya* (8, 3, 1-2); it contains the term *piba* "drink," which is a characteristic of the first day.

The Tārksyam is, *tyam ū shu rājinam* (Ait. Br. 4, 20). The Hotar repeats it before the (Nivid) hymn

(of the Nishkevalya Shastra). The Târkshyam is safe journey. (It is repeated) for securing safety. He who has such a knowledge makes his journey in safety and reaches the end of the year in safety.

30.

(*The rest of the Nishkevalya Shastra, and the Shastras of the evening libation.*)

The (Nivid) hymn (of the Nishkevalya Shastra) is, *â na indro dūrād* (4, 20); it contains the term *â*, which is a characteristic of the first day.

Both Nivid hymns, that of the Marutvatiya as well as that of the Nishkevalya Shastras are (so called) *Saṃpâtas*.¹ Vâmadeva after having seen (once) these (three) worlds, got possession of them (*saṃpatat*) by means of the *Saṃpâtas*. On account of his getting possession of (*saṃpati*) by means of the *Saṃpâtas*, they are called by this name (*saṃpâtas*).

The reason that the Hotar, on the first day, repeats two *Saṃpâta* hymns, is, to reach the celestial world, to get possession of it, and join (its inhabitants).

The Pratipad (beginning verse) of the Vais'vadeva Shastra on the first day, which is a Rathantara day²

¹ See Ait. Brâhm. C, 18.

² The so-called Rathantara days of the Dvâdas'âha are the first, third, and fifth. Sây. here remarks that the Pratipad of the Vais'vadeva Shastra is joined to the Rathantara Sâman. This is, however, an erroneous statement, as I can prove from the Sâma prayoga of the Dvâdas'âha (the last sacrifice of this kind has been, in this part of India, performed about fifty years ago) which is in my possession. The triplet addressed to Savitar is always (at all Soma sacrifices) the opening of the Vais'vadeva Shastra on the evening libation; but on the first day of the Dvâdas'âha there is besides the Arbhava Pavamâna Stotra, only the Yajna yajniya Sâma used, the same which is required at the evening libation of the Agnishtoma. Sây. wrote that explanation only to explain the term *râthantare*. This means only that this is done on the "Rathantara day." The Rathantara is on this day required at the midday libation.

is, *tot savitur vṛṣimāhe*, (5, 82, 1-3); its Anuchara (sequel) is, *adya no deva savitar* (5, 82, 4-6). It is used at a Rathantara day, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The (Nivid) hymn for Savitar is, *yuñjate mana uta* (5, 81); it contains the term *yuñj* to join, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The (Nivid) hymn for Heaven and Earth is, *pradyāvā yajñāih* (1, 159); it contains the *pra*, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The (Nivid) hymn for the Ribhus is, *iheha vo manasā* (3, 60). If it would contain *pra* and *ā*, the (proper) characteristics of the first day, then all would be *pra*, i. e. going forth, and consequently the sacrificers would depart (*prāishyan*) from this world. This is the reason that the Hotar repeats on the first day (as Nivid hymn for Heaven and Earth) *iheha mano* (though it does not contain the terms characteristic of the first day). *Iha*, i. e. here, is this world. By doing so, the Hotar makes the sacrificers enjoy this world.

The (Nivid) hymn for the Vis'vedevāḥ is, *devān huve bṛihach chhavasah svastaye* (10, 66). The deities are mentioned in the first pada, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The reason that the Hotar repeats this hymn (as Nivid Sūkta) for the Vis'vedevāḥ on the first day is to make the journey (of the sacrificers) safe, because those who hold a session lasting for a year, or who perform the Dvâdas'âha, are going to set out on a long journey. Thus the Hotar makes (for them) the journey safe.

He who has such a knowledge reaches in safety the end of the year, as well as those who have a Hotar knowing this and acting accordingly.

The Pratipad of the Agnimâruta Shastra is, *vais'rânarâya ṛiṣhupâjase* (3, 3). The deity (Vais'vâ-

nara) is mentioned in the first pada, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The (Nivid) hymn for the Marutas is, *pra trakshasuh pra tavasuh* (1, 87). It contains the term *pra*, which is a characteristic of the first day.

He repeats the Jâtavedâs verse, *jâtavedase sunarâma* (1. 99, 1) before (the Jâtavedâs) hymn. The Jâtavedâs verse is safe journey. (It is repeated) for securing a safe journey. Thus he secures a safe journey (for the sacrificer). He who has such a knowledge reaches in safety the end of the year.

The (Nivid) hymn for Jâtavedâs is, *pra tarvasim naryasim* (1, 143). It contains the term *pra*, which is a characteristic of the first day.

The Agnimâruta Shastra (of the first day of the Dvâdasâha) is the same as in the Agnishtoma.³ The creatures live on what is performed equally in the sacrifice (i. e. in several different kinds of sacrifices). Thence the Agnimâruta Shastra (of the first day of the Dvâdasâha) is identical (with that of the Agnishtoma).

31.

(The characteristics of the second day of the Dvâdasâha. The Shastras of the morning and midday libations. Story of Sâryâta, the son of Manu.)

Indra is the leading deity of the second day; the Stoma (required) is the fifteen-fold (*pañchadasa*), the Sâman is Brihat, the metre is Trishtubh. He who knows what deity, what Stoma, what Sâman, what metre (are required for the second day) succeeds by it. On the second day neither *â* nor *pra* (the characteristics of the first day) are used, but *sthâ* (derivations from this root) "to stand," is the characteristic. Other characteristics of the second day are, *îrdhva*

³ See 3, 35-38.

upwards, *prati* towards, *antar* in, between, *vrishan* male, *vriddhan* growing, the deities mentioned (by their names) in the second pada, the allusion to the airy region, what has the nature of the Bṛihat Sâman, what has the nature of the Trishṭubh, the present tense ⁴

The Ajya (hymn) of the second day is, *agnim dūtām vṛṇîmahē* (1, 12); this contains the present tense (in *vṛṇîmahē*) which is characteristic of the second day.

The Pra-uga Shastra is, *vāyo ye te sahasrîṇo* (2, 41); it contains the term *vriddhan* growing, increasing, in the words *sutah soma ritāvriddhā* (2, 41, 4), which is a characteristic of the second day.

The Pratipad (beginning) of the Marutvatiya Shastra is, *vis'rânarasya vas patim* (8, 57, 4-6), and its Anuchara (sequel), *indra it Somapâ* (8, 2, 4-6). They contain the terms *vriddhan* (8, 57, 5) and *antar* (8, 2, 5) which are characteristics of the second day.

The constant (Indra-Nihava) Pragâtha is, *indra nediya ed ihi*.

The Brahmanaspati Pragâtha is, *uttishṭha brahmanaspate*; it contains the term *ûrdhva* up, upwards. (in the word *uttishṭha*, i. e. rise) which is a characteristic of the second day.

The constant Dhâyyâs are, *agnir nelâ, tvañ soma kratubhih, pinvanty apah*.

The Marutvatiya Pragâtha is, *bṛihad indrâya gâyata* (8, 87, 1-2); it contains the term *vriddhan* increasing, in the word *ritāvriddhā*.

The (Nivid) hymn (of the Marutvatiya Shastra) is, *indra somam somapate* (3, 32); it contains the

⁴ The word for "present tense" in the original is *kurvat*, which is the participle of the present tense of the root *kri* to make. That it cannot have any other meaning, undoubtedly follows from the application of this term to the hymn *agnim dūtām vṛṇîmahē*, in the whole of which there is nowhere any present tense or present participle of the root *kri*, but, present tenses of other verbs.

term *vrishan* in the word *á vrishasva* "gather strength," (show yourself as a male 3, 32, 2) which is a characteristic of the second day.

The Bṛihat Prishtham (*i. e.* Śtotriyam, and Anurūpam) is, *tvám iddhi harāmahe* (6, 46, 1-2) and *tram hūchi cherave* (8, 50, 7-8); (this is done) on the Bārhatā day,⁵ of which kind the second day is (the use of the Bṛihat *prishtha*) being a characteristic of the second day.

The constant Dhāyā (of the Nishkevalya Shashtra) is, *yad vārāna*.

The Sāma Pragātha is, *ubhayam s'rinarachcha* (8, 50, 1-2); (the term *ubhayam*, *i. e.* both) means, what is today and what was yesterday. It belongs to the Bṛihat Sāman, which is a characteristic of the second day.

The constant Tārکشya is, *tyam ú shu vājinam*.

32.

(The remainder of the Nishkevalya Shastra, and the Shastras of the evening libation on the second day.)

The (Nivid) hymn (of the Nishkevalya Shastra) is, *ya ta útir avamā* (6, 25); it contains the term *vrishan* in the word *vrishnyāni* (6, 25, 3), which term is a characteristic of the second day.

The Pratipad of the Vaisvadeva Shastra is, *vis'vo devasya netus* (5, 50, 1), and *tat savitur varenyam* (3, 62, 10-11), the Anuchara (sequel) is, *á vis'vadevam satpatim* (5, 82, 7-9). It belongs to the Bṛihat day, and is thus a characteristic of the second day, (which is a Bṛihat day).

The (Nivid) hymn for Savitar is, *ud u shya devah savitā* (6, 71); it contains the term "up, upwards" (in *ut*) which is a characteristic of the second day.

⁵ The Bārhatā days are the second, fourth, and sixth.

The (Nivid) hymn for Dyâvâprithivî is, *te hi dyâvâprithivî* (1, 160); it contains the term *antar*, which is a characteristic of the second day.

The (Nivid) hymn for the Ribhus is, *takshan ratham* (1, 111); it contains the term *rishan* in the word *rishanvasû*, which is a characteristic of the second day.

The (Nivid) hymn for the Vis'vedevâh is, *yajnasya yorathyam* (10, 92); it contains the term *rishâ* in the words *rishâ ketur*, which is a characteristic of the second day. This hymn is by S'âryâta. As the Angiras were engaged in a sacrificial session for going to heaven, they became always confounded (in their recitations) as often as they were going to perform the ceremonies of the second day (of the Shalâha). S'âryâta, the son of Manu, made them repeat the hymn, *yajnasya rathyam* on the second day, whereupon they got aware of the sacrifice (the sacrificial personage), and (by means of it) of the celestial world. The reason that the Hotar repeats his hymn on the second day is (to help the sacrificer), to get aware of the sacrifice, and consequently to see the celestial world (of which he wishes to become an inhabitant).

The Pratipad (beginning) of the Agnimâruta Shastra is, *prikshasya rishav* (6, 8); it contains the term *rishan*, which is a characteristic of the second day.

The (Nivid) hymn for the Marutas in the Agnimâruta Shastra is, *rishav sardhâya* (1, 64); it contains the term *rishan*, which is a characteristic of the second day.

The constant Jâtavedâs verse is, *Jâtavedase sunavâma*.

The (Nivid) hymn for Jâtavedâs is *vajnena vardhata* (2, 2); it contains the term *vidh*, which is a characteristic of the second day.

FIFTH BOOK.

FIRST CHAPTER.

(The characteristics and Shastras of the third and fourth days of the Drâdas'ûha.)

1.

(The characteristics of the third day. The Shastras of the morning and midday libations.)

The leading deities of the third day are the Vis'vedevâh; its (leading) Stoma is the so-called Saptadas'a (seventeen-fold), its Sâman the Vairûpam, its metre the Jagatî. He who knows what deity, what Stoma, what Sâman, what metre (are required on the third day), becomes successful by it.

What hymn has a refrain, that is a characteristic of the third day. Other characteristics are: *as'vâ* horse, *anta* end, repetition, (*punarâ:ritti*) consonance (in the ending vowels), cohabitation, the term "covered, closed," (*pryasti*), the term *three*, what has the form of *ant* (end), the mentioning of the deity in the last pada, an allusion to that world, the Vairûpam Sâman, the Jagatî metre, the past tense.

The Ajya Shastra is, *yukshrá li derahûtamân* (8, 64). The gods went to heaven by means of the third day. The Asuras (and) Rakshas prevented them (from entering it). They said (to the Asuras), "Become deformed, become deformed" (*virûpa*); when the Asuras were becoming deformed, the Devas entered (heaven). This produced the Sâman called Vairûpam; thence it is called so (from *virûpa* deformed). He who has become deformed in consequence of his own guilt, destroys it (his deformity) by means of this knowledge.

The Asuras persecuted the Devas again, and came into contact with them. The Devas turned horses (*as'va*) and kicked them with their feet. Thence the horses are called *as'va* (from *as'* to reach). He who knows this obtains (*as'nute*) all he desires. Thence the horse is the swiftest of animals, because of its kicking with the hind legs. He who has such a knowledge destroys the consequences of guilt. This is the reason that the Ajya hymn on the third day contains the term *as'va* horse, which is a characteristic of the third day.

The Pra-uga Shastra consists of the following triplets, *vājarāyāhi vītaṣṭé* (5, 51, 5-7), *rāyō yāhi s'ivāt* (8, 26, 23-25), *indras'cha vāyav eshām sutānām* (5, 51, 6-8), *āmitre varuṇē rayam* (5, 72, 1-3), *asvināreha gachhatām* (5, 75, 7-9), *āyāhy aviribhiḥ* (5, 40, 1-3), *sajūr drevēhir viśvēbhir* (7, 34, 15-17), *utanaḥ priyā* (6, 61, 10-12). They are in the Ushnih metre, have a refrain (*sumānodarham*), which is a characteristic of the third day.

Tam tam id rūdhase (8, 57, 7-9), *traya indrasya Soma* (8, 2, 7-9) are the beginning and the sequel of the Marutvatiya Shastra, which contain the terms *nṛtā*, i. e. consonance (8, 57, 7) and *traya*, i. e. three, which are characteristics of the third day. *Indra nediya* (Vâl. 5, 5-6) is the constant (Indra-Nihava) *Pragāthah*¹ *Pra nūnam Brahmanasputir* (1, 40, 5-6) is the Brâhmaṇaspatya *Pragātha*, which has a consonance (of vowels), is a characteristic of the third day. *Agnir netā* (3, 20, 4), *traṁ Soma kratubhiḥ* (1, 91, 2), and *pinrantu ayō* (1, 64, 6) are the immovable Dhâyyās. *Nakiḥ Sudâ ô ratham* (7, 32,

¹ Sâyaṇa explains *purnanritam* as follows:

पुनर्निर्नृतं स्वरविशेषेणाक्षराणां, पुनः पुनरावर्त्तनेन वा नर्त्तन सादृश्यं
This clearly expresses what we call consonance; the recurrence of the same vowel at the end is compared to the movements of a dancer (*ninritam*).

10) is the Marutvatīya Pragātha, which contains the term *pariyasta*, i. e. covered, closed. *Try-ryamā manusho devatātā* (5, 29) is the (Nivid) hymn (for the Marutvatīya Śhastra); it contains the term "three." *Yad dyāva indra* (8, 59, 5-6), *yad indra yāvatas* (7, 32, 18-19) form the Vairūpam Prishtham on the third day, which is a Rathantara day, which is a characteristic of the third day.

Yad rāvána (10, 74, 6) is the constant Dhāyyā. By repeating (after this Dhāyyā): *abhi tśā śūra noumah* (7, 32, 22-23) the Hotar turns back the womb (of this day) because this (third) day is, as to its position, a Rathantara day, which Sāman is therefore, the womb of it. *Indra tridhātu saramam* (6, 46, 9-10) is the Sāma Pragātha; it contains the term "three" (in *tridhātu*). *Tyam ū shu vājinam* (10, 178) is the constant Tārksya.

2.

(*The Nivid hymn of the Nishkeralya Śhastra, and the Shustras of the evening libation of the third day.*)

Yo jātō era prathamō manasvān (2, 12) is the (Nivid) hymn, every verse of which ends in the same words (*sa janāsa Indrah*) which is a characteristic of the third day. It contains the words *sa jana* and *Indra*. If this be recited, then Indra becomes possessed of his Indra (peculiar) power. The Sāma singers, therefore, say, the Rīgvedis (the Hotars) praise Indra's peculiar nature (power, *indrasya indriyam*). This hymn is by the Rishi Gṛtsamada. By means of it this Rishi obtained Indra's favour and conquered the highest world. He who has this knowledge obtains Indra's favour and conquers the highest world.

Tat Savitur vṛishāke vayam (5, 82, 1-3) and *adyā nō deva savitah* (5, 82, 3-5) are the beginning and the

sequel of the Vais'vadeva Shastra on the third day, which is a Rathantara day.

Tud devasya Savitur vāryam mahad vrin̄mahe (4, 53, 1) is the (Nivid) hymn for Savitar. Because the end (which is aimed at) is a great one (*mahad*); and the third day is also an end. *Ghr̥itena dyāvā pr̥ithivī* (6, 70) is the (Nivid) hymn for Dyāvapri-thivī. It contains the words *gh̥ritaś'riyā*, *gh̥rita pr̥ichā*, *gh̥ritar̥ridhā*, in which there is a repetition (because the word *gh̥rita* is three times repeated) and the consonance of the terminating vowels (because there is three times *ā* at the end), which are characteristics of the third day.

Anas'vō jātō anabhis'ur (4, 36) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Ribhus. It contains in the words *rathas tri-chakraḥ*, the term "three" (*tri*) which is a characteristic of the third day.

Parāvato ye didhishanta (10, 63) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Vis'vedevāḥ. Because the word *anta* (the end) is to be found in the word *paravatō* (*atō* in the strong form *antō*), and the third day is an end (an object). This is the Gayasūkta, by which Gaya, the son of Plata, obtained the favour of the Vis'vedevāḥ and conquered the highest world. He who has this knowledge obtains the favour of the Vis'vedevāḥ and conquers the highest world.

Vaisvanavāya dhishanām (3, 2) is the beginning of the Agniniāruta Shastra. The *anta* (end) is in *dishanā* (but the *t* is wanting). The third day is also an "end" (of a *Tryaha* or period of three days).

Dhárāvarā marutō (2, 34) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Marutas. Here is by *anta* the plural (most of the nominatives of this verse are in the plural) to be understood, because the plural is the end (the last among the terminations, following the singular and dual). The third day is also the end (of the *Tryaha*).

Jâtavedase sunavâma (1, 99, 1) is the constant verse for Jâtavedâs. *Tram agne prathamo angirâ* (1, 31) is the (Nivid) hymn for Jâtavedâs, where each verse begins by the same words (*tram agne*), which is a characteristic of the third day. By repeating *tram tram* (in every verse) the Hotar alludes to the following three days (from the fourth to the sixth) for connecting (both series of three days). Those who with such a knowledge repeat (at the end of the last Shastra of the third day a hymn every verse of which contains the term *tram*) have both series of three days performed without interruption and breach.

3.

(On the Nyûñkha.)²

(Sây. These periods of three days form part of the *Navarâtra*—nine nights—included in the *Dvâdasâha*.

² The rules for making the Nyûñkha are laid down in As'val. S'r. S. (7, 11). They are: प्रातरनुवाकप्रतिपद्यद्वा सोऽथूखा द्वितीयं स्वरमोकारं त्रिमासमुदात्तं विसृज्य तस्योपरिष्ठादपरिमितान्पञ्चवर्द्धकाराननुदात्तानुत्तमस्य, तु चीन् पूर्वमक्षरमिदमन्ये न्यूञ्जमाने *i. e.* "On the fourth day is the second sound (syllable) of each of the two first half verses in the beginning of the Prâtaranuvâka to be pronounced with Nyûñkha. (This Nyûñkha is made in the following manner). The *ô* (in *âpô revatîr* and *râyo*) is pronounced thrice with three moras, in the high tone (*udâtta*); this *ô* thus pronounced in the high tone with three moras) is each time followed by an indefinite number of half *os* (*i. e.* the vowel *o* pronounced very abruptly with half a mora only) or by five only, the last *ô* (with three moras) being, however, followed by three half *os* only; the first sound is pronounced with some impetus, when a syllable is spoken with Nyûñkha."

This description, which is quite exact, as I can assure the reader from my having heard the Nyûñkha pronounced by a Shrotriya, is illustrated in As'v. by several instances. It occurs twice in the first verse of the Prâtaranuvâka (after the words *yajna* and *râyas*, the last syllable of both being changed into *ô*), and once in the Âjya Sûkta (*âgnim na* 10, 21), after the *â* of the word *yajnáya*, and in the Nishkevalya Shastra. The Nyûñkha is always followed by a Pratigara, pronounced by the Adhvaryu, containing also the Nyûñkha.

The first Tryahah or period of three days is now explained, and the very same is the first part of the Prishṭhyam comprising six days. Now the middle part of the Navarâtra (the second three days) are to be explained.)

The Stomas and Chandas are at an end (*i. e.* all the Stoma combinations, and the metres are exhausted) on the third day ; that one only remains. This "that one" is the syllable *vâch* which consists of three sounds ; *vâch* is one syllable, and (this) syllable consists of three sounds, which represent the latter three days (out of the six), of which *Vâch* (Speech) is one, and *Gâus* (Cow) is one, and *Dyaus* (Heaven) is one. Therefore *Vâch* alone is the leading deity of the fourth day.

On just the fourth day they make *Nyûñkha*, of this syllable by pronouncing it with a tremulous voice, increasing and decreasing (dividing) the tone. It serves for raising the fourth day (to make it particularly important). Because the *Nyûñkha* is (produces) food, for the singers seeking a livelihood, wander about in order to make food grow (by their singing for rain).

By making *Nyûñkha* on the fourth day they produce food ; (because it is done) for producing food. Thence the fourth day is *jâtavnt*, *i. e.* productive. Some say, one must make *Nyûñkha* with a word comprising four sounds ; for the animals are four-footed, in order to obtain cattle. Others say, one must make *Nyûñkha* with three sounds. These three sounds are the three worlds. In order to conquer these worlds, they say, one must make *Nyûñkha* with one sound only. *Sâṅgalâyana*, the son of *Mudgala*, a Brahman, said "The word '*Vâch*' comprises one syllable only ; therefore he who makes *Nyûñkha* by one sound only, does it in the right way." They say, one must make *Nyûñkha* with two sounds for ob-

taining a stand-point, for man has two legs, and the animals have four; thus he places the two-footed man among the four-footed animals. Therefore the Hotar ought to make Nyûñkha with two sounds. At the beginning he makes Nyûñkha in the morning prayer (Prâtaranuvâka); because creatures first eat food with the mouth. In this way the Hotar places the sacrificer with his mouth (ready for eating) towards food.

In the Ajya Shastra the Nyûñkha is made in the middle; for in the middle he makes the creatures fond of food, and he places thus the sacrificer in the midst of food. In the midday libation the Hotar makes Nyûñkha at the beginning, because animals eat food with their mouth. Thus he places the sacrificer with his mouth towards food. Thus he makes Nyûñkha at both the libations (morning and midday) for obtaining food.

4.

(The characteristics of the fourth day. The Shastras of the morning and midday libations.)

The leading deity of the fourth day is the Vâch. The Stoma is the twenty-one-fold, the Sâmān is Vairāja, the metre is Anushtubh. He who knows what deity, what Stoma, what Sâmān, what metre (are required) on the fourth day, succeeds through it (the fourth day). The terms *á* and *pra* are the characteristics of the fourth day. The fourth day has all the characteristics of the first, viz. *yukta ratha*, *âś'u*, *pá* (to drink); the mentioning of the deity in the first pada, an allusion to this world. Other characteristics of the fourth day are, *jāta*, *hara*, *s'ukra*, what has the form of speech (the Nyûñkha), what is by Vimada *viripñita*, what has different metres (*richandas*), what is wanting in syllables, and

what has an excess of them; what refers to Virâj and to Anushtubh; the tense is future (*karishyat*).

Agnim na svariktibhih (10, 21) is the Ajya hymn of the fourth day.

It is by the Rishi Vimada, whose name is contained in an alliteration in it (in *vi vo made*), and has alliterations, consonances, and assonances (*viriphitam*).³ Such a hymn is a characteristic of the fourth day. It consists of eight verses, and is in the Pañkti metre; because the sacrifice is a Pañkti (series of ceremonies); and cattle are of the Pañkti nature (*i. e.* they consist of five parts); (it is done) for obtaining cattle.

These eight verses make ten Jagatîs,⁴ because

³ The word *viriphitam* has, it appears, been misunderstood by Sâyana, who explains it by "*nyûñkhita*," *i. e.* in which the Nyûñkha is made. It is true, the Nyûñkha is made by the Hotar, when repeating the two Vimada hymns (*agnim na svariktibhir* 10, 21, and *kuha s'ruta indrah* 10, 22) on the morning and midday of the fourth day (See *As'v. S'r. S.* 7, 11). But the term *nyûñkha* being perfectly known to the author of our Brâhmanam, and its application even being accurately described by him (in 5, 3), it is surprising only why he should call this peculiar way of lengthening the syllable *ô (m)* in the midst of a verse here *viriphita*. Besides the Nyûñkha does not take place in the Vimada hymns only, but in the beginning verse of the Prâtaranuvâka, which verse is by the S'ûdra Rishi Kavasha Aitûsha. *Viriphita* must refer to some peculiarities which lie in the two hymns alluded to. On reference to them, every one will observe that in the first of them, each verse concludes with the word *vivakshase*, and contains the words *vivo made*, which are an allusion to the name of the Rishi Vimada, who is therefore also called *viriphita*; in the second, there occurs in the two first verses in the same place (in the commencement of the second pada) the term *adya*, and at the end of several padas in the following verses, the word *vajriyah*. These repetitions of the same words, generally commencing with *vâ*, *vi*, *vo* is, no doubt, the proper meaning of the term "*viriphitam*" as understood by the author of our Brâhmanam.

⁴ This is brought about by repeating thrice the first and last verses. The Pañkti consists of 41 syllables. In this way of computation one obtains 480 syllables, just as many as 10 Jagatîs comprise (Sây.) If they are divided by 32 (the number of syllables for the Anushtubh metre), then we obtain 15 Anushtubhs, and if divided by 24, 20 Gâyatrîs.

this morning libation of the middle three days (from the fourth to the sixth) belongs to the Jagat (*i. e.* *Jagatî*). This (the connection of the Jagatî with the morning libation) is a characteristic of the fourth day.

These eight verses comprise ten Anushtubhs; for this is the Anushtubh day, in the application of which metre one of the characteristics of the fourth day consists.

These eight verses contain twenty Gâyatrîs; for this day is again a day of commencement (like the first, where Gâyatrî is the metre). In this consists a characteristic of the fourth day.

Although this hymn is neither accompanied by the chants of the Sâma singers, nor by the recitations of the Hotri priests, the sacrifice does not lose its essence by it, but the sacrificial personage is even actually present (in it); thence it serves as the Ajya Shastra of the fourth day. They thus develop (stretch) out (of the form of) the sacrifice (contained in this hymn), the sacrifice (*i. e.* this hymn is the external shape, in the boundary of which the sacrifice—conceived as a being—extends and thrives), and obtain (through the medium of this hymn) the Vâch again. (This is done) for establishing a connection (between the several periods of three days). Those who have such a knowledge move continually within the closely connected and uninterrupted periods of three days (required for having success in the sacrifice).

The Pra-uga Shastra, which is in the Anushtubh metre, is composed of the following verses: *Vâyô s'ukro* (4, 47, 1), *vîhi hotrâ avitâ* (4, 48, 1), *vâyô s'atam harinâm* (4, 48, 5), *indras'cha vâjav eshâm* (4, 48, 2-4), *â chikitâna sukratû* (5, 66, 1-3), *â no vis'vâbhir útibhih* (7, 24, 4-6), *tyam u vo aprahanam* (6, 44, 4-6), *apa tyam vrijinam ripum* (6, 51, 13-15), *ambitame naditame* (2, 41, 1-3). In them there occur the words

â, *pra*, and *s'ukra*, which are characteristics of the fourth day.

Tam trā yajnebhīr īmahe (8, 57, 10) is the beginning (*pratipad*) of the Marutvatiya Shastra. The word *īmahe* "we ask for" in this verse means, that this day's work is to be made long (in consequence of the multitude of rites) as it were (just as one has to wait long before a request is acceded to). This is a characteristic of the fourth day (for it indicates the multitude of its rites).

The verses, *Idam vaso sutam andhak* (8, 2, 1-2), *Indra nedīya* (Vâl. 5, 5-6), *prāitu Brahmanaspatir* (1, 40, 34), *Agnir netā* (3, 20, 4), *trām Soma kratubhih* (1, 91, 2), *pinvanty apō* (1. 64, 6), *pra va indrāya bṛihate* (8, 78, 3), which form part of the Marutvatiya Shastra of the first day, are also required for the fourth day, and a characteristic of it. *S'rudhi havam mā rishanya* (2, 11, 1) is the hymn which contains the word *hava*, (call) being a characteristic of the fourth day. In the hymn *Marutvām Indra vṛishabhō* (3, 47) there is in its last quarter (47, 5) in the word *huvema*, the root *hu* perceptible, which is a characteristic of the fourth day. This hymn is in the Trishṭubh metre.

By means of the padas of this hymn which stand firm, the Hotar keeps the libation lest it fall from its proper place (it should be kept in its proper place, like a piece in machinery). *Imam nu māyinaṃ huva* (8, 65, 13) is the setting (*paryāsa*) containing the word *huva* which is a characteristic of the fourth day. The verses (of this hymn) are in the Gâyatrî metre, for the Gâyatrî verses are the leaders of the midday libation in these latter three days. That metre is the leading one in which the Nivid is placed; therefore one puts in (these) Gâyatrî verses the Nivid.

Piba Somam Indra mandatu (7, 22, 1-2) and *s'rudhi havam vipipānasyādrer* (7, 22, 4-5) is the Vairāja Pṛishṭham of the Bṛihat days, to which the fourth

day belongs. This (reference to the Bṛihat) is a characteristic of the fourth day.

Yad rāvāna (10, 74, 6) is the immovable Dhâyyâ.

Tvām iddhi havāmahe (6, 46, 1) forms the womb (central verse) to which the Hotar brings (all) back, after the Dhâyyâ has been recited; for this is a Bṛihat Sâma day according to its position (thence the Pragâtha, constituting the text of the Bṛihat Sâman is its womb).

Tram Indra pratîrtishu (8, 88, 5) is the Sâma Pragâtha; (the third pada) *as'ustihâ janitâ* contains the term "*jâta*" which is a characteristic of the fourth day. *Tyam ū shu râjinam* (10, 178) is the immovable Târkshya.

5.

(*The remainder of the Nishkevalya Shastra, and the Shastras of the evening libation.*)

Kuḥa s'ruta indrah (10, 22) is the Vimada hymn with alliterations, assonances, and consonances, by the Rishi whose (name) is contained in an alliteration (*vi vo made* in 10, 21 being taken as equal to *vimada*). This is one of the characteristics of the fourth day. The hymn *yudhmasya te vṛishabhasya* (3, 46) contains (in the fourth verse) the word *janushâ* (from the root *jan* "to be born,") which is a characteristic of the fourth day. It is in the Trishtubh metre. By means of the padas of this hymn which stand firm, the Hotar keeps the libation, lest it fall from its proper place.

Tyam uvah satrâsâham (2, 81) is the setting. Its words *vis'râsu gîrshv âyatam* indicate that this day's work is to be made long; as it were, which is one of the characteristics of the fourth day. They are in the Gâyatrî metre; the Gâyatrîs are the leaders of the midday libation in these three (latter) days.

The Nivid is to be put in that metre which leads (the day); therefore they put the Nivid in the Gâyatrîs. *Vis'vô devasya netus* (5, 50, 1), *tat savitur varenyam* (3, 62, 10-11), *â vis'radevam saptatim* (5, 82, 7-9), are the beginning and sequel of the Vais'vadeva Shastra on the fourth day, which is a Bṛihat day, being one of the characteristics of the fourth day. *A devô yātu* (7, 45) is the (Nivid) hymn for Savitar; it contains the term *â*, which is a characteristic of the fourth day.

Pra dyāvā yajnâiḥ prithivî (7, 53) is the (Nivid) hymn for Dyāvaprithivî; it contains the term *pra*, which is a characteristic of the fourth day. *Pra ribhubhyô dūtām ira vācham ishya* (4, 33) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Ribhus; it contains the words *pra* and *vācham ishya*, which are characteristics of the fourth day. *Pra s'ukrāitu devî manîshâ* (7, 34) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Vis'vedevâḥ; it contains the terms *pra* and *s'ukra*, which are characteristics of the fourth day. It has different metres, such as consist of two padas, and such as consist of four padas. This is a characteristic of the fourth day.

Vais'vânarasya sumatāu syāma (1, 98) is the beginning of the Agnimâruta Shastra; it contains the term *jâta*, which is a characteristic of the fourth day. *Ka im vyaktâ* (7, 56) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Marutas. (In the third pada of its first verse) there are the words, *nakir hy eshâm janûnshi veda*, which contain the root *jan* to be born (in *janûnshi*), which is a characteristic of the fourth day. The verses of this hymn are in unequal metres; some have two padas, some four. This constitutes a characteristic of the fourth day.

Jâtavedase sunavāma somam (1, 99, 1) is the immovable Jâtavedâs verse. *Agnim narô didhitibir* (7, 1) is the (Nivid) hymn for Jâtavedâs; it contains the term *janayanta*, which is a characteristic of the fourth

day. Its metres are unequal; there are in it Virâjas and Trishtubhs. This constitutes a characteristic of the fourth day.

SECOND CHAPTER.

(*The characteristics and Shastras of the fifth and sixth days of the Dvâdasâha.*)

6

(*The characteristics of the fifth day. The Shastras of the morning and midday libations.*)

The leading deity of the fifth day is *Gâus* (the cow). Its Stoma is the *Triṇava* (twenty-seven-fold), the *Sâman* is the *Sâkṣaram*, the metre is *Pañkti*. He who knows what deity, what Stoma, what *Sâman*, what metre (are required on this day), succeeds by it. What is not *â* and not *pra*, what is fixed (standing), that is a characteristic of the fifth day. Besides, the characteristics of the second day re-occur in the fifth, such as *ûrdhva*, *prati*, *antar*, *ṛishan*, *ṛidhan*: the mentioning of the deity in the middle pada, an allusion to the airy region. (In addition to these there are the following peculiar characteristics), *dugdha*, (*duh* to milk) *udha* (udder), *dhenu* (cow), *prîṣṇi* (cloud, cow), *mad* (drunk), the animal form, an increase (*adhyâsak*), ¹ for the animals differ in size, as it were, one being smaller or bigger than the other. ² This (fifth) day is *jâgatam*, i. e. it refers to the movable (*jagat*) things (or the *Jagatî* metre), for

¹ The *Pas'u* is considered to have five feet, the mouth being reckoned as the fifth. *Sây*.

² The original, *vikṣudrâ iva hi pas'avô* cannot be literally translated. I therefore must content myself with a paraphrase, based chiefly on *Sâyana*; *kehudra* means small, low, and *vi* expresses "different, manifold."

the animals are movable; it is *bārhatam*, for the animals have reference to the Bṛihatī metre; it is *pāñktam*, for the animals refer to the Pañkti metre; it is *rāmam*, i.e. left, because the animals are of this quality.³ It is *harishmat*, i. e. having offerings; because the animals are an offering (serve as an offering); it is *vapushmat*, i. e. having a body; for the animals have a body; it is *s'ākhvaram pāñktam*, and has the present tense, just as the second day.

Imam ū shu vo atithim (6,15) is the Ajya Shastra. It is in the Jagatī metre with additional other metres (such as Sakvari, Atis'akvari, &c.); this is the animal characteristic of the fifth day.

The Pra-uga Shastra of the fifth day, which is in the Bṛihatī metre, consists of the following verses: *A no yajnam divisprīsam* (8, 90, 9-10), *ā no vāyo* (8, 46, 25), *rathena prithapājasā* (4, 46, 5-7), *baharāḥ sūrachakshasā* (7, 66, 10-12), *imā u rām divisṭaya* (7, 74, 1-3), *pibā sutasya rasiṇó* (8, 3, 1-3), *devam devam vo vose devam* (8, 27, 13-15), *bṛihad u gāyishe vacha* (7, 96, 1-3).

In the verse *yat pāñchajanyayâvis'â* (8, 52, 7), which is the beginning of the Marutvatīya Shastra, there is the word *pāñchajanyayâ* (consisting of five families) which (five) is a characteristic of the fifth day (it being *pāñkta*, i. e. five-fold).

Iudra it somapa ekaḥ (8, 2, 4), *Indra nediya ed ihi* (Vâl. 5, 5), *utishṭha Brahmanaspate* (1, 40, 1), *Agnir netā* (3, 20, 1), *trān soma kratubhiḥ* (1, 91, 2),

³ Sây. interprets the word *vāma* here differently. He takes it to mean "lovely, beautiful." This, he says, refers to the song (what song, he does not specify) which is pleasing to hear on account of its sweet tones and sounds; or to the beautiful view which animals, such as cows, horses, &c. represent to the eye of the spectator. But these explanations have no sense at all, and appear to be mere guesses. I think it better to take the word in the meaning "left" according to which the animals are the "left part" in creation, opposed to men and gods, who represent the right.

pinvanty apó (1, 64, 6), *brihad Indráya gáyata* (8, 78, 1) is the extension (of the Marutvatîya Shastra) of the fifth day, which is identical with that of the second day.

Avitâsi sunvató (8, 36) is a hymn which contains the word *mad* "to be drunk." There are (in the first verse) five padas, which is in the Pañkti metre, all these are characteristic of the fifth day. *Itthâ hi soma in mada* (1, 80) is another hymn in the Pañkti metre, consisting of five padas, which contains the word *mad* also.

The hymn *Indra piba tubhyam suto madúya* (6, 40), composed in the Trishtubh metre, contains the word *mad* also. By means of this pada which remained firm, the Hotar keeps the libation in its proper place, preventing it from slipping down. The triplet *marut-âm indra mîdhva* (8, 65, 7-9) is the setting containing neither the words *á* nor *pra* which is a characteristic of the fifth day. These verses are in the Gâyatrî metre, which lead the midday libation of the three days' sacrifice. The Nivid is placed in that metre which is the leading one. Therefore the Hotar places the Nivid in (these) Gâyatrîs.

7.

(On the *Sákvara Sáman* and the *Mahânâmnîs*.
The *Nishkevalya Shastra*.)

On this fifth day, which is a Rathantara day, the Sâma singers chant the Mahânâmnî verses⁴ according to the Sákvara tune; this is a characteristic of the fifth day. Indra (having had once a desire of becoming great) made himself great by means of these verses; therefore they are called Mahânâmnî. These worlds (also) are Mahânâmnîs, for they are great.

⁴ These are *vidâ maghavan*. See 4, 4.

Prajâpati had, when he created the universe, the power (of making all) this and everything. The power possessed by Prajâpati to make all this and everything when creating these worlds became the S'akvarî verses. Thence they are called S'akvarîs (from *s'aknoti*, he has the power). He (Prajâpati) made them (these Mahânânnis) to extend beyond the frontiers. All that he created as extending beyond the frontiers, turned cords (*simu*). Thence comes the word *sîman*, from *sima*, a cord.

The verses *Siâdor itthâ vishûvato* (1, 84, 10), *upa no haribhiḥ sutam* (8, 82, 31), *indram vis'râ avirridhann* (1, 111, 1) are the Anurûpa (of the Nishkevalya Shastra); they contain the words *ṛishan*, *pris'ni*, *mad*, *ṛridhan*, which are characteristics of the fifth day. *Yad râvâna* (10, 74, 6) is the immovable Dhâyyâ. By repeating *Abhi trâ s'ûra nonumo* after the Dhâyyâ, the Hotar returns to the womb of the Rathantaram (as the receptacle of all ceremonies), this (fifth) day being a Rathantara day by its position. *Mô shu trâ râghatas'chana* (7, 32, 1-2) is the Sâma Prâgatha with an additional foot, having the animal form (five parts), which is a characteristic of the fifth day. *Tyam ū shu vâjinam* is the immovable Târkshya.

8.

(The remainder of the Nishkevalya Shastra. The Shastras of the evening libation.)

The hymn, *predam brahma* (8, 37) is in the Pañkti metre, comprising five padas. The hymn, *Indro madâya vâṛridha* (1, 81) is in the Pañkti metre, consisting of five padas, and containing the term "*mad*." By means of the hymn *Satrâ madâsas tara* (6, 36, 1) which contains the term "*mad*" also, and is in the Trishtubh metre, the Hotar keeps through, its padas which remained firm, the libation in its proper place,

thus preventing it from falling down. The triplet, *tam Indram vājayāmasi* (8, 82, 7-9) is the setting (*paryāsa*). (Its third pada) *sa vṛishā vṛishabho bhuvāt*, contains the animal form (there is the word *vṛishan*, i. e. male, in it). It is in the Gâyatrî metre, for the Gâyatrîs are the leading metres at the midday libation in this Tryaha (the three days from the fourth to the sixth). The Nivid is placed in that metre which is the leading. Therefore the Hotar places the Nivid in (these) Gâyatrîs.

The verses, *tat savitur vṛinîmahe* (5, 82, 1-3), *adyā no dera savitar* (5, 82, 13-15), are the beginning and sequel of the Vaisvadeva Shashtra on the Rathantara day, of which the fifth is one. *Ud u shya devaḥ savitā damūnā* (6, 71, 4-6) is the (Nivid) hymn for Savitar. In it there is the word *vāmam* (in the last pada) i. e. left, which is a characteristic of the animal form. In the Dyāvâprithivî hymn, *mahî dyāvâprithivî* (4, 56) the words *ruvād dhokshā* (in the last pada) contain the animal form (because the word *dhokshā*, from the root *duh* to milk, is in it).

Ribhur vibhṛvā vāja (4, 34) is the Ribhu hymn. Because the animals are *vājah*, i. e. property, booty, which (*vājah*) is an animal form. *Stushe janāṁ suvrataṁ navyasibhir* (6, 49, 1) is a hymn (in the Trishtubh metre) with an additional pada (in the last verse, which is in the Śakvarî, instead of in the Trishtubh metre). This is the animal form (animals being supposed to have five feet instead of four, the mouth being counted as the fifth) which is characteristic of the fifth day. *Havish pântam ajaram* (10, 88, 1) is the beginning of the Agnimâruta Shashtra. It contains the word *havis*, i. e. offering, which is a characteristic of the fifth day. *Vopur na tach-chikîtuśhé* (6, 66) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Marutas, which contains the word *vapus*, i. e. form. *Jâtavedase sunarāma* is the invariable Dhâyyâ. *Agnir hotâ*

grihapatiḥ (6, 15, 13) is the (Nivid) hymn for Jâta-vedâs, with an additional pada (at the end); this is the animal form, which is a characteristic of the fifth day.

9.

(On the *Rituyâjas* of the sixth day.)

The sixth day is *deva kshetra*, i. e. the field of the gods. Those who enter on the sixth day, enter the field of the gods who do not live together, but each in his own house. They say, No Ritu (season) lives in the house of another Ritu. Therefore the priests perform the *Rituyâjas* (offerings to the Ritus), each for himself, without appointing another one to do it for them.⁵ Thus the priests prepare all the Ritus without foregoing such or such one (and make them fit for their own use), that the whole assemblage enjoys happiness, each in his own place. They say, No order for making the Ritu offering is required, nor is the formula "*vâushat*" to be repeated. Because the order given (by the Maitrâvaruṇa), for the Ritu offerings are the Vâch, who is wearied on the sixth day. When they would give the order (for repeating the Yâjyâs) for the Ritu offerings, and call "*vâushat*," then they would have Vâch wearied, tired, sinking under her load⁶ (the number of mantras recited on the previous days) and faltering in her

⁵ This refers to the circumstance that at the common Soma sacrifices, such as the Agnishtoma, the *Rituyâja* mantra for the Adhvaryu and the sacrificer are repeated by the Hotar, and not by the Adhvaryu and the sacrificer themselves. But at a Sattrâ, to which class of sacrifices the Dvâdasâha belongs, this is not allowed; each must act for himself, each member of the body of priests who are performing a Sattrâ, being alternately priest and sacrificer. The *Rituyâja* mantras for the Adhvaryu and sacrificer are the eleventh and twelfth in order. See the note on page 135-36.

⁶ *Riknavahi*; *rikna*=*bhagna*, broken, stands, as Sây. observes instead of *vrikna*.

voice.⁷ But if the priests do not repeat the order for the Ritu offerings, nor repeat *váushaṭ* after the Yâjyâs, then they fall from the line of the sacrifice which should not be broken and (consequently they fall) from the sacrifice, from the *prâṇa* (breath), *Prajâpati* and cattle, and will (henceforth) walk crooked. Therefore the order (*praisha*) to repeat the mantras, as well as the Yâjyâ verse (at the end of which the *Vashaṭkâra* occurs) should be preceded by a *Rik* verse.⁸ Thus they will not have the *Vâch* wearied, tired, sinking beneath her load, faltering in her voice, nor will they fall from the line of sacrifice which should not be broken, nor from the sacrifice, nor from the *prâṇa*, nor from *Prajâpati*, nor from the cattle, nor walk crooked.

10.

(*On the nature and meaning of the Paruchhepa verses.*)

They place at the two first libations a *Paruchhepa* verse (one seen by the *Rishi Paruchhepa*) before each of the Yâjyâs, which are repeated by the seven *Hotars* in their order (the so-called *prasthitas*).⁹ The name of their metre is *Rohita*. By means of it *Indra* ascended the seven heavens. Thus he who has this knowledge ascends the seven heavens. They say, Verses which consist of five *padas* (steps) are a characteristic of the fifth day, and such ones as consist of six *padas* are fit for the sixth day, why then are metres of seven *padas* (as the *Rohita*

⁷ *Vaharâvîṇî*.

⁸ The verse to be prefixed to the *Praisha* and Yâjyâ is *tubhyam hinvânô* (2, 36,1).

⁹ Previous to the recital of every Yâjyâ, one of the *Paruchhepa* verses is to be repeated. These are, *vrishann indra vrishta pâṇâsa indavaḥ* (1, 139, 6-11) and *pibâ somam indra suvânâ* (1, 130, 2-10).

is) recited on the sixth day? (The reason is) By six steps the sixth day is reached; but by cutting off, as it were, the seventh day (by taking it single) they settle with the seventh step down (in heaven after having reached it by six). Thus they regain the Vâch for the connection (of the whole). Those who are possessed of such a knowledge have the three days connected and unbroken.

11.

(On the origin of the Paruchhepa verses.)

The Devas and Asuras waged war in these worlds. The Devas turned the Asuras by means of the sixth day's ceremonies out of these worlds. The Asuras seized all things which they could grasp, took them and threw them into the sea. The Devas following them behind ¹⁰ seized by means of this metre (of the Paruchhepa verses which have seven padas) all they (the Asuras) had grasped. Just this pada, viz. the additional pada (the seventh in the Paruchhepa verses) became a hook for the purpose of gathering the treasures (thrown into the sea by the Asuras). Therefore he who has this knowledge deprives his enemy of his fortune and turns him out of all these worlds.

12.

(The characteristics of the sixth day. The Shastras of the morning and midday libations.)

Heaven (*Dyâus*) is the leading deity of the sixth day. The Stoma is the thirty-three-fold, the Sâman is Raivatam, Atiehhandâs the metre. What has the same end (refrain) is a characteristic of the sixth day.

¹⁰ *Anuhâya* = *prishthato gatvâ S.*

The sixth day has the same characteristics as the third, viz. the words, *as'va*, *anta* end, repetition, consonance, cohabitation, *paryasta* (set), three, what has the form of *anta*; the mentioning of the deity in the last pada, an allusion to that world (heaven). The peculiar characteristics of this sixth day are, the *Paruchhepa* hymns comprising seven padas, the *Naras'añsam*, the *Nābhānedishtham*, the *Rairvatam* the *Atichhandāḥ*, and the past tense.

Ayam jāyata manusho dhurīmaṇi (1, 128) is the *Ajya* Shastra, which is a *Paruchhepa* hymn, an *Atichandāḥ* (a metre exceeding the normal measure) comprising seven padas, which is a characteristic of the sixth day.

The *Pra-uga* Shastra consists of the following verses, which all are *Paruchhepa*, and *Atichandāḥ*, comprising seven padas: *sīrṇam barhīr upa no yāhi vītaye* (1, 135, 1-3), *ā vām ratho niyutrān* (1, 135, 4-6); *sushumā yatam adribhīr* (1, 137, 1-3); *yurām stomebhīr devayanto* (1, 139, 4-6); *avar maha* (1, 133, 6-7); *astu s'raushol* (1, 139, 1); *o shu no agne s'ri-nuhi trām īlitā* (1, 139, 7); *ye devāso divy ekadaśa* (1, 139, 11); *iyam adadād rabhasam* (6, 61, 1-3).

Sa pūrvyā mahānām (8, 52, 1-3) is the beginning of the *Marutvāṇya* Shastra, because *mahan* is a word in *anta* (acc. *mahāntam*), and *anta*, i. e. end, is a characteristic of the sixth day, being the end (the last of the second series of three days). The verses, *Traya indrasya Soma* (8, 2, 7-9); *Indra nediya edihī* (Vāl. 5, 5-6); *pra nūnam Brahmanaspatir* (1, 40, 5-6); *Agnir netā* (3, 20, 4); *tram Soma kratubhīh* (1, 91, 2), *pinranty apō* (1, 64, 6); and *nakiḥ sudāsō ratham* are the extension (*ātānaḥ* of the *Marutvāṇya* Shastra) and identical with those of the third day.

Yam tram ratham indra medhasātaye (1, 129) is a *Paruchhepa* hymn in the *Atichandāḥ* metre, con-

sisting of seven padas. *Sa yo ṛishâ ṛishnyebhiḥ* (1, 100) is the hymn whose verses have the same refrain¹¹ (*samānodarka*). *Indra Marutâ iha pâhi* (3, 51, 7) is the hymn¹² which contains an *anta* (a participle of present tense form in *ant*, or its equivalent) in the words (verse 9), *tebhiḥ sâkam pibatu ṛitrakhâdah*; because *ṛitrakhâdô* (*âdô* being taken as equivalent to *anta*) is the *anta*, and the sixth day is the end (*anta*). By means of this hymn, which is in the Trishtubh metre, the Hotar keeps through its padas which remain firm, the libation in its proper place, preventing it from falling. *Ayañ ha yena* (10, 65, 4-6) is the triplet which serves as a setting, for in its words, *svar marutvâtâ jitam* there is an *anta*, *jita* is an *anta*.¹³ These verses are in the Gâyâtrî metre; the Gâyâtrîs are the leading metres at the midday libation during these three days. The Nivid is put in the leading metre; thence the Hotar puts the Nivid in the Gâyâtrî metre.

The verses, *revatîr na sadhamâde* (1, 30, 13-15), and *revân id* (8, 2, 13-15) form the Raivata Prishtha (the Raivata Sâma), which is used on a Bṛihat day, to which the sixth day belongs. The verse *yad vâvâna* is the invariable Dhâyyâ. By "*tvâm iddhi havâmahé*" (6, 46, 1-2) which follows the Dhâyyâ, the Hotar returns all to the womb of the Bṛihat Sâma; for this is a Bṛihat day according to its position. *Indram id devatâtaya* (8, 3, 5-6) is the Sâma Pragâtha which has the characteristic of *ninṛita* (has a consonance).¹⁴ *Tyam ú shu vâjinam* is the invariable Târkshya.

¹¹ This is *Marutvân no bhavatu indra úti*

¹² In the present state of the *Saṁhitâ* it is incorporated with another one.

¹³ This appears to be an error, the form *ant* is to be sought in *marutvâtâ*.

¹⁴ Because in every pada there is the word *Indra*, the repetition of which resembles the sounding of a bell metal instrument.—*Sâya*.

13.

(The remainder of the Nishkevalya Shastra and the Shastras of the evening libation.)

Endra yâhy upa nah (1, 130) is the Paruchhepa hymn, in the Atichandâh metre, comprising seven padas. *Pra gha nv asya* (2, 15) is the hymn whose several verses have the same refrain.¹⁵ In the hymn *abhûr eko rayipate* (6, 31), the words occur (verse 5) *ratham âtishtha tuxirrimna bhîmam*; in it the word *sthâ* "to stand," marks an end (standing being the end of going) which is a characteristic of the sixth day. By means of this hymn, which is in the Trishtubh metre, the Hotar keeps, through its padas which remain firm, the libation in its proper place, preventing it from falling. *Upa no haribhih stutam* (8, 82, 31-33) is the setting which has the same refrain. It is in the Gâyatri metre, which is the leading one of the midday libation of the three (latter) days. Therefore the Nivid is to be placed in it. *Abhi tyañ devam Savitâram* (Vaj. Sañh. 4, 25) is the beginning of the Vais'vadeva Shastra, in the Atichanda metre. *Tat Savitur varenyam* (3, 62, 10-11) and *doshô agât* form the sequel, because *gata*, i. e. gone, signifies an end, which is a characteristic of the sixth day.

Ud u shya devah savitâ savâya (2, 38) is the (Nivid) hymn for Savitar; the words therein, *s'as'rattamam tadapa vahnir asthât*, contain an *anta*, for *sthita*, i. e. standing is an *anta*.

Katarâ pûrvâ (1, 185, 1) is the (Nivid) hymn for Dyâvâprithivî, whose verses have the same refrain.¹⁶

Kim u s'reshthah kim yavishthô (1, 161) and *upa no vâjâ adhvaram ribhuksha* (4, 37) form the Arbhavam

¹⁵ This is *mêda indra chakâra*.

¹⁶ This is *dyâvâ rakshatam prithivi no abhvat*.

Narâs'aṁsam hymns, in which the term "three" occurs, being a characteristic of the third day.

The two hymns *Idam itthā rūdram* (10, 61), and *ye yajñena dakṣhinayā samaktā* (10, 62) form the Vais'adeva (Nābhānedishṭha) hymns.

14.

(*The story of Nābhānedishṭha, the son of Manu.*)

He recites the Nābhānedishṭham. Nābhānedishṭha was a son of Manu, who was given to the sacred study (after his investiture in the house of his Guru);¹⁷ his brothers deprived him of his share in the paternal property. He went (to them) and said, "what portion is left to me?" They answered, "Go to the adjudicator¹⁸ and arbitrator." By "adjudicator and arbitrator" they meant their father. He went to his father and said, "They have divided the property including my share among themselves." The father answered, "My dear son, do not mind that. There are the Angirasah just engaged in holding their sacrificial session (Sattrā) for going to heaven. As often as they commence the ceremonies of the sixth day, they are puzzled (frustrated in their design). Let them recite on the sixth day those two hymns (abovementioned, Rigveda 10, 61-62), then they will give thee the sum of a thousand which is contributed by all the sacrificers who participate in the sacrificial session,¹⁹ when they go to heaven." He said, "Well, let it be so." He then went to them, saying, "Receive me, the son of Manu, among you, O ye wise!" They said, "What dost thou wish, that thou speakest thus?" He answered,

¹⁷ This is the meaning of the term *brahmacharyam vasantam*.

¹⁸ *Nishṭāva*

¹⁹ This is the translation of *sattrā-pariveshaṇam*.

"I will show you how to perform the sixth day, then give me the reward for the sacrificial session of a thousand (cows or other valuables), when you go up to heaven." They said, "Well, let it be so." He made them recite on the sixth day those two hymns; then they became aware of the Yajna (the sacrifice regarded as a person, leading to heaven), and of the heaven-world. Therefore the Hotar recites those two hymns on the sixth day, in order that the sacrificer might become aware of the sacrifice, and to have subsequently pointed out the heaven-world. When they were going up, they said, "This thousand, O Brâhmana, belongs to thee." When he was putting all together (the thousand pieces), a man clothed in a blackish (dirty) dress ²⁰ alighted and approaching him, said, "This is mine; I have left it here." He answered, "The Angirasah have given it to me." The man said "Then it belongs to either of us, thy father may decide." He went to his father. He asked him, "Have they not, my dear son, given you (the reward)?" He said, "They have given me; but a man clothed in a blackish dress alighted, and approaching me, said, 'this is mine, I have left it here.' So saying, he took it." The father said, "It is his, my dear son! but he will give it to thee." He went back to him, and said, "Sir, this belongs only to you; so says my father." He said, "I give it to thee, because you have spoken the truth, (i. e. acknowledged that it is my property)." Therefore a man who is learned must speak only the truth. This is the mantra of "the thousand gifts," the Nâbhânedishtha hymn. Upon that man who has this knowledge a thousand gifts shower, and he gets a glimpse of heaven by means of the sixth day.

²⁰ Sây. says that according to another S'âkhâ, this man is Rudra, the master of cattle.

15.

(On the auxiliary Shastras at the evening libation, *Nâbhânedishṭha*, *Vâlakhilyâ*, the *Sukîrti* hymn, *Vṛishâkapi*, and *Evayâmarut*. The *Agnimâruta* Shastra of the sixth day. See 6, 27-30.)

The Hotar ought to repeat those Shastras which are called the accompaniments (of the others on the sixth day), viz. the *Nâbhânedishṭham*, *Vâlakhilyâ*, *Vṛishâkapi* and *Evayâmaruta* only as auxiliaries (to the *Vaisvadeva*-Shastra). If the Hotar foregoes only one of them, (these additional Shastras) the sacrificer will lose something. If he foregoes the *Nâbhânedishṭham*, then the sacrificer will lose his semen; if he foregoes the *Vâlakhilyâs*, then the sacrificer will lose his breath; if he foregoes the *Vṛishâkapi*, the sacrificer will lose his soul, and if he foregoes the *Evayâmarutam*, then he will turn the sacrificer out of his divine and human position. By means of the *Nâbhânedishṭham*, he (the priest) poured the semen into the sacrificer; by means of the *Vâlakhilyâ* verses he transformed them (to make an embryo). By means of the hymn²¹ by *Sukîrti*, the son of *Kakshîvat*, he made the womb set forth the child, because therein (in the first verse is said), "Let us rejoice in thy shelter, *Indra*! (just as people find pleasure in a large commodious room)." Thence the child (*garbha*) though being larger does not damage the womb which is (much) smaller. If the womb is prepared by (this) sacred hymn (*Brahma*, the *Sukîrti* hymn), then the Hotar imparts to the sacrificer the faculty of walking by means of the *Evayâmaruta* hymn (5, 87). If he has done all required for making the sacrificer walk, then he walks (he has obtained the faculty of walking).

Ahas'cha krishnam ahar arjunam (6, 9, 1-3) is the beginning of the *Agnimâruta* Shastra, because *ahas*

²¹ *Apa prâcha Indra* (10, 131).

ahas is a repetition, and a consonance, which is a characteristic of the sixth day. *Madhvo vo nāma mārutam yajatrā* (7, 57) is the Maruta hymn. Here is the plural (because the Marutas are many) to be urged; because the plural is an *anta*, and this is a characteristic of the sixth day.

Jâtavedase sunavāma (1, 99, 1) is the invariable Jâtavedâs verse. *Sa prathathâ sahasâ* (1, 96, 1) is the (Nivid) hymn for Jâtavedâs, whose verses have the same refrain, which is a characteristic of the sixth day.

The priest, apprehending the *anta*, i. e. ends of the sacrifice, might fall down, keeps them up by repeating twice the word *dhârayan*,²² i. e. they may hold, just as one ties and unties successively the ends of a cord,²³ or just as one (a tanner) is driving in the end of a (wetted) skin a peg in order to keep it (expanded). It is done to keep the sacrifice uninterrupted. Those who have such a knowledge have the three days continuous and unbroken (undisturbed).

THIRD CHAPTER.

(*The characteristics and Shastras of the seventh and eighth days.*)

16.

(*The characteristics of the seventh day. The Shastras of the morning and midday libation.*)

The terms *â* and *pra* are the characteristics of the seventh day. The seventh day is just like the first, *yukta*, *ratha*, *âs'u*, *piba*, the deity mentioned in the first pada, the allusion to this world (earth), *jâta*, *anirukta*, *harishyât* (future), these are the characteristics of the seventh day.

²² It is in the last pada of all verses of this hymn.

²³ In order to make of them a large ring.

Samudrâd úrmin (10, 123, 2) is the Ajya hymn. Here is something hidden (*aniruktam*, i. e. not explicitly stated) which is a characteristic of the seventh day. In the sea (Samudra) is Vâch; because neither the sea becomes (ever) extinct, nor Vâch. Thence this (hymn) is the Ajya (Shashtra) of the seventh day. From the Yajna (sacrifice) only, the Hotar thus extends the sacrifice,¹ and thus they recover Vâch again (to continue the sacrifice). The Stomas are at an end, the metres are at an end on the sixth day. Just as (at the Dars'apûrnamâsa Ishti) they cause to drip upon the pieces of sacrificial food drops of melted butter (*âjya*), in order to make them hot again² for recovering its essence already gone; in the same way they recover the Stomas and metres for regaining (the essence of) the sacrifice again by this Ajya Shastra of the seventh day. It is in the Trishṭubh metre; because this is the metre at the morning libation during the (last) three days.

The Pra-uga Shastra consists of the following mantras: *â vâyo bhûsha* (7, 92, 1), *prayûbhir yâsi* (7, 92, 3), *â no niyudbhih s'atinîr* (7, 92, 5), *pra sotâ jiro adhvareshv asthât* (7, 92, 2), *ye vâyava indra mâda nâsa* (7, 92, 4), *yâ vâm s'atam* (7, 91, 6),³ *pra yad vam Mitrâvarunâ* (6, 67, 9-11), *â gomatâ nâsatyâ* (7, 72, 1-3) *â no deva s'avasâ* (7, 30, 1-3), *pra vo yajneshu* (7, 43, 1-3), *pra kshodasâ dhâyasâ* (7, 95, 1-3). In these verses there are the characteristics of the

¹ With the sixth day the sacrifice is finished. Vâch is done up; but the priest commences now developing the Yajna again. This can be done only by starting from the Yajna itself (without any other help), and recovering the Vâch in the form of this allusion.

² All this is implied in the expression *pratyaabhighârayan*.

³ These six verses form two triplets; they all are so called *ekapâ-tinîs*, and constitute the two triplets for Vâyu and Indra respectively, which are always required at the Pra-uga Shastra.

seventh day, *â* and *pra*, contained. They are in the Trishtubh metre, because this is the metre at the morning libation during the (last) three days.

A tvâ ratham yathotaya (8, 57, 1-2), *idam vaso sutam andaḥ* (8, 2, 1-2), *Indra nediya ed ihi* (Vâl. 5, 5-6), *praitu Brahmanaspatir* (1, 40, 3-4), *Agnir netâ* (3, 20, 4), *tvam soma kratubhiḥ* (1, 91, 2), *pinvanty apaḥ* (1, 64, 6), *pra ra indrâya bṛihate* (8, 78, 3) are the extension (of the Marutvatiya Shastra) of the seventh day, identical with that of the first.

In the hymn, *Kayâ s'ubhâ savayasah* (1, 165) (9th verse) in the words *na jâyamâno na'sate na jâta* the term *jâta* occurs, which is one of the characteristics of the seventh day. This is the *Kayâs'ubhiya* hymn which effects unanimity (among people) and prolongs life. By means of it Indra, Agastya, and the Maruts became (unanimous). By reciting the *Kayâs'ubhiyam* hymn, the Hotar produces unanimity. But it bears upon the prolongation of life also. Who desires that, may have repeated the *Kayâs'ubhiyam*. It is in the Trishtubh metre. By means of its pada which remains firm, the Hotar keeps the libation in its proper place, preventing it from falling down.

The hymn, *tyam su mesham mahayâ* (1, 52) contains (in the second pada of the first verse) the words *atyam na vâjam havanasyadaṁ ratham*, the term *ratha*, i. e. carriage, being a characteristic of the seventh day. It is in the Jagatî metre, for the Jagatîs are the leading metres at the midday libation of these three last days. The Nivid is placed in that metre which is the leading; thence one places (here) the Nivid in the Jagatîs.

The hymns representing cohabitation are now repeated; they are in the Trishtubh and Jagatî metres. Because cattle is represented by cohabitation and

the Chandomâs⁴ are cattle and calculated for obtaining cattle. *Tvám iddhi havâmahe*, and *tvam hy ehi*

⁴ The Chandomâh are three peculiar Stomas, which are required on the three last days of Navarâtra, or the seventh, eighth, and ninth days of the Dvâdasâha and the name of these three days themselves. They are minutely described in the Tândya Brâhmanam 3, 8-13. These Stomas are, the twenty-four-fold (*chaturvîṁśa*), the forty-four-fold (*chatus'chatvârîṁśa*), and the forty-eight-fold (*ashtâchatvârîṁśa*). The verses required for chanting the Chandomâh on the three last days of Navarâtra are (according to the *Udgâtri prayoga* of the *Dvâdasâha*) all put together in the second part of the Sâmavedâreṇikam, commencing with the second Arḍha of the fourth Prapâthaka (*pra kâvyam us'aneva*), and ending with the fifth Prapâthaka (with the verse *Yun'kshvâ hi kes'ind hari*). The order is, on the seventh day all Sâma verses are put in the twenty-four-fold Stoma; on the eighth all are chanted according to the forty-four-fold Stoma in three varieties, on the ninth all are put in the forty-eight-fold Stoma, of which there are two varieties enumerated. There is here no change of the Stomas according to the libations, as it is in the Agnishtoma and the cognate sacrifices. That Stoma, in which the first Stotram (the Bahish-pavamâna) is chanted, remains in force for the whole day. The Bahish-pavamânas of all three days, generally contain as many verses as the Stoma has members. So, for instance, the Bahish-pavamâna of the seventh day consists of 24 verses (Sâmaveda ii. 465-88), for the twenty-four-fold Stoma is reigning during this day; the Bahish-pavamâna of the eighth day consists of forty-four verses (Sâmaveda ii. 524-67), for the Stoma reigning during this day is the forty-four-fold, &c. The four Sâmans which follow the Bahish-pavamâna Stotras at the midday libation are called *âjyâni*, the four which follow the Pavamâna Stotras at the midday libation, go by the name of *Prishthâni*, and the four which follow the Arbhava-pavamâna Stotra at the evening libation are called *ukthâni*. Now the *âjyâni*, *prishthâni* and *ukthâni* generally consist only either of three or even only two verses. If they consist of only two verses, they are to be made three, just as is the case with the Rathantara, Nâudhasa, and Kâleya Prishtha at the Agnishtoma. The three verses then are, in three turns, so often to be repeated, as to yield twenty-four, forty-four, or forty-eight. Each turn of the twenty-four-fold Stoma contains, for instance, eight verses, in three divisions, in the following order:—

I. 8—a, 3; b, 4; c, 1: II. 8—a, 1; b, 3; c, 4: III. 8—a, 4; b, 1; c, 3.

In the forty-four-fold Stoma the repetitions are arranged in the following way:—

I. 15—a, 3; b, 11; c, 1: II. 14—a, 1; b, 3; c, 10: III. 15—a, 11; b, 1; c, 3.

cherave (8, 50, 1-2) form the Bṛihat Prishṭha on the seventh day. The same Prishṭhas take place as on the sixth day. The Vairūpam (Sâma) belongs to the Rathantaram; the Vairâjam to the Bṛihat; the Sâkvaram to the Rathantaram, and the Raivatam to the Bṛihat. Therefore (because the Raivatam representing the Bṛihat was chanted on the sixth day) the Bṛihat Prishṭha takes place (on the seventh day); for they fasten through that Bṛihat (of the sixth day) the Bṛihat (of the seventh day) to prevent the cutting off of the Stomas; for if the Rathantaram (which is opposed to the Bṛihat) is used, then the union (of the sixth and seventh days) is destroyed. Therefore only the Bṛihat is to be used (on the seventh day).

Yad rāvâna is the immovable Dhâyyâ. By the subsequent recital of the Rathantaram *abhi trâ s'ûra nonumah* the Hotar brings all back to the womb; for this is a Rathantara day according to its position. *Pihâ sutasya rasinah* (8, 3, 1-2) is the Sâma Pragâtha, which has *piba*, one of the characteristics of the seventh day. *Tyam ū shu râjinam* is the invariable Târkshya.

17

(*The remainder of the Nishkevalya Shastra. The Shastras of the evening libation.*)

Indrasya nu vîryâni (1, 32) is a hymn which has the characteristic word *pra* of the seventh day. It is

The forty-eight-fold Stoma is as follows :—

I. 16—*a*, 3; *b*, 12; *c*, 1: II. 16—*a*, 1; *b*, 3; *c*, 13: III. 16—*a*, 12; *b*, 1; *c*, 3.

The forty-eight-fold Stoma is the last of the Stomas; thence it is called *anta*. The Chandomâh are said to have the animal form. According to the Tândya Brâhm. (3, 8) the animals have eight hoofs, thence are eight verses required in each turn when the twenty-four-fold Stoma is made; or they are said (3, 12) to consist of sixteen pieces; thence are sixteen verses in each turn required when the forty-eight-fold Stoma is made.

in the Trishṭubh metre. By means of the pādas which remain firm, the Hotar keeps the libation in its proper place, preventing it from falling down.

Abhi tyam mesham puruhútam (1, 51, 1) is a hymn in which *pra* is replaced by *abhi*, forming a characteristic of the seventh day. It is in the Jagatî metre, because the Jagatîs are the leading metre at the midday libation. Therefore the Nivid is to be placed in it.

These hymns representing cohabitation are now repeated, which are in the Trishṭubh and Jagatî metres; because cohabitation represents cattle, and the Chandomâs represent cattle; (this is done) in order to obtain cattle.

Tat savitar rrinîmahe (5, 82, 1-3), *adya no deva Savitar* (5, 82, 3-5) are the beginning and sequel of the Vaisṛvadeva Shastra in the Rathantara days, on the seventh day. *Abhi tvâ deva Savitar* (1, 24, 3) is the (Nivid) hymn for Savitar, which contains instead of *pra* the word *abhi*, which is identical with *pra*, a characteristic of the seventh day.

Pretâm yajnasya (2, 41, 19) is the (Nivid) hymn for Dyâvâprithivî, which contains the word *pra*. *Ayam derâya janmana* (1, 20) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Ribhus, which contains the word *jan*, to be born.

He repeats now the verses, consisting of two pādas, commencing *âyâhi ranasâ saha*, (10, 172, 1); for man has two feet, and animals have four; animals are represented by the Chandomâs. (This is done) for obtaining cattle. If he repeats these verses which consist of two feet, then he places the sacrificer, who has two legs, among the four-footed cattle.⁵

Abhir agne duxo (1, 14) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Visṛvedevâh, which has the characteristic *â* of the seventh day. It is in the Gâyatrî metre; for

⁵ He makes him obtain them.

the third libation is headed by the Gâyatri during these three days.

Viśvânaro *ujjimat* is the beginning of the Agni-mâruta Shastra, which contains the word *jan* to be born. *Pra yad vas trishtubham* (3, 7) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Marutas, which has the word *pra*. *Jâtavedase sunavâma* (1, 99, 1) is the invariable Jâtavedâs verse. *Dûtam vo viśvavedasam* (4, 8) is the (Nivid) hymn for Jâtavedâs, where the name (Jâtavedâs) is not explicitly mentioned (only hinted at). All these are in the Gâyatrî metre ; for the third libation on these three days is headed by the Gâyatrî.

18.

(*The characteristics of the eighth day. The Shastras of the morning and midday libations.*)

Neither the words *á* nor *pra*, but what is "standing" is the characteristic of the eighth day ; because the eighth is identical with the second. The characteristics are, *úrdhva*, *prati*, *antar*, *vṛishan*, *vṛidhan*, the mentioning of the deity in the middle pāda, an allusion to the airy region, twice the name Agni (in the same pāda), the words *mahad*, *vihûta*, *punar*, the present tense.

Agnim vo deram agnibhiḥ (7, 3) is the Ajya of the eighth day ; because it contains twice the word *agni*. It is in the Trishtubh metre ; for the Trishtubh is the leading metre at the morning libation during these three days. The Pra-uga Shastra is composed of the following verses : *Kavid anga namasá* (7, 91, 1), *pivo annân* (7, 91, 3), *uchhan ushasah* (7, 90, 4), *us'antâ dûtâ* (7, 91, 2), *yávat taras* (7, 91, 4-5), *prati vâñ súra udite* (7, 65, 1-3), *dhenuḥ pratnasya* (3, 58, 1-3), *Brahmâna indropa* (7, 28, 1-3), *úrdhvo agniḥ sumatim* (7, 39, 1-3), *uta syâ naḥ surasvnti* (7, 95, 4-6). In these verses are the characteristics

prati, antar, vihûta, urdhvai contained; they are in the Trishtubh metre, which is the leading metre at the morning libation on these three days.

The extension (of the Marutvatīya Shastra) consists of the following verses: *Viśvánarasya vaspātim* (8, 57, 4), *Indra it Somapā ekah* (8, 2, 4), *Indra nediya ed ihi* (Vâl. 5, 5-6), *uttishtha Brahmanaspate* (1, 40, 1-2), *agnir netā, tvam Soma kratubhih, pinvanty apo, bṛihad indrāya gājata*. This Shastra is identical with that of the second day.

Now follow the *Mahadvat* hymns, i. e. such ones as contain the word *mahat* great. (These are) *saṁsā mahām* (3, 49), *mahas'chit tvam* (1, 169), *pibā somam abhi yam* (6, 17, in the words *ūrvam gavyam mahi*), *mahāñ indro nṛivat* (6, 19). This hymn is in the Trishtubh metre; by means of its pādas which remain firm, the Hotar keeps the libation in its proper place, preventing it from falling down.

Tam asya dyāvā prithivī (10, 113) is a *mahadvat* hymn also; for in the second pāda of the first verse the word *mahimāno* occurs. It is in the Jagatī metre. The Jagatīs are the leading metres at the midday libation during the three last days (abovementioned). Thence the Nivid is placed in it. These hymns represent cohabitation; they are in the Trishtubh and Jagatī metres, for cattle is represented by cohabitation, and for obtaining cattle, the *mahadvat* hymns are repeated. The air is *mahad*; in order to obtain the airy region, five hymns (there are five, four in Trishtubh, and one in Jagatī) are required. For the Pañkti metre comprises five pādas, the sacrifice belongs to this metre, cattle belong to it; cattle is represented by the Chandomās.

Abhi trā s'ūra nonumah, and *abhi tvā pūrvapītaye* form the Rathantaram Prishtham of the eighth day. *Yad rāvāna* is the invariable Dhāyyā. By *tvām iddhi havāmahe* all is brought back to the womb;

for this day is a Bârhata day according to its position. *Ubhayaṁ sriṇavachcha* (8, 50, 1-2) is the *Śâma* Pragâtha; the meaning of *ubhayaṁ*, i. e. both, in it is, what is to-day and what was yesterday. This is a characteristic of the eighth day, which is a Brihat day. *Tyam ūshu vâjinam* is the invariable Târkshya.

19.

(The Mahadvat hymns of the Nishkevalya Shastra.
The Shastras of the evening libation.)

The five Mahadvat hymns are, *apûrvyâ purut-amâni* (6, 32), *tâm su te kîrtim* (10, 54), *tvaṁ mahâḥ Indra yo ha* (1, 63), *tvaṁ mahân indra tubhyam* (4, 17). These (four) hymns are in the Trishṭubh metre; by means of its pâdas which remain firm, the Hotar keeps the libation in its proper place, preventing it from falling down. The fifth is in the Jagatî metre, viz. *divas'chid asya varimâ* (1, 55), which contains in the words, *indram na mahnâ* the term *mahat* great. For obtaining cattle these Mahadvat hymns are repeated. The air is *mahat*, and for obtaining the airy region two times five hymns must be repeated. Because a Pañkti (a collection of five hymns) has five feet, the Yajna consists of five parts, cattle consist of five parts. Twice five makes ten; ° this decade is Virât, Virât is food, cattle are food, the Chandomâs are cattle.

Viśvo devasya netus (5, 50, 1), *tat savitur varenyam â viśvederam saptatim* (5, 82, 7-8), are the beginning and sequel of the Vais'vadeva Shastra. *Hiranyapânim ūtaye* (1, 22, 5-7) which contains the word *úrdhva*, is the (Nivid) hymn for Savitar. *Mahî dyâuh ṛṛithivî chana* (1, 22, 13-15) is the (Nivid) hymn for Dyâvâ-ṛṛithivî, which contains the word *mahat*. *Yurânâ*

Sâd.—The five Mahadvat hymns of the Marutvatîya, and the five of the Nishkevalya Shastras are to be understood.

pitara punar (1, 20, 4-8) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Ribhus, which has the characteristic word "*punah*."

Ima nu kam bhuvana (10, 157) is the hymn which contains only verses of two feet.⁷ For man has two feet, whilst the animals have four, and by means of this hymn he places the two-footed sacrificer among the four-footed cattle. *Devanam id avo mahad* (8, 72, 1) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Vis'vedevās, which contains the term *mahat*. These verses are in the Gâyatrî metre (except the Dvipâds), because the Gâyatrî is the leading metre at the evening libation during these three (last) days.

By *ritâvanam vaishvanaram* (As'v. S'r. Ś. 8, 10), commences the Agnimâruta Shastra; because in the words *agnir vaishvanaro mahôn*, there is the word *mahat* contained. *Krilam vah s'ardho marutam* (1, 37) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Marutas; because it contains (in the fifth verse) the word *varridhe*, which is a characteristic of the eighth day.

Jâtaveduse sunarâma is the invariable Jâtavedâs verse. *Agne mriṣa mahân asi* (4, 9) is the (Nivid) hymn for Jâtavedâs; it contains the characteristic term *mahad*. All these verses are in the Gâyatrî metre, which is the (leading) metre at the evening libation during these three (last) days.

FOURTH CHAPTER.

The ninth and tenth days of the Dvâdas'âha. Conclusion of this sacrifice.)

20.

(The characteristics of the ninth day. The Shastras of the morning and midday libations.)

What has the same refrain, is a characteristic of the ninth day. This day has the same characteristics as

• It contains five verses, which are called Dvipadâ Trishtubh. (Śây. in his Commentary on the Saṁhitâ.)

the third, viz. *as'va*, *anta*, *punarāvrittam*, *punar-ninṛittam*, *rata*, *paryasta*, the number three, *antarūpa*, the mentioning of the deity in the last pada, an allusion to that world, *s'uchi* splendour, *satya* truth, *ksheti* to reside, *gata* gone, *oka* house, the past tense.

Aganma mahā namusā (7, 12, 1) is the Ajya hymn of the ninth day, because it contains the word "gone" (in *aganma* we went), it is in the Trishtubh metre.

The Pra-uga Shastra consists of the following verses: *pra virayā* (7, 90, 1), *te te satyena manasā* (7, 90, 5), *divi kshayanta* (7, 64, 1), *ā viś'va rārā* (7, 70, 1-3), *ayam soma indra tubhyam sunva* (7, 29, 1-3), *pra Bráhmaṇo* (7, 42, 1-3), *Sarasvatim devayan-to* (10, 17, 7-9), *ā no divo brihatah* (5, 43, 11-13), *Sarasvaty abhi no* (6, 61, 14-16). These verses have the characteristics, *s'uchi*, i. e. splendour; *satya*, i. e. truth; *ksheti*, i. e. residence; *gata*, i. e. gone; *oka*, i. e. house. They are in the Trishtubh metre, which is the (leading) metre at the morning libation, during the three (last) days.

The extension (of the Marutvatīya Shastra) is the same as on the third day. The five hymns representing cohabitation which contain the characteristics of this day, and represent cattle, are, *Indra svāhá pibatu* (3, 50); *svāhá* here is an *anta*; *gāyat sāma nabhanyam* (1, 173), which contains an *anta* in the word *sva*; *tishsthā harī ratha* (3, 35), which contains an *anta* in *sthā* to stand; *ima utvá purutam-asya* (6, 21), which contains an *anta* in *ratheshta*. These four are in the Trishtubh metre. The fifth is in the Jagatī metre, *pra mandine pitumat* (1, 101), whose verses have the same refrain. The Jagatī being the leading metre on the three (last) days, the Nivid is to be put in them. These hymns in the Trishtubh and Jagatī metres are repeated as (representing) cohabitation. For cattle is cohabitation; the Chandomās are

cattle. (This is done) for obtaining cattle. Five (such) hymns are repeated. For the Pañkti consists of five pādas; the sacrifice has the nature of the Pañkti, and so have cattle (also); the Chandomāḥ are cattle; (this is done) for obtaining cattle.

Tvām iddhi havāmahe and *tvām hyehi chṛave*, form the Bṛihat Prishtha. *Yad vāvāna* is the invariable Dāyā. By *abhi tvā s'ūra nonumo* all is brought to the womb, because the ninth day is a Rathantara day according to its position. *Indra tridhātu s'araṇam* (6, 46, 9-10) is the Sāma Pragātha containing the characteristic "three." (The Tārکشya just as on the other days.)

21.

(The remainder of the Nishkevalya Shastra. The Shastras of the evening libation.)

There are five other pair-hymns enumerated, the four first are in the Trishṭubh, the fifth in the Jagatī metre. These are, *sañ cha tve jagmur* (6, 34), which contains the word "gone;" *kudā bhuvan* (6, 35) which contains the word "kshī" to reside (in *kshayanī*), which is an *autarūpa*, "he resides, as it were, gone to an end (having gained his object)," *ā satyo yātu* (4, 16) which contains *satya* truth, *tat ta indriyam paramam* (1, 103), which contains an *anta* in the word "*paramam*" i. e. highest. *Ahañ bhuvam* (10, 48, 1), which contains an *anta* in *jayāmi*, I conquer.¹

The commencement and sequel of the Vaisṇadeva Shastra is, *tat Savitur vṛiṇīmahe*, and *adyā no deva Savitar*. (The Nivid) hymn for Savitar is *dosho āgāt* (?) The (Nivid) hymn for Dyāvāprithivī is, *pravām mahi dyāvī abhī* (4, 56, 5-7).

¹ For the sentences here omitted in the translation (they are only repetitions) see 5, 19.

Indra ishe dadātu noḥ (8, 82, 34), *te no ratnāni* (1, 20, 7-8) form the (Nivid) hymn for the Ribhus, the words *trir ā saptāni* (1, 20, 7) contain the characteristic "three." *Babhrur eko vishuṇaḥ* (8, 29) is the Dvipadā. By repeating a Dvipād, the Hotar puts the two-legged sacrificer among the four-legged animals. *Ye triṁsati trayas para* (8, 28) is the (Nivid) hymn for the *viśvedevāḥ*, because it contains the term "three." *Vaisvānaro na ūtaye* (As'v Sr'. S. 8, 11) is the Pratipad of the Agnimāruta Shastra; it contains the term *parāvataḥ*, which is an *anta*.

Maruto yaśya hi kshaya (1, 86) is the (Nivid) hymn for the Marutas. It contains the term *kshi* to reside, which is an *antarūpam*; for one resides, as it were, after having gone to a (certain) object.

The (Nivid) hymn for Jâtavedâs is, *prâgnaye vâcham îraya* (10, 187) (each verse of which ends with) *sa naḥ parshad ati dvishaḥ*, i. e. may he (Agni) overcome our enemies, and bring (safely our ceremonies) to a conclusion. He repeats this refrain twice. For in this Navarâtra sacrifice (which is lasting for nine days) there are so many ceremonies, that the committal of a mistake is unavoidable. In order to make good (any such mistake, the pâda mentioned must be repeated twice). By doing so, the Hotar makes them (the priests and sacrificers) free from all guilt. These verses are in the Gâyatrî metre; for the Gâyatrî is the (leading) metre at the evening libation during the three (last) days.

22.

(To what the different parts of the *Dvâdas'âha* are to be likened. The tenth day.)

The six *Prishtha* days (the six first in the *Dvâdas'âha*) represent the mouth; the *Chandomâḥ* days, from the seventh to the ninth, are then what is

in the mouth, as tongue, palate, and teeth; but that by which one produces articulate sounds of speech, or by which one distinguishes the sweet and not sweet, this is the tenth day. Or the six *Prishtha* days are comparable to the nostrils, and what is between them, to the *Chandomâḥ* days; but that by which one discerns the different smells, this is the tenth day. Or the six *Prishtha* days are comparable to the eye; the *Chandomâḥ* are then the black in the eye, and the tenth day then is the pupil of the eye, by which one sees. Or the six *Prishtha* days are comparable to the ear; while the *Chandomâḥ* represent what is in the ear; but by what one hears, that is the tenth day.

The tenth day is happiness; those who enter on the tenth day, enter on happiness, therefore silence must be kept during the tenth day; for "we shall not bespeak the (goddess of) fortune,"² because a happy thing is not to be spoken to.

Now the priests walk, clean themselves, and proceed to the place of the sacrificer's wife (*pat-nis'âlâ*).³ That one of the priests, who should know this invocation offering (*âhuti*), shall say:

"Hold one another;" then he shall offer the oblation by repeating the mantra "here be thou happy, here be ye happy, here may be a hold, here may be a hold for all that is yours;"⁴ may *Agni* carry it (the sacrifice) up! *Svâhâ*!⁵ may he take it up!"

When he says, "be happy here," then he makes happy (joyful) all those (sacrificers) who are in this

² This is a very common superstition spread in Europe; not to speak, for instance, on finding some treasure in the earth. *Sây.* explains *avrad* by "to blame;" but this is not required, and is not good sense.

³ To make *Homa*.

⁴ All that you have, all your possessions may be upheld and remain in the same prosperous state.

⁵ The formula *Svâhâ* is personified and taken as a deity.

world. When he says, "enjoy yourselves," then he makes joyful their offspring in these worlds. When he says, "here may be a hold, a hold for all that is yours," then he provides the sacrificers with children, and speech (the power of speech). By the words "may Agni carry it up" (*rát*) the Rathantaram Sâman is to be understood, and by "Svâhâ! may he carry it up!" the Brihat Sâman is meant. For the Rathantaram and Brihat Sâman are the cohabitation of the gods; by means of this cohabitation of the gods one obtains generation; by means of this cohabitation of the gods generation is produced. (This is done) for production. He who has this knowledge obtains children and cattle.

Now they all go and make ablution and proceed to the place of the Agnîdhra. That one who knows the invocation offering (*âhuti*) shall say, "hold now one another," then he should bring the offering and recite, "he who produced besides us this ground (our) mother, he, the preserver who feeds (us), may preserve in us wealth, vigour, health, and strength, Svâhâ!" Who knowing this, recites this formula, gains for himself, as well as for the sacrificers, wealth, vigour, health, and strength.

23.

(The chanting and repeating of the Serpent mantra. The Chaturhotri mantra. Its effect. Who ought to repeat it.)

All the other priests (except the Udgâtris) go from thence (the Agnîdhriya fire) and proceed to the Sadas (a place in the south-east of the Uttarâvedi) all walking each in his own way, in this or that direction. But the Udgâtris walk together. They chant the verses (seen) by the Queen of the Serpents (*Sarpa-râjñî*); because the earth (*iyam*) is the Queen of the Serpents, for she is the queen of all that

moves (*sarpāt*). She was in the beginning without hair, as it were (without trees, bushes, &c.) She then saw this mantra, which commences, *āyam gāuh priś'nir akramīt* (10, 189). In consequence of it, she obtained a motley appearance, she became variegated (being able to produce) any form she might like (such as) herbs, trees, and all (other) forms. Therefore the man who has such a knowledge obtains the faculty of assuming any form he might choose.

The three Udgâtris, Prastotar, Udgâtar, and Pratihartar, repeat their respective parts in their mind (*i. e.* they do not utter words), but the Hotar repeats (aloud) with his voice; for *Vâch* (speech) and *Manas* (mind) are the cohabitation of the gods. By means of this cohabitation of the gods, he who has such a knowledge obtains children and cattle.

The Hotar now sets forth the Chaturhotri mantras;⁶ he repeats them as the Shastra accompanying the Stotram (the chanting of the verses just mentioned) by the Udgâtris. The sacrificial name of the deities in the Chaturhotris was concealed. Therefore the Hotar now sets forth these names, and makes public the appropriate sacrificial name of the deities, and brings what has become public, to the public. He who has this knowledge, becomes public (*i. e.* celebrated).

A Brahman who, after having completed his Vedic studies, should not attain to any fame, should go to a forest, string together the stalks of Dharba grass, with their ends standing upwards, and sitting on the right side of another Brahman, repeat with a loud voice, the Chaturhotri mantras. (Should he do so, he would attain to fame).

⁶ This is generally done before the singing of a mantra by the Udgâtar; but the Udgâtar not being allowed at this occasion to utter words, his office is taken by the Hotar.

24.

(When and how the priests break their silence on the tenth day.)

All touch now the branch of an Udumbara tree (which is at the sacrificial compound behind the seat of the Udgâtar) with their hands, thinking, "I touch food and juice;" for the Udumbara tree represents juice⁷ and food. At the time that the gods distributed (for the earth) food and juice, the Udumbara tree grew up; therefore it brings forth every year three times ripe fruits. If they take the Udumbara branches in their hands, they then take food and juice. They suppress speech, for the sacrifice is speech; in suppressing the sacrifice (by abstaining from it) they suppress the day; for the day is the heaven-world, and (consequently) they subdue the heaven-world. No speech is allowed during the day; if they would speak during the day, they would hand over the day to the enemy; if they would speak during the night, they would hand over the night to the enemy. Only at the time when the sun has half set, they should speak; for then they leave but this much space (as is between the conjunction of day and night) to the enemy. Or they should speak (only) after the sun has completely set. By doing so, they make their enemy and adversary share in the darkness. Walking round the Ahavanîya fire, they then speak; for the Ahavanîya fire is the sacrifice, and the heaven-world; for by means of the sacrifice, which is the gate of the heaven-world, they go to the heaven-world. By the words, "if we have failed, by omission, or improper application, or by excess, of

⁷ The sap of the Udumbara tree is to be understood. It grew out of the food scattered by the gods on the earth.—*Sây.* compare 7, 32.

what is required, all that may go (be taken away) to (our) father, who is Prajâpati," they recommence speaking. For all creatures are born after Prajâpati (he being their creator). Prajâpati, therefore, is the shelter from (the evil consequences of) what is deficient, or in excess (in his creatures); and thence these two faults do no harm to the sacrificers. Therefore all that is deficient or in excess with them who have this knowledge, enters Prajâpati. Thence they should commence speaking by: (repeating) this (mantra).

25.

(The Chaturhotri mantras. The bodies of Prajâpati. The Brahmodyam. The sacrificers take their seats in heaven.)

When the Hotar is about to repeat the Chaturhotri mantra, he cries, "Adhvaryu!" This is the proper form of the *âhûca* (at this occasion, and not *s'omsâvôm*). The Adhvaryu then responds "Om, Hotar! *tathâ* Hotar!" The Hotar (thereupon) repeats (the Chaturhotri mantras), stopping at each of the ten padas!

- (1) Their sacrificial spoon was intelligence!
- (2) Their offering was endowed with intellect!
- (3) Their altar was speech!
- (4) Their Barhis (seat) was thought!
- (5) Their Agni was understanding!
- (6) Their Agnidhra was reasoning!
- (7) Their offering (*havis*) was breath!
- (8) Their Adhvaryu was the Sâman!
- (9) Their Hotar was Vâchaspati!
- (10) Their Maitrâvaruṇa (*upa-vak'â*) was the mind!
- (11) They (sacrificers) took (with their mind) the
Graha!
- (12) O ruler Vâchaspati, O giver, O name!
- (13). Let us put down thy name!
- (14) May'st thou put down our (names); with (our)

names go to heaven (announce our arrival in heaven)!

- (15) What success the gods who have Prajâpati for their master, gained, the same we shall gain!"⁸

The Hotar now reads the *Prajâpati tanu* (bodies) mantras, and the *Brahmodyam*.

- (1 & 2) *Eater of food, and mistress of food.* The eater of food is Agni; the mistress of food is Aditya.
- (3 & 4) *The happy and fortunate.* By "happy" Soma, and by "fortunate" cattle are meant.
- (5 & 6) *The houseless and the dauntless.* "Houseless" is Vâyu, who never lives in a house, and "fearless" is Death, for all fear him.
- (7 & 8) *The not reached, and not to be reached.* "The not reached" is Earth, and "the not to be reached" is Heaven.
- (9 & 10) *The unconquerable, and the not to be stopped.* "The unconquerable" is Agni, and "the not to be stopped" is Aditya (sun).
- (11 & 12) *Who has no first (material) cause (apûrrâ), nor is liable to destruction.* "Who has no first (material) cause" is the mind (*manas*), and "what is not liable to destruction" is the year.

These twelve bodies of Prajâpati make up the whole Prajâpati. On the tenth day one reaches the whole Prajâpati.

They now repeat the *Brahmodyam*.⁹ "Agni is

⁸ Heaven-world. The gods ascended to heaven by sacrifice. The same is the object of the sacrificers. This is the *Graha mantra*, recited by the Hotar. Now follow, the Prajâpati tanu mantras, and the *Brahmodyam*. There are twelve Prajâpati tanu mantras; they are repeated by pairs, every time two.

⁹ That is, what Brahmans ought to repeat. It begins with the words, *Agnir grihapatiḥ* and ends with *arâtsma*. This *Brahmodyam* is no proper mantra, but a kind of Brâhmaṇam, or theological exposition. However the whole is repeated by the Hotar as a mantra. See the whole of it also in the *Asv. S'r.* S. 8, 13.

“ the house-father ; thus say some, for he is the
 “ master (house-father) of the world (earth). Vâyu
 “ is the house-father, thus say others ; for he is the
 “ ruler of the airy region. That one (Aditya, the
 “ sun) is the house-father ; for he burns (with his
 “ rays). The Ritus are the houses. He who knows
 “ what god is their (the Ritus') house-father, becomes
 “ their house-father, and succeeds. Such sacrificers
 “ are successful (they become masters themselves).
 “ House-father (master) becomes he who knows the
 “ god who destroys the evil consequences of sin
 “ (Aditya, the sun). This house-father destroys the
 “ evil consequences of sin and becomes (sole) master.
 “ These sacrificers destroy the evil consequences of
 “ their sin (and say), O Adhvaryu ! we have suc-
 “ ceeded, we have succeeded ! ”

FIFTH CHAPTER.

(*The Agnihotram. On the duties of the Brahmâ priest.*)

26.

(*The Agnihotram.*¹ *When the sacrificer has to order his priest to bring fire to the Ahavaniya. The sixteen parts of the Agnihotram.*)

The Agnihotrî says to his Adhvaryu, “ Take from (here the Gârhapatya fire) the Ahavaniya fire.” Thus he says at evening ; for what good he was doing during the day, all that is taken away (together with

¹ The Agnihotram is a burnt offering of fresh milk brought every day twice during the whole term of life. Before a Brahman can take upon himself to bring the Agnihotram, he has to establish the three sacred fires, Gârhapatya, Dakshina, and Ahavaniya. This ceremony is called *Agnyâdhâna*. The performers of these daily oblations are called “ Agnihotris.” They alone are entitled to bring the Ishtis and Soma sacrifices. There are up to this day Agnihotris in the Dekkhan, who may be regarded as the true followers of the ancient Vedic religion.

the fire and brought) eastwards and put in safety. If he says at morning time, "Take from (here) the Ahavaniya," then he takes with him all the good he was doing during the night, (brings it) eastwards and puts it in safety. The Ahavaniya fire is the sacrifice (sacrificial fire); the Ahavaniya is the heaven-world. He who has this knowledge, places the heaven-world (the real heaven) in the heaven-world, which (is represented by) the sacrifice alone. Who knows the Agni-hotram which belongs to all gods, which consists of sixteen parts, and is placed among cattle, is successful by means of it.

What in it (the offering of which the Agni-hotram consists) is of the cow (such as milk) belongs to Rudra. What is joined to the calf belongs to Vâyu. What is being milked belongs to the As'vins. What has been milked, belongs to Soma. What is put on the fire to boil belongs to Varuṇa. What bubbles up (in boiling) belongs to Púshan. What is dripping down belongs to the Maruts. What has bubbles, belongs to the Vis'vedevas. The cream (of the milk) gathered, belongs to Miṭra. What falls out (of the pot) belongs to Heaven and Earth. What turns up (in boiling) belongs to Savitar. What is seized (and placed in the vessel) belongs to Vishṇu. What is placed (on the Vedi) belongs to Brihaspati. The first offering is Agni's, the latter portion is Prajâ-pati's, the offering itself (chief portion) belongs to Indra. This is the Agni-hotram, belonging to all gods, which comprises sixteen parts.

27.

(How the priest has to make good certain casualties which may happen when the Agni-hotram is offered.)

If the cow of an Agni-hotrî,² which is joined to her calf, sits down during the time of being milked, what is the penance for it? He shall repeat over it, this

The cow herself is called Agni-hotrî.

mantra, "Why dost thou sit down out of fear? from this grant us safety! protect all our cattle! Praise to Rudra the giver!" (By repeating the following mantra) he should raise her up. "The divine Aditi (cow) rose, and put long life in the sacrifice, she who provides Indra, Mitra, and Varuṇa with their (respective) shares (in the sacrifice)." Or he may hold on her udder and mouth a vessel filled with water and give her (the cow) then to a Brahman. This is another Prâyas'chitta (penance).

If the cow of an Agnihotrî, which is joined to her calf, cries during the time of being milked, how is this to be atoned for? If she cries out of hunger, to indicate to the sacrificer what she is in need of, then he shall give her more food in order to appease her. For food is appeasing. The mantra *sūyavṛśād bhagavatî* (1, 164, 40) is to be repeated. This is the Prâyas'chitta.

If the cow of an Agnihotrî which is joined to her calf moves during the time of being milked, what is the Prâyas'chitta? Should she in moving spill (some milk) then he shall stroke her, and whisper (the following words), "What of the milk might have fallen to the ground to-day, what might have gone to the herbs, what to the waters,—may this milk be in my houses, (my) cow, (my) calves, and in me." He shall then bring a burnt offering with what has remained, if it be sufficient for making the burnt offering (Homa).

Should all in the vessel have been spilt (by the moving of the cow) then he shall call another cow, milk her and bring the burnt offering with that milk, and sacrifice it. It is to be offered alone in faith.³

³ The meaning of the sentence : आत्वेव अद्वाये होतव्यं is : this (substitute) is to be offered (completely) even including the *s'radhâ*. This is the formula: अहं अद्वा जुहोमि i. e. "I offer (this) in faith (as a believing one)."

This is the Prâyas'chitta. He who with such a knowledge offers the Agnihotram, has (only) offerings in readiness (which are fit) and has (consequently) all (accepted by the gods).

28.

(On the meaning of the Agnihotram, if performed in perfect faith. It represents Dakshinâ. The As'vina Shastra, Mahâvrata, and Agnichayana are hinted at in it.)

That Aditya (the sun) is his (the Agnihotrî's) sacrificial post, the earth is his altar, the herbs are his Barhis (seat of grass), the trees are his fuel, the waters his sprinkling vessels, the directions the wooden sticks laid round about (the hearth). If anything belonging to the Agnihotrî should be destroyed, or if he should die, or if he should be deprived of it, then he should receive all this in the other world, placed, as it were, on the Barhis (sacrificial litter). And the man who, having this knowledge, performs the Agnihotram, will actually obtain (all this).

He brings as Dakshinâ (donation) both gods and men mutually, and everything (the whole world). By his evening offering he presents men to the gods, and the whole world. For men, if being fast asleep without shelter, as it were, are offered as gifts to the gods. By the morning offering he presents the gods as gifts to men, and the whole world. The gods, after having understood the intention (of men that the gods should serve them) make efforts (to do it), saying, "I will do it, I will go." What world a man, who has presented all this property to the gods, might gain, the same world gains he who, with this knowledge, performs the Agnihotram.

By offering the evening oblation to Agni, the Agnihotrî commences the As'vina Shastra (which

commences with a verse addressed to Agni). By using the term *vâch*, i. e. speech (when taking out the Agnihotram) he makes a (*pratigara*) i. e. response (just as is done at the repetition of a Shastra).

By (thus) repeating every day "Vâch" the Asvina Shastra⁴ is recited by Agni at night, for him who, having this knowledge, brings the Agnihotram.

By offering the morning oblation to Aditya, he commences the Mahâvrata⁵ ceremony. By using (a term equivalent to) *prâṇa* i. e. life (when eating the remainder of the Agnihotram) he makes a *pratigara* (also). By (thus) repeating every day the word "food" (life), the Mahâvrata (Shastram) is recited by Aditya at day for him who, with this knowledge, performs the Agnihotram.

The Agnihotrî has to perform during the year 720 evening offerings and also 720 morning offerings, just as many bricks (1440) marked by sacrificial formulas as are required at the Gavâm ayanam. He who with such a knowledge brings the Agnihotram, has the sacrifice performed with a Sattra

⁴ The Asvina Shastra is required at the commencement of the Gavâm ayanam, when making Âtirâtra. See 4, 17-11. The author of our Brâhmaṇam here tries to find out some resemblance between the performance of the evening Agnihotram, and the Asvina Shastra. He finds it in the circumstance, that this offering belongs to Agni and the Asvina Shastra commences with a verse addressed to Agni (4, 7). Having thus obtained the commencement of the Shastra, he must find out also the *pratiga* or response which belongs to every Shastra. This he discovers in the formula: *vâchâ tvâ hotre* which the Agnihotrî repeats as often as the offering is taken out for being sacrificed.

⁵ This concludes the Gavâm ayanam. See the note to 4, 12. The resemblance between the Mahâvrata and the morning Agnishtoma is found by our author in the following points: The morning Agnihotram belongs to Aditya, and the Nishkevalya Shastra of the Mahâvrata commences with a mantra addressed to the same deity. The Pratigara he finds in the mantra, *annam payo reto amâsu* which the Agnihotrî repeats as often as he eats the remainder of his offering.

lasting all the year (and) with Agni Chitya⁶ (the hearth constructed at the Chayana ceremony).

29.

(Whether the morning oblation of the Agnihotri is to be offered before or after sunrise.)

Vrishaśushma, the son of Vatakata, the son of Jātukarna, said, "We shall tell this to the gods, that they perform now the Agnihotram, which was brought on both days, (on the evening of the preceding, and the morning of the following day) only every other day." And a girl who was possessed by a Gandharva, spoke thus, "We shall tell it to the Pitaras (ancestors), that the Agnihotram, which was performed on both days, is now performed every other day."

The Agnihotram performed every other day is performed at evening after sunset, and at morning before sunrise. The Agnihotram performed on both days is performed at evening after sunset, and at morning after sunrise. Therefore the Agnihotram is to be offered after sunrise. For he who offers the Agnihotram before sunset, reaches in the twenty-fourth year the Gâyatrî world, but if he brings it after sunrise, in the twelfth. When he brings the Agnihotram before sunrise during two years, then he has actually sacrificed during one year only. But if he sacrifices after sunrise, then he completes the yearly amount of offerings in one year. There-

⁶ At each Atirâtra of the Gavâmayanam the so-called *Chayana* ceremony takes place. This consists in the construction of the Uttarâ Vedi (the northern altar) in the shape of an eagle. About 1440 bricks are required for this structure, each being consecrated with a separate Yajus mantra. This altar represents the universe. A tortoise is buried alive in it, and a living frog carried round it and afterwards turned out. The fire kindled on this new altar is the *Agni Chitya*. To him are the oblations of flesh and Soma to be given. The whole ceremony is performed by the Adhvaryu alone.

fore the Agnihotram is to be brought after sunrise. He who sacrifices after sunset at evening, and after sunrise in the morning, brings the offering in the lustre of the day-night (Ahorâtra). For the night receives light from Agni, and the day from the sun (Aditya). By means of this light the day is illuminated. Therefore he who sacrifices after sunrise, performs the sacrifice only in the light of Ahorâtra (that is, he receives the light only once, instead of twice, the offering brought before sunrise belonging to the night, and being illuminated by Agni, not by Aditya).

30.

(Several stanzas quoted regarding the necessity to bring the Agnihotram after sunrise.)

Day and night are the two wheels of the year. By means of both he passes the year. He who sacrifices before sunrise, goes by one wheel, as it were, only. But he who sacrifices after sunrise, is going through the year with both wheels, as it were, and reaches his destination soon. There is a sacrificial Gâthâ (stanza) which runs as follows:

“All that was, and will be, is connected with the two Sâmans *Brihat* and *Rathantaram*, and subsists through them. The wise man, after having established the sacred hearths (the Agnihotrî), shall bring a different sacrifice at day, and a different one at night (*i. e.* devoted to different deities).”

The night belongs to the Rathantaram, the day to the Brihat. Agni is the Rathantaram, Aditya the Brihat. Both these deities cause him to go to the heaven-world, to the place of splendour (*bradhna*), who with this knowledge sacrifices (the Agnihotram) after sunrise. Thence it is to be sacrificed after sunrise. Regarding this there is a sacrificial Gâthâ chanted, which runs as follows:

“Just as a man who drives with one pack-horse

"only without purchasing another one, act all those
"men who bring the Agnihotram before sunrise."

For all beings whatever follow this deity (Aditya) when he stretches (the arms at sunrise and sunset). He who has this knowledge, is followed by this deity, after whom all follows, and he follows her. For this Aditya is the "one guest" who lives among those who bring the sacrifice after sunrise. Concerning this there is a Gâthâ (stanza, which runs as follows):

"He who has stolen lotus fibres, and does not
"receive (even) one guest on the evening, will
"charge with this guilt the not guilty, and take off
"the guilt from the guilty."

This Aditya is the "one guest" (*ekâtithih*) he is it
"who lives among the sacrificers." The man who

⁷ Sâyaṇa makes the following remarks on this rather obscure stanza:

पुरा कदाचित्पुत्रर्षीणां संवादप्रसंगे कश्चित्पुरुषो विससैन्यलक्षणम-
पवादं प्राप्य तत्परिहारार्थमृषोणामपे शपथं चकार। तदीयश-
पयोक्तिरूपेण गाथा विसानि पद्ममूलानि तेषामपकर्त्ता प्रत्यवाय-
परंपरां प्राप्नोतु ॥ पापरहिते पुरुषे विसविषयमपवादं कृतवन्तो
यः प्रत्यवायः पापिनः पुरुषस्य संबन्धी पापं स्वीकुर्वन्तो यः प्रत्यवायः
सायंकाले गृहे समागच्छन् एवातिथेर्वैदेशिकस्यापरोधने यः प्रत्य-
वायः सेयं प्रत्यवाय परंपरा विससैन्ये सति मम भूयादित्येवं शपथः।
अक्षरार्थकु अप्रसिद्धो मादृशः पुरुष स्तेनक्षरो भूत्वा विसान्यपज-
हार चेत् स पुमान् अननसं पापरहितं पुरुषं योचिष्य एनसा ओ
भिश्छात् पापेनाभिश्चमनमपवादं कुर्यात्। तथैव स विसापका-
सायंकाले गृहे समागतं एकातिथिमपवदन्नि भोजनमदत्त्वा निः
स्रायेत् ॥

The stealing of *bisāni*, i. e. lotus fibres, from a tank appears to have been a great offence in ancient times. Not to receive one guest (at least) on the evening was considered as equally wicked. The man who has committed such crimes will, in order to clear himself from all guilt, charge an innocent man with it. The forms *abhisastāt* and *apaharāt* have evidently the sense of a future tense, as is the case in other instances also. The stanza in question appears to be very old, and was hardly intelligible even to the author of our Brāhmaṇam. He means by *ekâtithih* "the one guest," the sun, which according to the context, cannot have been the original sense.

thinking, it is enough of the Agnihotram, does not sacrifice to this deity (Aditya), shuts him out from being his guest. Therefore this deity, if shut out, shuts such an Agnihotrî out from both this world and that one.

Therefore he who thinks, it is enough of the Agnihotram, may nevertheless bring sacrifices. Thence they say, a guest who comes at evening is not to be sent away. It happened that once a learned man, *Jānaśruteya*, a resident of a town (a *Nagarî*), said to an *Aikâdasâksha*, a descendant of *Manutantu*, "we recognise from the children whether one brings the Agnihotram with or without the proper knowledge." *Aikâdasâksha* had as many children as are required to fill a kingdom. Just as many children will he obtain who brings the Agnihotram after sunrise.

31.

(The Agnihotram is to be offered after sunrise.)

In rising the sun joins his rays to the Ahavaniya fire. Who therefore sacrifices before sunrise is like a female giving her breast to an unborn child, or a cow giving her udder to an unborn calf. But he who sacrifices after sunrise is like a female giving her breast to a child which is born, or like a cow giving her udder to a calf which is born. The Agnihotram being thus offered to him (*Sûrya*), he (*Sûrya*) gives to the Agnihotrî in return food in both worlds, in this one and that one. He who brings the Agnihotram before sunrise is like such an one who throws food before a man or an elephant, who do not stretch forth their hands (not caring for it). But he who sacrifices after sunrise is like such an one who throws food before a man or an elephant who stretch forth their hands. He who has this knowledge, and sacrifices after sunrise, lifts up with this hand (*Aditya's* hand) his sacrifice, and puts it down

in the heaven-world. Therefore the sacrifice is to be brought after sunrise.

When rising, the sun brings all beings into motion (*pranayati*). Therefore he is called *prāna* (breath). The offerings of him who knowing this, sacrifices after sunrise, are well stored up in this *prāna* (Aditya): Therefore it is to be sacrificed after sunrise.

That man is speaking the truth, who in the evening after sunset, and in the morning after sunrise, brings his offering. He commences the evening sacrifice by the words "*Bhūr, Bhurah, Svar, Om! Agni is Light, Light is Agni;*" and the morning sacrifice by "*Bhūr, Bhurah, Svar, Om! Sun is Light, Light is Sun.*" The truth-speaking man offers thus in truth, when he brings his sacrifice after sunrise. Therefore it must be sacrificed after sunrise. This is well expressed in a sacrificial stanza which is chanted.

"Those who sacrifice before sunrise tell every morning an untruth; for if celebrating the Agni-hotram at night which ought to be celebrated at day, they say, Sun is Light, but then they have no light (for the sun has not risen)."

32.

(On the creation of the world. The origin of the Vedas and the sacred words. The penances for mistakes committed at a sacrifice.)

Prajapati had the desire of creating beings and multiplying himself. He underwent (consequently) austerities. Having finished them, he created these worlds, viz. earth, air, and heaven. He heated them (with the lustre of his mind, pursuing a course of austerities); three lights were produced: Agni from the earth, Vāyu from the air, and Aditya from heaven. He heated them again, in consequence of which the three Vedas were produced. The Rigveda came from Agni, the Yajurveda from Vāyu, and the Sāmaveda from Aditya. He heated these Vedas,

in consequence of which three luminaries arose, viz. Bhûr came from the Rigveda, Bhuvah from the Yajurveda, and Svar from the Sâmaveda. He heated these luminaries again, and three sounds came out of them *á*, *u*, and *m*. By putting them together he made the syllable *om*. Therefore he (the priest) repeats "Om! Om!" for Om is the heaven-world, and Om is that one who burns (Aditya).

Prajâpati spread the sacrifice⁸ (extending it), took it, and sacrificed with it. By means of the Rik (Rigveda), he performed the duties of the Hotar; by means of the Yajus, those of the Adhvaryu; and by means of the Sâmān, those of the Udgâtar. Out of the splendour (seed) which is inherent in this three-fold knowledge (the three Vedas), he made the Brahma essence.

Prajâpati offered then the sacrifice to the gods. The gods spread it, took it, and sacrificed with it, and did just as Prajâpati had done (regarding the office of the Hotar, &c.) The gods said to Prajâpati, "If a mistake has been committed in the Rik, or in the Yajus, or in the Sâmān, in our sacrifice, or in consequence of ignorance, or of a general misfortune, what is the atonement for it?" Prajâpati answered, "When you commit a mistake in the Rik, you shall sacrifice in the Gârhapatya, saying *Bhûh*. When you commit one in the Yajus, then you shall sacrifice in the Agnîdhriya fire⁹ or (in the absence of it as is the case) in the Havis offerings¹⁰ in the cooking fire (Dakshîṇa Agni) saying, *Bhuvah*. When a mistake is committed in the Sâmān, then it is to be sacrificed in the Ahavanîya fire by saying *Svar*. When a mistake has been committed out of ignorance, or in consequence of a general

⁸ It is regarded as a person.

⁹ This is used only in the Boma sacrifices.

¹⁰ Such as the Dars'apûrṇamâsa ishṭi, Châturmâsya ishṭi, &c.

mishap, then you shall sacrifice in the Ahavaniya fire, reciting all three words, *Bhūh, Bhuvah, Svar*. These three "great words" (*vyâhṛiti*) are like nooses to tie together the Vedas. It is just like joining one thing to another, one link to another link, like the stringing of anything made of leather, or of any other thing, and connecting that which was disconnected, that one puts together by means of these great words all that was isolated in the sacrifice. These Vyâhṛitis, are the general Prâyas'chitta (penance); thence the penances (for mistakes) at a sacrifice are to be made with them.

33.

(On the office of the Brahmâ priest. He ought to remain silent during all the principal ceremonies.)

The great sages (*mahâvadaḥ*) ask, "When the duties of a Hotar are performed by the Rik, those of the Adhvaryus by the Yajus, and those of the Udgâtar by the Sâman, and the three-fold science is thus properly carried into effect by the several (priests employed), by what means then are the duties of the Brahmâ priest performed?" To this one should answer, "This is done just by means of this three-fold science."

He who blows (*Vâyu*) is the sacrifice. He has two roads, viz. speech and mind. By their means (speech and mind) the sacrifice is performed. In the sacrifice there are both, speech and mind, required. By means of speech the three priests of the three-fold science perform one part (assigned to *Vâch*); but the Brahmâ priest performs his duty by the mind only. Some Brahmâ priests after having muttered the Stomabhâgas¹¹ when all arrangements have been made for

¹¹ The Stomabhâgas are certain Yajus-like mantras which are to be found in the Brâhmaṇas of the Sâma-veda only (not in the Yajus or Rigveda). Each of these mantras consists of four parts: a) To what

the repetition of the Prâtaranuvâka (the morning prayer) sit down, and speak (without performing any of the ceremonies).

Respecting this (the silence on the part of the Brahmâ priests) a Brahman, who saw a Brahmâ priest at the Prâtaranuvâka talk, said (once) "they (the priests and the sacrificer) have made one-half of this sacrifice to disappear." Just as a man who walks with one foot only, or a carriage which has one wheel only, falls to the ground, in the same manner the sacrifice falls to the ground (*bhreshan nyeti*), and if the sacrifice has fallen, the sacrificer falls after it too (if the Brahmâ priests talk during the time they ought to be silent). Therefore the Brahmâ priest should, after the order for repeating the Prâtaranuvâka has been given, refrain from speaking till the oblations from the Upâms'u and Antaryâma (Grahas) are over. After the order for chanting the Pavamâna Stotra has been given, (he ought also to refrain from speaking) till the last verse (of the Stotra) is done. And

the Stoma is like, such as a cord, a joint, &c.; b) To what it is devoted or joined; c) An order to the Stoma to favour the object to which it is joined; d) An order to the chanters to chant the Stoma by the permission of Savitar in honour of Brihaspati. The last (fourth) part is in all the Stomabhâga mantras the same. I give here some of these mantras, which are all to be found in the Tândya Brâhmanam (1, 8-9). They commence:

- 1 (a) रश्मिरसि (b) क्षयाय त्वा (c) क्षयं जिन्व (d) सवितृप्रसूता
वहस्यतये स्तुत
- 2 (a) प्रेतिरसि (b) घर्मेणे त्वा (c) घर्मं जिन्व (d) सव०
- 3 (a) अन्वितिरसि (b) दिवे त्वा (c) दिवं जिन्व (d) सव०
- 4 (a) सन्धिरसि (b) अन्तरिक्षाय त्वा (c) अन्तरिक्षं जिन्व (d) सव०
- 5 (a) विहृबो ऽसि (b) दृष्टये त्वा (c) दृष्टिं जिन्व &c.

The proper meaning of the repetition of these and similar mantras by the Brahmâ priests is, to bring the chant (Stoma) which is about to be performed into contact with the external world, with day, night, air, rain, the gods, and secure the favour of all these powers and beings.

again, he should during the chanting of the (other) Stotras, and the repeating of the Shastras, refrain from speaking, till the Vashatkâra (at the end of the Yâjyâ verse of the Shastra) is pronounced. Likewise as a man walking on both his legs, and a carriage going on both its wheels, does not suffer any injury; in the same way such a sacrifice (if performed in this manner), does not suffer any injury, nor the sacrificer either, if the sacrifice be not injured.

34.

(On the work done by the Brahmâ. He permits the chanters to chant.)

They say, When the sacrificer has the reward (*dakshinâ*) given to the Adhvaryu, he thinks, "this priest has seized with his hands my Grahâs (Soma cups), he has walked for me, he has sacrificed for me." And when he has the reward given to the Udgâtar, he thinks, "he has sung for me;" and when he has the reward given to the Hotar, he thinks, "this priest has spoken for me the Anuvâkyâs, and the Yâjyâs, and repeated the Shastras." But on account of what work done is the Brahmâ priest to receive his reward? Shall he receive ¹¹ the reward, thinks the sacrificer, without having done any work whatever? Yes, he receives it for his medical attendance upon the sacrifice, for the Brahmâ is the physician of the sacrifice (which is regarded as a man). Because of the Brahmâ priest performing his priestly function with the Brahma, which is the quintessence of the metres. He does one-half of the work, for he was at the head of the other priests, and the others (Adhvaryu, Hotar, Udgâtar) do the other half. (The Brahmâ priests tell if any mistake has been commit-

¹¹ In the original, *haratâ*, which is to be taken in the sense of a future.

ted in the sacrifice, and perform the Prâyas'chittas, as described above.)¹²

The Prastotar ¹³ says, after the order for chanting the Stotram has been given, "O Brahmâ, we shall now chant, our commander!" The Brahmâ then shall say at the morning libation, "Bhûr! filled with the thought of Indra, ye may sing!" At the midday libation he says, "Bhuvah! filled with the thought of Indra, ye may sing;" and at the evening libation,

¹² I have not translated the passage regarding the Prâyas'chitta to be performed by the Brahmâ priest if any mistake has been committed; for it is only a repetition from 5, 32.

¹³ The announcement of the Prastotar, that the chanters are ready to perform their chant, as well as the orders to do so given by the Brahmâ and Maitrâvaruṇa, are contained in full in the As'val. S'r. S. (5, 2), and in the Sânk. S'r. S. (6, 8). I here give the text from the As'v. S. :—

ब्रह्मन् स्तोत्रासः प्रशाकुरिति स्तोत्रायातिसर्जितावतिसृजतो भूरि-
न्द्रवन्तः सवितृप्रसूता इति जपित्वा सुध्वमिति ब्रह्मा प्रातःसवने
भुव इति माध्यन्दिने स्वरिति तृतीयसवने भूर्भुवः स्वरिन्द्रवन्तः स-
वितृप्रसूता इत्यर्धमायिमावतात् । स्तुतदेवेन सवित्रा प्रसूता क्रतुं च
सत्यं च वदत । आयुष्यत्य ऊचो मा गत तनू पात्स्यान् ओरिमिति
जपित्वा मैत्रावरुणः सुध्वमित्युचैः ॥

(When the Prastotar calls) "Brahmâ, we shall chant, O commander!" then the two priests (the Brahmâ and Maitrâvaruṇa) whose duty it is to allow (the chanters to sing) give their permission. The Brahmâ after having first muttered the words "*bhûr*, be ye filled with Indra, created by Savitar (or permitted by Savitar)," at the morning libation, says, "chant;" at the midday libation he uses instead of *bhûr*, *bhuvah*; and at the evening libation, *sva* (the remainder of the Japa being the same). Before all the Stotras which follow the Agnimâruta Shastra (which concludes the Shastras of the Agni-*shotoma*), that is to say, at the Ukthya, Sholas'i, Atirâtra sacrifices, &c. the Brahmâ mutters all the three great words (*bhûr*, *bhuvah*, *svah*, along with the remainder of the formula) at the same time. The Maitrâvaruṇa, after having muttered "Speak what is right and true, ye who are created by Savitar, the god to whose honour praises are chanted, do not lose the sacred verses (chanted by you) which are life, may he protect both bodies of the Sâman (the verses and the tune) Om!" says aloud "chant!"

he says, "Svar! filled with the thought of Indra, ye may sing."

At the time of the Ukthya or Atirâtra sacrifice, all the three great words, *Bhûr*, *Bhuvoh*, *Svar*, are required. If the Brahmâ says, "Filled with the thought of Indra, ye may sing," this means, that the sacrifice is Indra's, for Indra is the deity of the sacrifice. By the words, "filled with the thought of Indra," the Brahmâ priest connects the Udgitha (the principal part of the chant) with Indra. This saying of the Brahmâ means, "Do not leave Indra; filled with him, ye may sing." Thus he tells them.

SIXTH BOOK.

FIRST CHAPTER.

(On the offices of the Grāvastut and Subrahmaṇyā.)

1.

(On the origin of the office of the Grāvastut.¹ The Serpent Rishi Arbuda.)

The gods held (once upon a time) a sacrificial session in Sarvacharu. They did not succeed in

¹ See also him about As'v. S'r. 8, 5, 12. His services are only required at the midday libation. He performs his function of repeating mantras over the Soma squeezing stones before the so-called Dadhi Gharma ceremony. He enters through the eastern gate, and passes on to the two Havirdhānas (the two carts, on which the sacrificial offerings are put, and the two covered places, in which these two carts are). Having arrived north-east of the exterior front of the axe (*akṣhaśīras*) of the southern Havirdhāna, he throws off a stalk of grass held in his hand, which ceremony is called *nīrasanam* (it is performed often by other priests also). He then faces the Soma shoots assuming a peculiar posture. The Adhvaryu gives him a band (*uśnīṣha*) which he ties round his face. As soon as the Adhvaryu and his assistants take the Soma sprouts from below the *adhīshavana* board (see the note to 7, 32), he ought to repeat the mantras over the Grāvāpas which are now being employed for extracting the Soma juice. He commences with verses containing the term *su* to squeeze, or derivatives of it. The first is: *abhi tvā deva savitar* (1, 24, 3). After some more single verses follow the three principal Grāvāpa hymns, viz. *prāite vadantu* (10, 94), *ā va riñjase* (10, 76), and *pra vo grāvānah* (10, 175). The first and the last are said to have been seen by Arbuda the Serpent Rishi, the second by Jarat-karna, one of the Serpent tribe also. These hymns very likely formed part of the so-called *Sarpaveda* or Serpent Veda (see the Gopatha Brāhmaṇam 1, 10, according to whose statement this Veda came from the east), and were originally foreign to the Rīgveda. They may be, nevertheless, very ancient. The two latter hymns are to be repeated before the last verse of the first, and are thus treated like a Nivid at the evening libation. Either in the midst, or before, or

destroying the consequences of guilt. Arbuda, the son of Kadru, the Serpent Rishi, the framer of mantras, said to them, "You have overlooked one ceremony which is to be performed by the Hotar. I will perform it for you, then you will destroy the consequences of guilt." They said, "Well, let it be done." At every midday libation he then came forth (from his hole), approached them, and repeated spells over the Soma squeezing stones. Thence they repeat spells at every midday libation over the Soma squeezing stones, in imitation of him (the Serpent Rishi). The way on which this Serpent Rishi used to go when coming from (his hole) is now known by the name *Arbudodā Sarpañi* (at the sacrificial compound).

The King (Soma) made the gods drunk. They then said, "A poisonous serpent (*as'irishu*) looks at our King! Well, let us tie a band round his eyes." They then tied a band round his eyes. Therefore they recite the spells over the Soma squeezing stones, when having tied (round the eyes) a band in imitation (of what the gods did). The King (Soma) made them drunk. They said, "He (the Serpent Rishi) repeats his own mantra over the Soma squeezing stones. Well, let us mix with his mantra other verses." They then mixed with his mantra other verses, in consequence of which he (Soma) did not make them drunk.² By mixing his mantra with other verses for effecting propitiation, they succeeded in destroying the consequences of guilt.

after these two hymns, the Grāvastut must repeat the so-called Pāvamāni verses (Rigveda 9.) He has to continue his recitation as long as the squeezing of the juice lasts, or he may go on till it is filled in the Grahas (*ā vā graha grahañāt*); he then must conclude with the last verse of the first Grāvāṇa hymn. Besides this ritual for the Grāvastut another one is given by As'valāyana, which he traces to *Gānagāri*.

² These mantras were the antidote.

In imitation of this feat achieved by the gods, the Serpents destroyed all consequences of their own guilt. Having in this state (being quite free from guilt and sin) left off the old skin torn, they obtain a new one. Who knows this destroys the consequences of his own guilt.

2.

(How many verses are to be repeated over the Grâvanas. How they ought to be repeated. They are required only at the midday libation. No order for repeating them necessary.)

They say, With how many mantras should he (the Grâvastut) pray over the Soma squeezing stones? The answer is, with a hundred; for the life of a man is a hundred years, he has a hundred powers, and a hundred bodily organs; by doing so, he makes man participate in age, strength, and bodily organs. (Others) say, He ought to repeat thirty-three verses, for he (the Serpent Rishi) destroyed the sins of thirty-three gods, for there are thirty-three gods. (Others) say, He ought to recite an unlimited number of such mantras. For Prajâpati is unlimited; and this recital of the mantras referring to the Soma squeezing stones belongs to Prajâpati, and in it all desires are comprised. Who does so, obtains all he desires. Thence he ought to repeat an unlimited number of such mantras.

Now they ask, In what way should he repeat these mantras (over the Soma squeezing stones)? Syllable by syllable, or should he take four syllables together, or pâda by pâda, or half verse by half verse, or verse by verse? With whole verses (repeated without stopping) one does not perform any ceremony, nor with stopping at every pâda. If the verses are repeated with stopping at every syllable, or every four syllables, then the metres become mutilated, for

many syllables (sounds) would thus be lost. Thence he ought to (repeat) these mantras one half verse by another. For man has two legs, and cattle are four-footed. By doing so, he places the two-legged sacrificer among the four-legged cattle. Thence he ought to repeat these mantras by half verses.

Since the Grâvastut repeats only at every midday libation mantras over the Soma squeezing stones, how do mantras become repeated over them at the two other (morning and evening) libations? By repeating verses in the Gâyatrî metre, he provides for the morning libation; for the Gâyatrî metre is appropriate to the morning libation; and by repeating verses in the Jagatî metre, he provides for the evening libation; for the Jagatî metre is appropriate to the evening libation. In this way he who, with this knowledge, repeats the mantras over the Soma squeezing stones only at the midday libation, supplies these praises for the morning and evening libations.

They say, What is the reason, that, whilst the Adhvaryu calls upon the other priests to do their respective duties, the Grâvastut repeats this mantra without being called upon (without receiving a *prâisha*)? The ceremony of repeating mantras over the Soma squeezing stones is of the same nature as the mind which is not called upon. Therefore the Grâvastut repeats his mantra without being called upon.

3.

(*The Subrahmanyâ formula. On its nature. By whom it is to be repeated. The oblation from the Pâtnivata Graha. The Yâjyâ of the Agnidhrâ.*)

The Subrahmanyâ² is Vâch. Her son is the

² The Subrahmanyâ formula is contained in the Lâtyâyana S'râuta Sûtras (1, 3), the Agnishtoma Sâma Prayoga, the Sâtapatha Brâhm. (3, 3, 4, 17-20), and the Taittiriya Aranyaka (1, 12, 3-4). The

king Soma. At the time of buying Soma, they call the Subrahmanyâ (thither) just as one calls a cow.

peculiar pronunciation of this formula is noted by Pāṇini (1, 2, 37-38). The most complete information on its use being only to be found in the Sāmaveda Sūtras, I here give the passages from Lātyāyana referring to it along with the formula itself:—

आतिथ्यायां संस्वितायां दक्षिणस्य द्वारवाहोः पुरस्तात्तिष्ठ-
त्तर्वेदिदेशे ऽ न्वारब्धे यजमाने परन्वांश्च सुब्रह्मण्यमिति चि-
वकत्वा निगदं ब्रूयात्। इन्द्रागच्छ हरिव आगच्छ मेधाति-
थेर्मेष वृषणश्च मेने गौरावस्कन्दिन्नहस्याये जार कौश्लि-
क ब्राह्मण गौतम ब्रुवाणैतावदहे सुत्यामिति यावदहे स्यात्।

After the Atithya Ishti has been finished, he (the Subrahmanyâ) should stand in the front part of the enclosure made for the wife of the sacrificer inside the Veda, and when touching the sacrificer and his wife, after having called thrice "*subrahmanyom*," recite the following formula, "Come, Indra! come owner of the yellow horses! "ram of Medhâiti! Menâ of Vrishanâs'va! thou buffalo (*gaura*) "who ascendest the female (*avaskandin*)! lover of Ahalyâ! son of "Kusîka! Brâhmana! son of Gotama! (come) thou who art called" (to appear) at the Soma feast in so and so many days how many there might intervene (between the day on which the Subrahmanyâ calls him, and that of the Soma festival at which his presence is requested). The Subrahmanyâ is required on the second, third, fourth, and fifth day of the Agnishtoma, and almost on every day of the other Soma sacrifices: On the second day the terms *tryahe sutyâm*, "three days hence" (i. e. on the fifth); on the third day, *dvyāhe sutyâm*, i. e. two days hence; on the fourth, *śras*, i. e. to-morrow; and on the fifth (the day of the Soma feast) *adya*, i. e. to day, are used to mark the time when the Soma banquet, to which Indra is by this formula solemnly invited, is to come off. As far as ब्रुवाण

which is followed by the mentioning of the time appointed न्यहे, ह्यहे &c. there is no difference anywhere observable. But the few sentences which follow, and which conclude the formula, differ according to different schools. Some were (according to Lātyāyana) of opinion, that only आगच्छ "come hither" is to follow; others recommended आगच्छ मघवन, "come hither, O Maghavan." Others, such as Gautama, were of opinion, that either is to be omitted, and the concluding formula, देवा ब्रह्मण आगच्छतागच्छतान् "come, ye divine Brahma priests, come, come!" has to follow immediately upon सुत्या.

Through this son the Subrahmanyâ priest milks³ (obtains) all desires for the sacrificer. For Vâch grants all desires of him who has this knowledge. They ask, What is the nature of this Subrahmanyâ?

The name of the tune (Sâman) according to which it is chanted (or rather recited) is *Brahmas'ri*, the metre is called *Saṃpât*, the Rishi is Aditya, and Indra is the deity.

At the so-called Agnishtut sacrifices, which open the Chatur-dasârâtra Sattras (sacrificial sessions lasting for a fortnight), (As'v. S'r. S. 11, 2) the Subrahmanyâ calls Agni instead of Indra (Lâtây. 1, 4) according to Gautama, by the following formula:

अग्र आगच्छ रोहिताभ्यां बृहद्भानो धमकेतो जातवेदे। विचर्षण
आंगिरस ब्राह्मणांगिरस ब्रुवाण i. e. "Come, O Agni, with (thy)
two red ones (horses), thou brightly shining, thou blazing in smoke,
Jâtavedâs, thou wise! Aṅgiras! Brâhmaṇa. (come) called," &c.
In the concluding formula देवा ब्रह्म०, अग्र्य fires, is used instead of
देवा According to Dhânujaya the Subrahmanyâ formula for Agni
runs as follows. अग्र आगच्छ रोहितव आगच्छ भरद्वाजस्याज सहसः
सुनो वारावस्क्वन्दिद्रुषसे जारांगिरस. (the remainder as above) i. e.

"Come, Agni! master of the red horses, goat of Bharadvâja, son of power, thou who ascendest (the female); lover of Ushas," &c. The latter formula is just like that one addressed to Indra. Agni, as well as Indra, are in both these formulas, which must be very ancient, invoked as family deities, the first pre-eminently worshipped by the Aṅgirasas, the latter by the Kṣâtrikas. Both gods are here called "Brâhmans." In later books Indra appears as a Kṣâtrtriya, and as a model of a king.

On the so-called Agnishtomya day of all sacrifices (in the Agnishtoma it is the fourth and precedes the Soma day), on which day the animal for Agni and Soma is slain and sacrificed, an extension of the Subrahmanyâ formula takes place. The Subrahmanyâ priest has on this day to announce to the gods, that such and such one (the name of the sacrificer must be mentioned), the son of such and such one, the grandson of such and such one, offers, as a Dikshita, (as initiated into the sacrificial rites) a sacrifice. (दीक्षितोयजते) The term 'Dikshita' forms then henceforth part of the name of the sacrificer, and his descendants down to the seventh degree. In this part of India there are many Brâhmans distinguished by this honorary epithet, which always indicates that either the bearer of it or his immediate ancestors have performed a Soma sacrifice, and have been proclaimed *dikshita* by the Subrahmanyâ in all due form.

³ *Duhe* must be a 3rd person singular, as Sây explains it.

One should answer, She is Vâch. For Vâch is Brahma, and Subrahma (good Brahma).

They ask, Why does one call him (the Subrahmanyâ priest) who is a male, a female? (They answer) Subrahmanyâ represents Vâch (which is in the feminine gender).

They further ask, When all the other priests are to perform their respective duties within the Vêdi, and the Subrahmanyâ outside the Vêdi, how is it that the duty of the Subrahmanyâ (in this particular case) becomes performed inside the Vêdi? One should answer, The Vêdi has an outlet where things (which are no more required) are thrown; if the Subrahmanyâ priest calls (the Subrahmanyâ) when standing in this outlet, then, in this way, (his duty is performed within the bounds of the Vêdi). They ask, Why does he, standing in the outlet, repeat the Subrahmanyâ? (On this they tell the following story.)

The Rishis held once a sacrificial session. They said to the most aged man among them, "Call the Subrahmanyâ. Thou shalt call the gods standing among us (on account of thy age), as it were, nearest to them." In consequence of this the gods make him (the Subrahmanyâ) very aged. In this way he pleases the whole Vêdi.

They ask, Why do they present to him (the Subrahmanyâ) a bull as a reward for his services? (The answer is) The bull is a male (*urishâ*), the Subrahmanyâ is a female, both making thus a couple. (This is done) for producing offspring from this pair.

The Agnîdhra repeats the Yâjyâ mantra for the Pâtnîvata Graha (a Soma vessel), with a low voice. For the Pâtnîvata is the semen virile, and the effusion of the semen virile passing on without noise, as it were, he does not make the Anuvashatkâra. For

the Anuvashatâra is a stop. Thinking, I will not stop the effusion of the semen, he does not make the Anuvashatkâra, for the semen which is not disturbed in its effusion, bears fruit. Sitting near the Neshtar, he then eats, for the Neshtar is in the room of women. Agni (Agnîdhra) pours semen in women, to produce children. He who has this knowledge provides through Agni his females with semen, and is blessed with children and cattle.

The Subrahmanya ends after the distribution of the Dakshinâ,⁵ for she is Vâch. The Dakshinâ is food; thus they place finally the sacrifice in food, which is Speech.

SECOND CHAPTER.

(On the Shastras of the minor Hotri-priests at the Sattras.)

4.

(On the Shastras of minor Hotri-priests at the morning and evening libations.)

The Devas spread the sacrifice. When doing so, the Asuras approached them, thinking, let us obstruct their sacrifice. They attacked them from the right side, thinking this to be the weak point. The Devas awoke, and posted two of their number, Mitra and Varuṇa on the right side. Through the assistance of these two, the Devas drove the Asuras and Rakshas away from the morning libation. And thus the sacrificers drive them away (if they have the Maitrâvaruṇa Shastra repeated); thence the Maitrâvaruṇa priest repeats the Maitrâvaruṇa Shastra

* He represents Agni.

* The Dakshinâ is distributed at the midday libation.

at the morning libation. The Asuras, defeated on the right side, attacked the centre of the sacrifice. The Devas awoke, posted then Indra, and defeated through his assistance the enemies. Therefore the Brâhma-nâchañsi repeats at the morning libation the Indra Shastra.

The Asuras, thus defeated, attacked the sacrifice on the northern side. The Devas posted on this side Indrâgnî, and defeated thus the Asuras. Therefore the Achhâvâka repeats the Aindrâgna Shastra at the morning libation. For by means of Indrâgni the Devas drove the Asuras and Rakshas away from the northern side.

The Asuras, defeated on the northern side, marched arrayed in battle lines towards the eastern part. The Devas awoke and posted Agni eastwards at the morning libation. Through Agni the Devas drove the Asuras and Raskhas away from the eastern front. In the same way the sacrificers drive away from the eastern front the Asuras and Rakshas. Thence the morning libation is Agni's. He who has such a knowledge destroys the evil consequences of his sin.

The Asuras when defeated eastwards, went westwards. The Devas awoke and posted the Vis've Devâh themselves (westwards) at the third libation, who thus drove the Asuras and Rakshas away from the western direction at the third libation. Likewise the sacrificers drive through the Vis've Devâh themselves at the third libation the Asuras and Rakshas away. Thence the evening libation belongs to the Vis've Devâh. He who has such a knowledge destroys the consequences of his sin.

In this manner the Devas drove the Asuras out of the whole sacrifice. Thence the Devas became masters of the Asuras. He who has this knowledge becomes therefore through himself (alone) master of his adversary and enemy, and destroys the con-

sequences of his sin. The Devas drove away the Asuras and destroyed the consequences of sin by means of the sacrifice arranged in such a way, and conquered the heaven-world. He who has this knowledge, and he who, knowing this, prepares (these) libations required in the said manner, drives away his enemy and hater, destroys the consequences of his guilt, and gains the heaven-world.

5.

(The Stotriya of the following day is made the Anurûpa of the preceding day in the Shastras of the minor Hotri-priests at Soma sacrifices lasting for several days.)

They use at the morning libation the Stotriya (triplet) (of the following day) as Anurûpas¹ (of the preceding day). They make in this way the following day the Anurûpa (corresponding to the preceding day). Thus they commence the performance of the preceding day with a view to that of the following. But this is not done at the midday libation; for the Prishthas² (used then) are happiness (they are independent); they have at this (the midday libation) not that position (which the verses have at the morning libation) that they could use the Stotriya (of the following day) as Anurûpa (of the preceding day). Likewise they do not use at the third libation, the Stotriya (of the following day) as Anurûpa (of the preceding day).

¹ See on the meaning of the terms *stotriya* and *anurûpa*, note 41 on page 199. The first contains always those verses which the Sâma singers chant, the latter follows its form, and is a kind of supplement.

² The Sâmans of the midday libation are called Prishthas; and the Stotriyas and Anurûpas which accompany them, go by the same name.

6.

(The opening verses of the Shastras of the minor Hotri-priests at the Ahargana Soma sacrifice, i. e. such ones as last for a series of days.)

Now follow the opening verses (of these Shastras after the Stotriyas have been repeated). *Rijunîti no Varuṇa* (1, 90, 1) is that of the Maitrâvaruṇa Shastra; for in its second pâda is said, "Mitra, the wise, may lead!" for the Maitrâvaruṇa is the leader of the Hotri-priests. Therefore is this the leading verse.

By *Indram vo viśvatas pari* (1, 7, 10) commences the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi; for by the words "we call him (Indra) to the people" they call Indra every day. When the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi, with this knowledge, recites this verse every day, then no other sacrificer, notwithstanding he (Indra) might be called by different parties (at the same time), can get Indra away.

Yat soma â sute nara (7, 94, 10) is the verse of the Achhâvâka. By its words "they called hither Indrâgnî," they call Indrâgnî every day. When the Achhâvâka is doing this every day, no other one can wrest (from them) Indrâgnî. These verses (*rijunîti*, &c.) are the boats which lead to the shores of the heavenly world. By their means the sacrificers cross (the sea) and reach the heavenly world.

7.

(The concluding verses of the same Shastras at the Ahargana Soma sacrifices.)

Now follow the concluding verses of these Shastras: *Te syâma deva varuṇa* (7, 66, 9) is that of the Maitrâvaruṇa Shastra. For by its words, "we contemplate food (*isham*) and light (*svar*)," they get

hold of both worlds ; for " food " is this world, and " light " is that world.

By the triplet *vyantariksham atirad* (8, 14, 7-9), which has the characteristic *vi*, i. e. asunder, the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsî opens the gates of the heavenly world. The words, " Indra, inebriated by Soma, cleft the hole and made appear the lights " (8, 14, 7), refer to the passionate desire of those who are initiated into the sacrificial art (for heaven) ; thence it is called the *Balavatî* verse.³ The words, " He drove out the cows, and revealed them which were hidden, to the Aṅgiras, and flung away Bala " contain the expression of a gift to them (the Aṅgiras). By the words, "*indrena rochanâ divi* (verse 9) the heaven-world is alluded to. By the words, " The fixed lights (stars) of heaven have been fastened by Indra, the fixed ones he does not fling away," the sacrificers approach every day heaven and walk there.

Ahaṁ sarasvatîrater (8, 38, 10), is the verse of the Achhâvâka. For Sarasvatî is the voice ; (the dual is used) for this day belongs to the " two who have the voice." (As to who they are is expressed by the words) " I choose the tone of Indrâgnî." For the voice is the beloved residence of Indrâgnî. Through this residence one makes both successful. Who has this knowledge will be successful in his own residence (his own way).

8.

(On the *Ahîna* and *Aikâhika* concluding verses of the *Shastras* of the minor *Hotri-priests*.)

The concluding verses of the Hotri-priests (*Maitrâvaruṇa*, Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsî, and Achhâvâka) are, at

³ There is the word *vala* hole, in it, which may be regarded as a proper name of an Asura also.

the morning and midday libations, of two kinds, viz. *âhîna* (which are proper for Soma sacrifices which last for several days successively) and *aikâhika* (which are proper for Soma sacrifices which last for one day only). The Maitrâvaruṇa uses the aikâhikas, preventing (thus) the sacrificer from falling out of this world. The Achhâvâka uses the âhînas for making (the sacrificer obtain heaven). The Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi uses both; for thus he holds both worlds (with his hands) and walks in them. In this way he (the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi) walks holding both, the Maitrâvaruṇa and the Achhâvâka, the *Âhîna* and *Ekâha*, and (farther) the sacrificial session lasting all the year round (such as the *Gavâm ayanam*) and the *Agnisṭoma* (the model of all *Aikâhikas*).

The Hotri-priests require at the third libation *Ekâhas* only for concluding. For the *Ekâha* is the footing, and thus they place the sacrifice at the end on a footing.⁴

At the morning libation he must read the *Yâjyâ* verses without stopping (*anarânam*). The Hotar shall not recite one or two additional verses (*atis'âṁsanam*) for the *Stoma*. It is just the same case as if one who asks for food and drink must be speedily supplied. Thinking, I will quickly supply the gods their food, he speedily gets a footing in this world. He should make the *Shastram* at the two latter libations with an unlimited number of verses; for the heaven-world is unlimited. (This is done) for obtaining the heaven-world. The Hotar may, if he like, recite those verses which the minor Hotri-priests used to repeat on a previous day. Or the Hotri-priests (may, if they like, repeat those verses) which the Hotar (used to repeat on the previous day). (For the Hotar as well as the Hotri-priests

⁴ For the *Ekâha* sacrifices are the models of the others.

form parts of one body only.) For the Hotar is the breath, and the Hotri-priests are the limbs. This breath goes equally through the limbs. Thence the Hotar should, if he like, recite those verses which the minor Hotri-priests used to recite on the previous day. Or the Hotri-priests (may, if they like, repeat those verses) which the Hotar (used to repeat on the previous day). The last verses of the hymns with which the Hotar concludes, are the same with the concluding verses of the minor Hotri-priests at the evening libation. For the Hotar is the soul, and the Hotri-priests are the limbs; the ends of the limbs are equal, therefore the (three) Hotri-priests use, at the evening libation, the same concluding verses.

THIRD CHAPTER.

(*The hymns for lifting the Chamasa (Soma cups). The Prashthita Yájyás of the seven Hotars concluding this ceremony. The two different kinds of Hotars. Explanation of some apparent anomalies in the performances of the minor Hotris. The Jagatí hymns for Indra. The concluding verses of the minor Hotri-priests. On a peculiarity in the Shastras of the Achháváka.*)

9.

(*The number of verses which the Hotar has to repeat at the time of the Soma cups being lifted at the three libations.*)

When at the morning libation the Soma cups are lifted and filled, he (the Maitrâvaruṇa) recites the hymn, *á tvá vahan'u harayaḥ* (1, 16) the several verses of which contain the words, *vīṣhan* (male), *pīta* (drunk), *suta* (squeezed), *mad* (drunk), are complete in their form and are addressed to Indra, for

the sacrifice is Indra's. He repeats Gâyatrîs; for Gâyatrî is the metre of the morning libation. At the morning libation he recites nine verses only, one less (than ten). For the semen is poured into a place made narrow (*nyûna*). At the midday libation he repeats ten verses; ¹ for the semen which was poured in a narrow place grows very large, after having reached the centre of the woman's body. At the evening libation he repeats nine ² verses, one less (than ten); for from a narrow place (represented by the third libation) men are born. If he recites these hymns complete, then he makes the sacrificer bring forth the embryo of his (spiritual body) begotten in the sacrifice, which is the womb of the gods.

Some recite every time only seven verses at the morning, midday and evening libations, asserting that there must be as many Puroṇuvâkyâs as there are Yâjyâs. Seven (Hotri priests) having their faces turned (towards the fire) recite the Yâjyâs, and pronounce Vaushat! Now they assert that those (seven verses) are the Puroṇuvakyâs of these (seven Yâjyâs); but the Hotar ought not to do so (to recite only seven verses). For in this way they spoil the semen of the sacrificer, and consequently the sacrificer himself.

The Maitrâvaruṇa carries in this way the sacrificer, for the sacrificer is the hymn, by means of nine verses from this world to the airy region; but by means of ten he carries him further on to that (heaven) world; for the airy region is the oldest; from that world he takes him by means of nine verses up to the celestial world. Those who recite

¹ They are the hymn, *asâvi devam gorichîham* (7, 21).

² They are the hymn, *ihopayâta s'avaso* (4, 35).

³ The hymns mentioned for the morning and evening libations contain each nine, that mentioned for the midday libation ten verses.

only seven verses do not wish to raise the sacrificer to heaven. Therefore the hymns are to be recited complete only.³

10.

(On the *Prasthita Yâjyâs* ⁴ of the *Hotars* at the morning libation.)

Some one (a theologian) has asked, When the sacrifice is Indra's, why do only two, the Hotar and Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi, at the morning libation, for the Soma drops which are in readiness, repeat Yâjyâs where Indra's very name is mentioned, the Yâjyâ of the Hotar being *idam te somyam madhu* (8, 54, 8), that of the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi, *indra tvâ vṛishabham vayam* (3, 40, 1)?

When the other (priests) repeat verses addressed to different deities, how do they concern Indra? For the Yâjyâ of the Maitrâvaruṇa is *mitram vayam havâmahe* (1, 23, 4), "we invoke Mitra;" but in its words *varuṇam somapîtaye*, i. e. "we call Varuṇa to the Soma beverage;" there is an allusion to Indra; for whatever word refers to "drinking," hints at Indra, and pleases him.

The Yâjyâ of the Potar is, *Maruto yasya hi kshaya* (1, 86, 1); its words *sa sugopâtamo janah*, i. e. "he is the best protector," allude to Indra; for Indra is the *gopâ*, which is a characteristic of Indra. Thus he pleases Indra.

The Yâjyâ of the Neshtar is, *agne patnîr ihâ vaha* (1, 22, 9); in its words, *tvashṭâram somapîtaye*,

⁴ These Yâjyâs are at each libation seven in number, and repeated successively by the so called 'seven Hotars' (Hotar, Maitrâvaruṇa, Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi, Potar, Neshtar Agnidhra, and Achhâvâka) when the Chamasa Adhvaryu or cup-bearers, are holding up the cups filled with Soma. As often as one of them has repeated his Yâjyâ, libations from seven cups are thrown at the same time in the fire. The rest is to be drunk by them.

there is an allusion to Indra ; for Indra is Tvashtar, which is a characteristic of Indra. Thus he pleases him.

The Yâjyâ of the Agnîdhra is, *Ukshânnâya* (8, 43, 11) ; in its words *Soma prishthâya vedhase*, there is an allusion to Indra ; for Indra is Vedhâs (striker, beater) which is a characteristic of Indra. Thus he pleases him.

The verse of the Achhâvâka, which is directly addressed to Indra, is complete, viz : *prâtaryâvabhir* (8, 38, 7), (for in the last part of it there is the term *Indrâgnî*). Thus all these verses refer to Indra. Though there are different deities mentioned (in them) (such as Mitra, Varuṇa, &c.) the sacrificer does not satisfy other deities (alone). The verses being in the Gâyatrî metre, and this being sacred to Agni, the sacrificer gains, by means of these verses, the favour of three deities, i. e. Indra, the *nânâdevatâs* or different deities, and Agni.

11.

(*The hymn to be repeated over the Soma cups being lifted, and the Prasthita Yâjyâs at the midday libation.*)

At the midday libation, when the Soma cups are being lifted, the Hotar repeats, *Asâvi devam gorichîkam* (7, 21). This hymn contains the words, *ṛishan, pita, sula, mad* ; its verses are complete in form and addressed to Indra. For the sacrifice belongs to Indra. The verses are in the Trishtubh metre ; for this metre is appropriate to the midday libation. They say, if the term *mad*, "to be drunk" is only appropriate to the third libation, why do they recite such verses (containing this term) at the midday libation as Anuvâkyâs and Yâjyâs ? The gods get drunk, as it were, at the midday libation, and are then consequently at the third libation in a state of

complete drunkenness. Thence he repeats verses containing the term *mad* as Anuvâkyâs and Yâjyâs at the midday libation.

At the midday libation all the priests repeat Yâjyâs addressed to Indra by his very name (for the Soma drops) which are in readiness. Some (the Hotar, Maitrâvaruṇa, and Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi) make the Yâjyâs with verses containing (besides the name of Indra) the words, *abhi trid*. So the Hotar repeats, *pibâ somam abhi yam ugra t-rda* (6, 17, 1); the Maitrâvaruṇa, *sa im pâhi ya rîjishi* (6, 17, 2); and the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi, *evâ pâhi pratnathâ* (6, 17, 3).⁵

The Yâjyâ of the Potar is, *arvâṅg ehi somakâmam* (1, 104, 9). The Yâjyâ of the Neshtar is, *tavâ yam somas tram* (3, 35, 6). The Yâjyâ of the Achhâvâka is, *indrâya somah pra divo vidânâ* (3, 36, 2). The Yâjyâ of the Agnîdhra is, *âpûrnô asya kalas'ah svâhâ* (3, 32, 15).

Among these verses there are those containing the words *abhi trid*. For Indra once did not conquer at the morning libation; but by means of these verses he broke down the barriers and made himself master (*abhi triṇat*) of the midday libation. Thence these verses.

12.

(The hymn and the Prasthita Yâjyâs at the evening libation.)

At the third libation the Hotar repeats at the time when the Soma cups are being lifted, the hymn *ihopayâta s'avasô napâta* (4, 35, 1). Its verses which are complete in form, are addressed to Indra, and belong to the Ribhus, contain the words *ṛrishan*, *pîta*,

⁵ These three verses contain forms of the verb *trid* (Lat. *trudere*) "to injure, to kill," with the preposition *abhi*.

suta mad. They ask, Why is the Pavamâna Stotra at the evening libation called Ārbhava, though they do not sing Ribhu verses? (The answer is) Prajâpati, the father, when transforming the Ribhus who were mortals, into immortals, gave them a share in the evening libation. Thence they do not sing Ribhu verses, but they call the Pavamâna Stotra Ārbhava.

One (great Rishi) asked about the application of metres, viz. for what reason does he use the Trishṭubh metre at the third libation, whilst the appropriate metre for this libation is Jagatî, as well as the Gâyatrî that for the morning, and the Trishṭubh for the midday libation? One ought to say (in reply), At the third libation the Soma juice is done; but if they use a sparkling (*sukriyam*) metre as the Trishṭubh, the juice of which is not done, then they provide the (third) libation with juice (liquor). Then he makes Indra participate in this libation also. One says; Why, since the third libation belongs to Indra and the Ribhus, and the Hotar alone makes the Yâjyâs for the Soma which are in readiness (*prosthita*) with an Indra-Ribhu verse, at the third libation, do the other Hotri-priests use verses addressed to various other deities for their Yâjyâs? In the Yâjyâ of the Hotar, *ribhubhir vajadbhiḥ samukshitam* (not in the Rigveda) the Ribhus are mentioned, but in the Yâjyâs of the other priests they are only hinted at.

The Maitrâvaruṇa repeats, *indravaruṇa sutapāv imañ sutam* (6, 68, 10); in the words, *yuvo ratho adhraram devavîtaye*, there is a plurality (in the words *devavîtaye*=*devânâm vîtaye*, i. e. for the enjoyment of the gods) which is a characteristic of the Ribhus.

The Brâhmanâchhaṁsi repeats the verse, *indra-s'cha somam pibatam* (4, 50, 10); in its words, *vis'antu in-lavaḥ*, i. e. "may the drops come," a

plurality is expressed, which is a characteristic of the Ribhus.

The Yâjyâ of the Potar is, *â vo rahantu sap-tayo* (1, 85, 6); in its words, *raghuḥ atvānaḥ prajigâta bāhubhir*, there is a plurality (these three words are in the plural) expressed, which is the characteristic of the Ribhus.

The Yâjyâ of the Neshtar is, *ameva naḥ suharâ* (2, 36, 3), in it the word *gantana* "go ye!" expresses a plurality.

The Yâjyâ of the Achhâvâka is, *indrâvishnûḥ pibatām madhvo* (6, 69, 7); its words, *â vām aṁdhâṁsi madirânî* expresses a plurality.

The Yâjyâ of the Agnîdhra is, *imaṁ stomam arhate* (1, 94, 1); in its words *ratham iva saṁmahemâ* (this is first person plural) there is a plurality expressed.

In this way all these verses become Aindra-Arbhavaḥ. By repeating verses being (apparently) addressed to various deities, he pleases other deities (also), save Indra and the Ribhus. They are the conquerors of the *jagat*, i. e. world; therefore the Jagatî metre is required for the evening libation, to make it successful.

13.

(On the relationship of those Ho'ars who have to repeat a Shastra to those who have none. How the Shastras of the minor Hotri-priests are supplied at the evening libation.)

Some one asks; Some of the duties of the Hotri-priests being performed without Shastra, ⁶ some with Shastra, how are then all these ceremonies (as it

⁶ Besides the Hotar only the Maitrâvaruṇa, Brâhmanâchhaṁsi, and Achhâvâka repeat Shastras; the others, such as the Potar, &c. do not do it. But the former repeat them at the Agnishtoma, only at the morning and midday libations.

should be) provided with their respective Shastras, and consequently equal and complete? (The answer is) They call the performance (*i. e.* the repetition of Yâjyâs) of those (Hotris) who like the Potar, Neshtar, and Agnidhra, have no Shashtra (to repeat) *Hotrá* (also), on account of their reciting their (respective) verses along with (the other Hotri-priests, such as the Hotar, Maitrâvaruṇa, &c. who repeat proper Shastras). In this way they are equal. But in the fact that some Hotri-priests perform their duties with Shastras, others without Shastras, lies their inequality. Thus (both kinds of Hotri performances) become provided with Shastras, equalised and successful (for the Yâjyâs of all seven Hotri-priests are repeated one after the other).

Now the Hotri-priests (Maitrâvaruṇa, Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi, Achhâvâka) repeat Shastras at the morning and midday libations only, in what way is this duty performed at the third libation? One ought to answer, In this way, that they (these three priests just mentioned) repeat at the midday libation two hymns each. Some one may ask, In what way do the Hotri-priests (who properly speaking repeat one Shashtra only) repeat two Shastras, as many as the (chief) Hotar⁷ does? One ought to answer, Their Yâjyâs are addressed to two deities.

⁷ The Hotar repeats at the morning libation the *Ajya* and *Pra-uga* Shashtra, at the midday libation the *Marutvatiya* and *Nishkevalya* Shashtra, and at the third libation the *Valsvadeva* and *Agnimâruta* Shashtra.

14.

(How the Shastras of the Agnîdhra, Potar, and Neshtar are supplied. On the two Praishas to the Potar and Neshtar. On the additional verse of the Achhârâka. How the Praisha formula, hotâ yakshat, is applicable to the Potar, Neshtar, and Agnîdhra. The Praisha for the chanters. The Praisha for the Achhârâka. On the inequality of the deities of the Shastras and Stotriyas of the evening libation.)

Some one asks further, If there are the performances of three Hotri-priests only provided with a Shastra, how are these Shastras supplied for the performances of the others (the three remaining Hotri-priests)? (The answer is) The Ajyam is the Shastra for the Yâjyâ repeated by the Agnîdhra; the Marutvatîya that one for the Potar's Yâjyâ; the Vais'vadevam that one for the Neshtar's. These Yâjyâs have the characteristic sign of the respective Shastra.⁷

Some one asks further, If the other Hotri-priests are requested only once (to repeat their Shastras), why are the Potar and Neshtar requested twice?

(Regarding this the following story is reported). At the time when the Gâyatrî having assumed the shape of an eagle, abstracted the Soma (from heaven), Indra (out of anger) cut off from these (three) Hotri-priests (Agnîdhra, Potar, and Neshtar) their Shastras, and transferred them to the Hotar, saying, "Do not call me, you are quite ignorant of it." The gods said, "Let us give more strength to the performances of these two Hotri-priests (Potar and Neshtar) through Speech (by requesting them once

⁷ The Agnîdhra addresses the Yâjyâ to Agnî, to whom the Ajya Shastra belongs; the Potar to the Marutas, to whom the Marutvatîya Shastra belongs, and the Neshtar to the Vais'vadevas, to whom the Vais'vadeva Shastra belongs.

more than the others). Thence come the two requests (for Neshtar and Potar) The performance of the Agnidhra was strengthened by one additional verse to his Yâjyâ ; therefore his Yâjyâs are super-numerary by one verse.

Some one asks, When the Maitrâvaruṇa calls upon the Hotar by the words, " may the Hotar repeat the Yâjyâ ! may the Hotar repeat the Yâjyâ !" why does he call upon those who are no Hotars, but only the repeaters of Hotṛi verses, by the same words, " may the Hotar repeat the Yâjyâ ?" (The answer is) The Hotar is life, and all the (other) sacrificial priests are life also. The meaning (of the formula " may the Hotar repeat his Yâjyâ," is) " may the life repeat the Yâjyâ, may the life repeat the Yâjyâ !"

If some one asks further, Are there requests for the Udgâtṛi priests (to chant) ? One should answer, Yes, there are. For if all (the priests) are ordered to do their respective duties, then the Maitrâvaruṇa, after having muttered with a low voice (a mantra), says, " praise ye !"⁸ These are the summons for the Udgâtṛi priests.

Some one asks, Has the Achhâvâka any preference (to the other priests) ?⁹ The answer is, Yes, he has ; for the Adhvaryu says to him, " Achhâvâka, speak what you have to speak (and no more) !"

Some one asks, Why are at the evening libation the Stotriya and Anurûpa verses addressed to Agni, whilst the Maitrâvaruṇa at that time repeats an Indra-Varuṇa Shastra ? (The answer is) The Devas turned the Āsuras out of the Shastras by means of Agni as their mouth. Therefore the Stotriya and Anurûpa are addressed to Agni.

⁸ See note to 5, 34.

⁹ That is, is there anything exceptional to be seen in the performance of his duties ? This refers to the peculiar praisha given to him, which is mentioned in the context. See also *As'v. S'r. S.* 5, 7.

Some one asks, Why are both the Stotriya and Anurûpa of the singers devoted to Indra at the evening libation, whilst the Shastram repeated by the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi is addressed to Indra and Brihaspati, and that of the Achhâvâka to Indra and Vishṇu? (The answer is) Indra turned the Asuras out from the Shastras (of which they had got hold) and defeated them. He said to the Devas, "Which (from among you) follows me?" They said, "I, I,¹⁰ (we will follow)," and thus the Devas followed. But on account of Indra having first defeated (the Asuras) the Stotriya and Anurûpa of the singers (they precede the Shastram) are addressed to Indra. And on account of the other deities having said, "I, I, (will follow)" and (actually) followed, both the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi and Achhâvâka repeat hymns addressed to several deities.

15.

(On the Jagatî hymns addressed to Indra at the evening libation. On the hymn of the Achhâvâka. The concluding verses of the Maitrâvaruṇa, Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi, and Achhâvâka. The last four syllables of the last Shashtra of the Soma day to be repeated twice.)

Some one asks further, For what reason do they repeat at the commencement of the evening libation hymns addressed to Indra, and composed in the Jagatî metre, whereas the evening libation belongs to the Vis'vedevas? (The answer is) Having got hold of Indra (ârabhya having commenced with him) by means of these (hymns), they proceed to act, being sure of success). The Jagatî metre is used because the evening libation belongs to the Jagatî, implying a desire for this world (jagat); and any metre

which is used after (this commencement) becomes related to the Jagatî (*jagat*), if, at the beginning of the evening libation, hymns in the Jagatî metre are repeated which are addressed to Indra.

At the end (of the Shashtra) the Achhâvâka repeats a hymn in the Trishṭubh metre, *sañ vâm karmâñâ* (6, 69). The word *karma* (ceremony) alludes only to the praise of drinking (the Soma).¹¹ In the words *sam ishâ*, the word *ishâ* means food; it (serves) for obtaining food (by means of this mantra). (By the words of the last pâda) "both (Indra and Vishṇu) carry us through on safe paths," he pronounces every day¹² something relating to welfare.

Some one asks, Why do they conclude the evening libation by Trishṭubhs, if properly the Jagatî metre should be used at it? Trishṭubh is strength; (by repeating at the end Trishṭubhs) the priests (who are at the Sattras the sacrificers themselves) get finally possessed of strength.

The concluding verse of the Maitrâvaruṇa is, *iyam Indram Varuṇam* (7, 84, 5). That of the Brâhmaṇâchhañsi is, *Bṛihaspatir na paripâtû* (10, 42, 11). That of the Achhâvâka is, *ubhâ jigya-
thur* (6, 69, 8). For "both (Indra and Vishṇu) had been victoribus (*jigyathuh*), i. e. they had not sustained any defeat, neither of them was defeated."¹³

¹¹ The word alluded to is, *panâgya*, which is traced to a root *pan* = *pan* to praise; but it hardly can mean "praising" in general. It refers, as Śāyana justly remarks, to the "drinking of the Soma juice." In the fifth verse of the hymn in question, we have the word *panayâgya*, which is the same as *panâgya*, where the words *indrâvishṇû tat panayâgyam vîm* evidently mean, "this is your praise for having drunk the Soma."

¹² The hymn is to be repeated every day on the Soma sacrifices which last for several days.

¹³ This is a paraphrase by the author of the Brâhmaṇam of the first half of the verse 6, 69, 8 (*ubhâ jigyathur*). It differs little from

In the words *indras'cha Vishṇo yad apaspridhethām*¹⁴ (there is hinted) that Indra and Vishṇu fought with the Asuras. After they had defeated them, they said to them, "Let us divide!" The Asuras accepted the offer. Indra then said, "All through which Vishṇu makes his three steps is ours, the other part is yours." Then Indra stepped through these (three worlds), then over the Vedas, and (lastly) over Vâch.

They ask, What is meant by the "*sahasram*,"¹⁵ a thousand? One should say in reply, These worlds, the Vedas, and Vâch. The Achhâvâka repeats twice the (last) word *airayethâm*, i. e. "you both (Indra and Vishṇu) strode," at the Ukthya sacrifice; for the part (repeated) by the Achhâvâka, is the last in it; whereas at the Agnishtoma and Atirâtra the Hotar (repeats twice the four last syllables of his Shashtra); for (the part recited by him) is in these

the original, and retains most of the terms of the verse without giving any substitute for them. This shows, that many verses and turns of speech in the mantras were perfectly intelligible to the author of the Brâhmaṇas. The only difference of the paraphrase from the original is the substitution of *taṇoh* for *enuh*, which is an uncommon dual form (gen.) of a demonstrative form; one ought to expect *enayoh*.

¹⁴ This is the second half of the last verse of 6, 69, 8, which concludes the hymn repeated by the Achhâvâka. The author of the Brâhmaṇas explains it also by reporting a story to which he thinks the contents of this latter half allude. However he does not quite overlook the meaning of several terms; *apaspridhetâm* he explains by *yuyudhâte*, "they two have fought," and *vairayethâm* by *vichakrane*, "he stepped through." The meaning of these words is certainly correct; but the grammatical structure is misunderstood by our author; *airayethâm* is taken by him as a singular, though it is a dual, for it refers to both Indra and Vishṇu, and not to Vishṇu alone.

¹⁵ In the last pada of the last verse *ubhâ jiggyathur*. There the words *ubhâ sahasram vi tad airayethâm* mean "ye both strode thrice through this thousand." The "thousand" refers to the booty they made in the battle, or perhaps to the "thousand cows" given as reward at great sacrifices.

sacrifices, the last. At the *Shoḷas'ī* there it is questionable whether or not (the last four syllables) are to be repeated twice. They say, He ought to repeat them twice, for why should he repeat them twice on the other days, and not on this one? Therefore he should repeat them twice (also at the *Shoḷa'sī*).

16.

(*Why the Achhāvāka at the end of his Shilpa-Shastra does not recite verses addressed to Narāś'aṁsa.*)

Some one further asks, Why does the Achhāvāka at the end, in his Shilpas, recite verses not addressed to Narāś'aṁsa at the third libation, although this libation belongs to Narāś'aṁsa? The Narāś'aṁsa part represents the change (of the semen into the human form); for the semen becomes by and by somewhat changed; that which then has undergone the change becomes the *prajātam* (the proper form).¹⁶ Or the Narāś'aṁsam is a soft and loose metre, as it were; and the Achhāvāka is the last reciter; therefore (it cannot be used), for (the priests think) we must put the end in a firm place for obtaining stability. Therefore the Achhāvāka does not repeat at the end, in his Shilpas, verses referring to Narāś'aṁsa.¹⁷

¹⁶ Sāy. says, "For seven nights after the coition the semen has the form of a bubble, a fortnight after it is changed into a ball, which, if the change has been completed, assumes the proper (human or animal) form." The Narāś'aṁsam is the state of transition for the semen from the bubble into the ball form. Therefore in order not to disturb and stop the course of this change, no verses, referring to the imperfect state, can be repeated.

¹⁷ See on them G, 52.

• FOURTH CHAPTER.

(*The Saṃpāta hymns. The Vāḥkilyas. The Dūro-
hanam.*)

17.

(See 6, 5.)

When they make at Soma sacrifices, which require several days for their performance (*ahinas*) in order to make them continuous, at the morning libation, the singing verse (*Stotriya*) of the following day, the *Anurūpa* of the preceding day, it is just the same as with the performance of a Soma sacrifice which lasts for one day only (*ehāha*). For just as the (three) libations of the one day's Soma sacrifice are connected with each other, in the same way are the days of a Soma sacrifice which lasts for several days connected with one another. The reason that they make at the morning libation the singing verse (*Stotriya*) of the following day, the *Anurūpa* of the preceding day, is to make the days during which the sacrifice lasts one continuous series. Thus they make the days of the *Ahina* sacrifices one continuous whole.

The Gods and Rishis considered. Let us make the sacrifice continuous by equalising (its several days). They then saw this equality (of the several parts) of the sacrifice, viz. the same *Pragāthas*, the same *Pratipads* (beginning triplets), the same hymns. For *Indra* walks in the sacrifice on the first as well as on the following day, just as one who has occupied a house. (The Soma days are thus equalised) in order to have (always) *Indra* (present).

18.

(*On the Saṃpāta hymns. The counter-Saṃpāta hymns. On a peculiarity in the use of the hymn of the Achhāvāka.*)

Viśvāmitra saw for the first time (the so-called)

Saṃpâta hymns; but Vâmadeva made those seen by Vis'vâmitra known to the public (*as'rijata*). These are the following: *evâ trâm indra* (4, 19); *yanna indro* (4, 22); *kathâ mahâm aridhat* (4, 23). He went at once after them (*samaputata*) and taught them his disciples.¹ Thence they are called *Saṃpâtas*.

Vis'vâmitra then looked after them, saying, "The Saṃpâta hymns which I saw, have been made public² by Vâmadeva; I will counteract these Saṃpâtas by the publication of other hymns which are like them. Thus he made known as counterparts the following hymns: *satyo ha jâto vri-ha-haḥ* (3, 48); *indrah pûrbhid âtirad* (3, 34); *imâm ú shu prabhritim* (3, 36); *ichhanti trâ somyâsah sahhâyah* (3, 30); *sâsad vahnir duhitur* (3, 31); *abhi tashṭeva didhâyo manishâm* (3, 38); (Other Saṃpâta hymns are), the hymn of Bharadvâja, *ya eka id dharyas* (6, 22); those of Vasishṭha, *yas tigmas'riṅgo vri-sha-bho na bhîma* (7, 19), *ul u brahmâny airata* (7, 23); and that of Nodhâs, *asmâ id u pratavase* (1, 61).

These Hotri-priests (Maitrâvaruṇa, Brâhmaṇâchhaṃsi, and Achhâvâka) after having recited at the morning libation of the six days' sacrifice the Stotriya verses, repeat at the midday libation the hymns for the several days' sacrifices (*ahîna*). These hymns are, *â satyo yâtu maghavan* (4, 16); for the Maitrâvaruṇa (by whom it is to be repeated) is endowed with *satya*, i. e. truth. The Brâhmaṇâchhaṃsi repeats, *asma id u pratavase* (1, 61); for in this hymn there occur the words *indrâya brahmâni râ'atamâ* (in the fourth pada of the first verse), and *Indra brahmâni Gotamâso akrann* (verse 16), i. e. the Gotamas have made the prayers, Indra! in which the word "*brahma*" is mentioned. The Achhâvâka

¹ This is the meaning of the expression *samaputata*.

² The term is *arij*, to emit.

repeats *s'âsad vahnir* (3, 31), in which the words *janayanta vahnim* (verse 2) occur; for he is the *Vahni* (guide).

Some one asks, Why does the Achhâvâka repeat in both kinds of days³ (of the Gavâm ayanam sacrifice) this Vahni hymn in those days which stand by themselves (*parâñchi*) as well as those which form regular periods (of six days) one following the other (*abhyârati*)? The answer is, the Bahvricha (Rigveda) priest (*i. e.* one of the Hotris) is endowed with power, and the Vahni hymn leads (*rahati*); for the *Vahni* (guide horse) draws the beams to which he is yoked. Therefore the Achhâvâka repeats the Vahni hymns in both classes of days.

These Ahîna⁴ hymns are required during the five days (in the Gavâm ayanam), viz. on the Chaturviñśa, Abhijit, Vishuvat, Visvâjit, and Mahâvrata days; for these (five) days (though the performance of each lasts for one day only) are *ahînas*, for nothing is left out (*na hiyate*)⁵ in them; they (further) "stand aloof" and do not re-occur in the other turn (as is the case with the Shalahas). Thence the Hotri-priests repeat on these (five) days the Ahîna Sûktas. When they repeat them, then they think, "may we obtain the heaven-worlds undiminished, in their full forms and integrity." When they repeat them, they call hither Indra by them, just as one calls a bullock to a cow. They repeat them for making uninterrupted the series of sacrificial days. Thus they make them uninterrupted.

³ This refers to two classes of days of which a great Sattrâ consists, *i. e.* single days, which only once occur in the course of the session, and regular periods of the same length which follow one another. See page 279.

⁴ The Sañpâtas which are mentioned here are meant.

⁵ They are here called *ahînas* from a purely etymological reason. Strictly speaking, they are *aikâhikas*.

19.

(On what days, in what order, and by whom the *Saṃpāta* hymns are to be repeated. The *Aravana* hymns.)

Thereupon the *Maitrāvaruṇa* repeats on every day (of the *Shalaha*, but not on those five days mentioned) one of the three *Saṃpātas*, inverting their order⁶ (in the second three days' performance of the *Shalaha*). On the first day he repeats *evā tvām indra*; on the second, *yanua indro j-jushe*; and on the third, *kathā mahām aridhat*.

The *Brāhmaṇāchhaṇsi* repeats three *Saṃpāta* hymns, every day one, inverting their order (in the second three days' performance), viz. *pūrbhid ātirad* on the first day; *eka id dharyas* on the second; and *yas tigmas'riṇgo*, on the third day.

In the same manner the *Achhāvāka* repeats three *Saṃpātas*, every day one, viz. *imām ū shu prabhritim* on the first day, *ichhanti tvā somyāsah* on the second day, and *s'āsad vahnir* on the third day.

These three (for there are every day three to be repeated) and nine (nine is the number of all taken together) hymns, to be recited day after day, make twelve in all. For the year consists of twelve months, *Prajāpati* is the year, the sacrifice is *Prajāpati*. They obtained thus this sacrifice, which is *Prajāpati*, who is the year, and they place thus every day's performance in the sacrifice, in *Prajāpati*, and in the year.

Between these hymns they ought to insert the *Virāj* verses by *Vimada*, to be recited without *Nyūṅkha* on the fourth, the *Paṅkti* verses on the fifth, and the *Paruehhepa* verses on the sixth day. Then on the

⁶ This is the real meaning of the term *viparyāsam*. In the second *Tryaha* of the *Shalaha*, the hymn which was the first in the first *Tryaha* is made the last, and the last the first.

days when the Mahâstomas are required (the Chandomâ days) the Maitrâvaruṇa inserts, *ko adya naryo devakâma* (4, 25, 1), the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi, *vanena vâyo nyadhâyi* (10, 29, 1), and the Achhâvâka, *âvâhy arvâṁg upa* (3, 43, 1). These are the Avapana hymns (intercalary hymns), by means of which the Gods and Rishis conquered the heaven-world, and by means of which the sacrificers conquer heaven (also).

20.

(On the hymns repeated by the Maitrâvaruṇa, &c. which precede the Sâmpâtas.)

Before the (Ahina) hymns are repeated, the Maitrâvaruṇa repeats every day, *sadyo ha jâto vṛishabhaḥ* (3, 48). This hymn leads to heaven ; for by means of this hymn the Gods conquered the heavenly world, and the Rishis did the same ; by means of it the sacrificers also conquer the heavenly world. This is a Vis'vâmitra hymn, for Vis'vâmitra (all-friend) was the friend of all ; therefore all will be friendly towards him who has this knowledge, if the Maitrâvaruṇa knowing this repeats (this hymn) every day before the Ahina Sûktas. This hymn (*sadyo ha*) contains the word " bull," and is therefore a *paśumat* (having cattle), serving for obtaining cattle. It consists of five verses ; five-hood comprises five feet, and five-hood is food, for obtaining (which this hymn is useful). The Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi repeats every day the Brahmâ hymn, which is complete, *ud u brahmâny airata* (7, 23).

This hymn leads to heaven ; by means of it the Gods conquered the heavenly world, and the Rishis did the same ; by means of it the sacrificers conquered the heavenly world. It is a Vasishṭha hymn ; by means of it Vasishṭha obtained Indra's favour, and conquered the highest world. He who has such a

knowledge obtains Indra's favour, and conquers the highest world. It consists of six verses; for there are six seasons; in order to gain the seasons (*ritus*), he repeats it after the Sāmpâtas. For the sacrificers have thus a firm footing in this world, in order to reach the heavenly world (after death).

The Achhâvâka repeats every day, *abhi tashteva didhayâ* (3, 38). This hymn contains the characteristic *abhi* (towards) in order to establish a connection (with the other world). Its words "*abhi priyâni marmṛis'at parâni*," mean that the other days (those in the other world) are lovely, and that they are seizing them (securing them). Beyond (*para*) this world is the heaven-world, to which he thus alludes.

When repeating the words, *karîmr ichhâmi saṁdriś'e sumedhâ*, i. e. "I wish to see the wise prophets," he means by *havis* the departed Rishis. This hymn (*abhi tashteva*) is a Vis'vâmitra hymn, for Vis'vâmitra was friend to all; every one will be friendly to him who has this knowledge.

He repeats this hymn which belongs to Prajâpati, though his name is not expressly mentioned (*aniruk-tam*, only hinted at) in it. For Prajâpati cannot be expressed in words. (This is done) in order to obtain (communion with) him. In this hymn the name "Indra" is once mentioned;⁷ but this is only for the purpose of preserving the Indra form of the sacrifice (to Indra chiefly belongs the sacrifice). It consists of ten verses. For the Virâj consists of ten syllables, and the Virâj is food; it serves for obtaining food. As regards the number ten (of these) verses, it is to be remarked that there are ten vital airs. The sacrificers thus obtain the vital airs, and connect them with one another. The Achhâ-

⁷ In the last verse (3, 38, 10); but several times alluded to by the name "*vrishabha*," i. e. bull.

vāka repeats this hymn after the Saṃpātas in order to secure the heavenly world (for the sacrificers), whilst the sacrificers move in this world.

21.

(*The Kadvat hymns.* * *The Trishtubhs.*)

The beginning Pragāthas of every day are the *kadvantas* (containing the interrogative pronoun *kas* who?) viz. *kas tam Indra* (7, 32, 14-15), *kannavyo* (8, 3, 13-14), *kad ū nv asya* (8, 55, 9-10). By *kas* i. e. who? Prajāpati is meant; these Kadvantah Pragāthas are suitable for obtaining Prajāpati. *Kam* (old neuter form of *kas*) signifies food; the *kadvantas* therefore serve for obtaining food. For the sacrificers are every day joined to the Ahina hymns, which become (by containing the term *ham*, i. e. happy) propitiated. They make by means of the *kadvat* Pragāthas propitiation (for the sacrificers). When thus propitiated, these (Ahina hymns) become (a source of) happiness for them (the sacrificers) and thus carry them up to the celestial world.

* The Śastras of the minor Hotri-priests being at the Drāḍasāha and Sattras rather complicated, I here give some hints as to the order of their several parts. At the midday libation, after the Hotar has finished his two Śastras, the Maitrāvaruṇa, Brāhmaṇachhaṇsi, and Achhāvāka repeat one after the other the several parts of their Śastras in the following order: 1) Stotriya and Anurūpa. 2) One of the three Trishtubh verses as introductory to the Ahina hymns and the Kadvantah Pragāthas. 3) The Ahina hymns, of which each has to repeat two, viz. the Maitrāvaruṇa *adyo ha jāto*, the Brāhmaṇachhaṇsi *aśmā id u pra tavase*, and the Achhāvākā *sārad rahnir*; and further, the Maitrāvaruṇa *ū ratyo yātu*, the Brāhmaṇachhaṇsi, *ud u brahmāni*, and the Achhāvākā, *abhi tachtera* (see the reference in 6, 18.) 4) The three Kadvantah Pragāthas, of which each has to repeat one. 5) The Saṃpāta hymns, see 6, 19. The principal parts of the Śastras of the minor Hotri-priests are only the two latter, the hymns and verses which precede being regarded only as intercalary (*āvapara*); thence the Kadvantah Pragāthas are here called *āraṇbhaniya*, i. e. beginning Pragāthas. See on the whole Aśval. Śr. 8, 7, 4.

They ought to repeat the Trishtubhs as the beginning of the (Ahina) hymns. Some repeat them before these Pragáthas, calling them (these Trishtubhs) Dhâyyâs. But in this way one should not proceed. For the Hotar is the ruler, and the performances of the minor Hotri-priests are the subjects. In this way (by repeating Dhâyyâs which ought to be repeated by the Hotar alone) they would make the subject revolt against his ruler, which would be a breach of the oath of allegiance.⁹

(The repetition of these Trishtubhs by the minor Hotri-priests is, however, necessary). He ought to know, "these Trishtubhs are the helm (*pratipad*) of my hymns," just as (one requires a helm) if crossing the sea. For those who perform a session lasting for a year or the Dvâdas'âha, are floating like those who cross the sea. Just as those who wish to land on the shore enter a ship having plenty of provisions,¹⁰ in the same manner the sacrificers should enter (*i. e.* begin with) these Trishtubhs. For if this metre, which is the strongest, has made the sacrificer go to heaven, he does not return (to the earth). But he does not repeat (at the beginning) of the several Trishtubhs the call *soṃs'âvom*; for the metre must run in one and the same strain (without any interruption, through the call *soṃs'âvom*, in order to be successful).

The Hotar further ought to think, I will not make the Dhâyyâs, if they recite those (Trishtubhs), and further, let us use as a conveyance the hymns with their well known introductory verses (the Trishtubhs). If they then repeat these verses (Trishtubhs), they

⁹ This is the translation of *pāpa vasyasam*.

¹⁰ Thus Sây. explains, *rairâvatî*, tracing it to *irâ=annam*. But I doubt the correctness of this explanation; very likely the front of the ship which might have had the form of a plough (*śira*) is to be understood.

call hither by them Indra, just as a bullock is called to the cow. If they repeat them, it is for making the sacrificial days continuous. Thus they make the sacrificial days continuous.

22.

(*The Trishtubhs of the minor Hoṛis.*)

The Maitrāvaruṇa repeats every day before the hymns (the Trishtubh) *apa prācha Indra* (10, 131, 1), in which the idea of safety is expressed; in the words, "Drive away from round about us all enemies; drive them away, O conqueror! May they be in the south or north, prostrate (all) O hero! that we may enjoy thy far-extended shelter!" For he (the Maitrāvaruṇa) wishes to be in safety (thence he has to repeat this verse).

The Brāhmaṇachhaṁsi repeats every day *Brahmāna te brahmayujā* (3, 35, 4). By the word *yunajmi*, "I join," the idea of "joining" is intimated; for the sacrificial days are joined, which is the characteristic of (all) sacrifices which last for a series of days (the Ahīnas).

The Achhāvāka repeats every day, *urum no lokam anunēshi* (6, 47, 8). For the term *anu* "after," implies the idea of going (after), as it were, which is a characteristic of the Ahīna sacrifices (for one day follows the other); whereas *neshi* is a characteristic of a six monthly period of a sacrificial session.

These verses are recited every day, as well as the concluding¹¹ verses, which are every day the same.

Indra is the occupant of their (of the sacrificer's) house; he is at their sacrifice. Just as the bull goes

¹¹ These are according to Sây., *nu śhṭuta indra* (4, 10, 21) repeated by the Maitrāvaruṇa; *eved indram* (7, 23, 6) repeated by the Brāhmaṇachhaṁsi; and *nūnam sâ te* (2, 11, 22) repeated by the Achhāvāka.

to the cow, and the cow to her well-known stable, so does Indra go to the sacrifice. He ought not to conclude the Ahîna with the verse *s'unam havema* (3, 30, 22); for the king loses his kingdom if he calls him who becomes his enemy (rival).

23.

(How to join and disconnect the Ahînas.)

There is a joining as well as a disconnecting of the Ahîna sacrifice. By the mantra *ry antariksham atirad* (8, 14, 7-9) the Brâhmanâchhañsî joins the Ahînas (at the morning libation); by *aved Indra* (7, 23, 6) he dissolves them (at the midday libation).

By the mantra *â ham sarasvatîvator* (8, 38, 10) the Achhâvâka joins them, and by *nûnam sâ te* (2, 11, 22) (he dissolves them).

By *te syâma deva Varuṇa* (7, 66, 9) the Maitrâvaruṇa (joins them), and by *nu shtuta* (4, 16, 21) he dissolves them.¹²

He who knows how to join (at the morning libation) and to disconnect (at the midday libation) is enabled to spread the thread of the sacrificial days (Ahînas). Their (general) junction consists in their being joined on the Chaturviñs'a day; and their (general) disconnection in disconnecting them before the concluding Atirâtra (on the Mahâvrata day). When the Hotri-priests would conclude on the Chaturviñs'a day with verses appropriate to the *Ekâhas*, then they would bring the sacrifice to a close, without performing the ceremonies referring to the Ahînas. When they would conclude with the concluding verses of the Ahîna days, then the sacrificers

¹² The verbs *vimunchati* as well as *yuñkte* are here used in an elliptical sense (उपलक्षणार्थे). To the former, *yuñkte*, and to the latter, *vimunchati* is to be supplied, each thus implying its contrariety.

would be cut off, just as (a bullock) who is tired must be cut off (from the rope, for he does not move). They ought to conclude with both the Ekâha and Ahîna verses, just as a man setting out on a long journey takes from station to station fresh animals. Thence their sacrifice becomes connected, and they themselves (the sacrificers) find relaxation.

He ought not to overpraise the Stoma (*i. e.* not to repeat more verses than the singers chant) at the two (first) libations by (more than) one or two verses. When the Stoma is overpraised with many verses, (*i. e.* more than two) then they become for the Hotar like extensive forests (through which he has to pass without a resting place). At the third libation (he ought to overpraise the Stoma) with an unlimited number of verses. For the heavenly world has no limits. (This serves) for obtaining the celestial world. The Ahîna sacrifice of him who with such a knowledge extends it, remains, if once commenced, undisturbed.

24.

(*The nature of the Vâlahkilya Shastra.*¹³ *How to repeat it.*)

The gods after having perceived the cows to be in

¹³ The way of repeating the so-called Vâlahkilya Shastra, the text of which consists of the Vâlahkilya verses, now arranged in eight hymns, is very artificial, and considered as the most difficult task to be achieved by a Hotri-priest. It is repeated in a manner similar to the repetition of the Shoḷasî Shastra (see page 258). The most general term for the peculiar way of repeating both the Vâlahkilya and Shoḷasî Shastras is *vihâra*, that is, the dissecting of a verse by joining to each of its pâdas, a pâda taken from another verse, and reciting then both parts in such a way as if they were forming only one verse. The way in which the Vâlahkilyas are repeated is a modification of the *vihâra*. It is called *vyatimarsâ*. This consists in a mutual transposition of the several pâdas or half verses, or whole verses of the first and second Vâlahkilya hymns, which are repeated in sets, always two being taken together. The

the cavern,¹⁴ wished to obtain them by means of a sacrifice. They obtained them by means of the sixth day.¹⁵ They bored at the morning libation the cavern with the bore mantra (*nabhāka*). After having succeeded in making an opening, they loosened (the

first two are to be repeated pāda by pāda; the third and fourth by half verses; the fifth and sixth by whole verses (As'v. S'r. 8. 8, 2). The general rule for this transposition is expressed by As'val. पूर्वस्य षष्ठमा-
मुत्तरस्य द्वितीयोत्तरस्य प्रथमां पूर्वस्य द्वितीयया i. e. he must join the first verse (or half verse, or pāda, as the case may be) of the first hymn with the second verse of the following hymn, and then the first of the following hymn with the second of the first. Two such verses form then one Pragātha.

In order to better illustrate the way of transposition, I here sub-join an instance. The first verse of the first Vāṅkīlīya hymn is as follows:

Abhi pra vah surādhasam indram archa yathā vide.

Yo jaritribhyo maghavā purūrasu zahareṇva s'ikshati.

The second verse of the second hymn is:

Satanika hetayo asya dushārā indrasya samicho mahih.

Girir na bhujmā maghavatsu pinrate yadiñ suta amandishuk.

If the several pādas of these two verses are to be mutually transposed, it is then done in the following way:

(1) *Abhi pra vah surādhasam indrasya samicho mahih.*

Satanika hetayo asya dushārā indram archa yathā vidom

(2) *Yo jaritribhyo maghavā purūrasu yadiñ suta amandishuk.*

Girir na bhujmā maghavatsu pinrate zahareṇva s'ikshatom.

At the end of the five first Pragātha verses an Ekapadā or verse containing one pāda only is added. Four of them belong to the performance of the tenth day. These are according to As'val. (8, 2): 1) *indro viśvasya goṇatih*; 2) *indro viśvasya bhūṇatih*; 3) *indro viśvasya chelati*; 4) *indro viśvasya vājati*. The fifth is from the Mahāvratā day, *vācendro viśvam virijati*. These five Ekapadās are not joined to the Pragātha without a stop after the latter. (प्रमाद्यन्तेषु चानुपसंताम कृमावानमेकपदः प्रसेते As'v. 8, 2.)

The Pragātha with the Ekapadā belonging to it is the *vācchā kūṭah*, i. e. the point of Speech, according to Sāyana. But this appears not to be quite correct. According to an unmistakable indication in Ait. Br. 6, 24 (*upāpto vācchā kūṭa ekapadāyām*) it can mean only the Ekapadā which is added to the Pragātha.

¹⁴ This story is frequently alluded to in the Saṁhitā of the Rigveda.

¹⁵ See page 335.

stones), and then, at the third libation, broke up the cavern by means of the Vâlakhilya verses, with the Ekapadâ as *Vâchah kûta*, which served as a weapon and drove the cows out. In this way the sacrificers bore the cavern at the morning libation by means of the Nabhâka, and make, by boring, its structure loose. Hence the Hotri-priests repeat at the morning libation the Nabhâka triplet. The Maitrâvaruṇa repeats, *yaḥ kakubho nūhārāya* (8, 41, 4-6); the Brâhmanâchhaṁsî, *pūrvish ta indra* (8, 40, 9-11); the Achhâvâka, *tâ hi madhyam bharânām* (8, 40, 3-5).

At the third libation they break up the cavern with the Vâlakhilya verses, and the one-footed *Vâchah kûta* which serve as a weapon, and obtain the cows. There are six Vâlakhilya hymns. He repeats them in three turns; for the first time he repeats them foot by foot, dissecting the verse by insertion; for the second time half verse by half verse; and for the third time verse by verse. When he repeats them foot by foot, dissecting the verse by insertion, then he ought to put in every Pragâtha verse (of which each hymn is composed) one additional foot (*ekapadâ*), which is the *Vâchah kûtaḥ*, i. e. the point of the Vâch. There are five such Ekapadâs, four of them being taken from the tenth day and one from the Mahâvrata sacrifice.

He ought (if the two verses joined should fall short of a proper Pragâtha by eight syllables) to supply the eight syllables from the Mahânâmnîs¹⁶ as often as they might be wanting; for the other pâdas (of the Mahânâmnîs which he does not require for filling up the deficiency in the Pragâtha) he ought not to care.

When reciting the Vâlakhilyas half verse by half verse, he ought to repeat those Ekapadâs; and the

¹⁶ See page 231.

pâdas from the Mahânâmnîs which consist of eight syllables. When repeating the Vâ lakhilyas verse by verse, he ought (also) to repeat those Ekapadâs, and the pâdas of eight syllables which are taken from the Mahânâmnîs. When he repeats, for the first time, the six Vâ lakhilya hymns, then he mixes (*viharati*) breath and speech by it. When he repeats them for the second time, then he mixes the eye and mind by it. When he repeats them for the third time, then he mixes the ear and the soul by it. Thus every desire regarding the mixing (of the verses) becomes fulfilled, and all desires regarding the Vâ lakhilyas, which serve as a weapon, the Vâ chaḥ kûṭa in the form of an Ekapadâ and the formation of life will be fulfilled (also).

He repeats the (Vâ lakhilya) Pragâthas for the fourth time without mixing the verses of two hymns. For the Pragâthas are cattle. (It serves) for obtaining cattle. He ought not to insert (this time) an Ekapadâ in it. Were he to do so, then he would cut off cattle from the sacrificer by slaying them. (If one should observe a Hotṛi-priest doing so) one ought to tell him at this occasion, thou hast cut off cattle from the sacrificer by slaying them with the point of speech (*vâ chaḥ kûṭa*), thou hast deprived him of cattle (altogether). And thus it always happens. Thence one ought never to insert the Ekapadâs at this occasion.

The two last Vâ lakhilya hymns (the seventh and eighth¹⁷) he adds as a setting (cover). Both are mixed. In such a way, *Sarpi*, the son of *Vatsa*, repeated them for a sacrificer, *Subala* by name. He said, "I have now grasped for the sacrificer the largest number of cattle, the best ones (as a reward for my skill) will come to me." He then gave

¹⁷ The order of both is only inverted, the eighth Sûkta is first to be repeated, and then follows the seventh.

him (Ārpi) as much Dakṣhiṇā¹⁸ as to the great priests (Hotar, Adhvaryu, Udgātar, Brahmā). This Śhastra procures cattle and heaven. Thence one repeats it.

25.

(What kind of hymn ought to be chosen for the Dūrohaṇam.)

He recites a hymn in the Dūrohaṇa way, about which a Brāhmaṇam has been already told (4, 20). If the sacrificer aspires to cattle, then an Indra hymn is required for this purpose. For cattle belong to Indra; it should be in the Jagatī metre, for cattle have the nature of Jagatī, they are (movable); it should be a great hymn (a mahāsukta);¹⁹ for then he places, by it, the sacrificer among the largest number of cattle. He may choose for making Dūrohaṇam the Baru hymn (seen by the Rishi Baru), which is a large hymn and in the Jagatī metre.²⁰

For one who aspires after a firm footing, an Indra-Varuṇa hymn is required; for this performance of the Maitrāvaruṇa (his hotrā) belongs to this deity; (and) the Indra-Varuṇa²¹ (Yājyā) is the conclusion of it. It is the Dakṣhiṇā of the great priests.

¹⁸ The term is only *nindāya*, to which *dakṣhiṇā* "on the right side" is to be supplied. Cows, horses, &c., which are given as a sacrificial reward, are actually carried to the right side of the recipient. The word *dakṣhiṇā* itself is only an abbreviation of *dakṣhiṇā nīta*, "what has been carried to the right side." Very soon the word was used as a feminine substantive. The noun to be supplied is *dis'* direction. The repeater of the Vālakhilya Śhastra is the Maitrāvaruṇa, who as one of the minor Hotri-priests, obtains generally only half the Dakṣhiṇā of the great priests.

¹⁹ Hymns which exceed the number of ten verses are called by this name. Those which fall short of this number, are the *keḥudra śūktāḥ* (small hymns). *Sāy.*

²⁰ It commences *pra te mahe* (10, 96).

²¹ This is, *indrāvaruṇā mudhumattamasya* (6, 68, 11).

This (Dûrohaṇa repetition) puts (the reciter) finally in his own place (keeps him in his position). As regards the Indra-Varuṇa hymn, it is at this occasion (when performing the Dûrohaṇam) a Nivid (*i. e.* like it). By means of the Nivid all desires become gratified. When he should use an Indra-Varuṇa hymn for the Dûrohaṇam, then he ought to choose a hymn by Suparṇa. Thus a desire regarding Indra-Varuṇa and one regarding Suparṇa²² become gratified (at the same time).

26.

- (*Whether or not the Maitrâvaruṇa should repeat the Ahîna and Ekûha hymns along with the Dûrohaṇam.*)

They (the interpreters of Brahma) ask, Shall he recite together (with these Dûrohaṇas the Ahîna hymns which are required on the sixth day) or shall he not do so? To this question they answer, He shall recite them; for why should he recite them on all other days, and not do so on this day? But (others) say he ought not to recite them together with these hymns; ²³ for the sixth day represents the heavenly world; the heaven-world is not accessible to every one (*asamâyî*); for only a certain one (by performing properly the sacrifices) meets there (the previous occupants). Therefore, when the other hymns are repeated together with the Dûrohaṇas, then he (the priest) would make all equal (make all those who sacrifice and those who do not sacrifice go to heaven). Not to repeat these other hymns along with the Dûrohaṇas is a characteristic of the heaven-world (the celestial world being accessible to but few). Therefore, one ought not to repeat them.

²² The hymn is, *imâni vâñ b'âdyadhryâni* (Vâlah. 11). It is addressed to Indra-Varuṇa.

²³ The Shâstram of the Maitrâvaruṇa is to be understood.

That is the reason that he does not repeat them. (Should he do so, he would destroy the sacrificer); for the singing verse (Stotriya) is his soul, and the Vâlahkilyas are his breath. When he repeats (the Ahîna hymns) along (with the Dûrohaṇa), then he takes away the life of the sacrificer through those two deities (Indra-Varuṇa, to whom the Dûrohaṇa belongs). (If one should observe a Hotṛi-priest doing so), one ought to tell the priest that he has deprived the sacrificer of his vital airs through those two deities (who get angry at it), and that he will lose his life. And thus it always happens. Thence he ought not to repeat (them).

If the Maitrâvaruṇa should think, "I have repeated the Vâlahkilyas (which was a very arduous task), well, I will now repeat before the Dûrohaṇa the Ekâha hymns,"²¹ he should not entertain such a thought (for it is useless). But, however, should he pride himself too much of his skill, that he would be able to repeat after the Dûrohaṇa (the repetition of which is very difficult) is over, many hundred mantras, he may do so for gratifying that desire alone which is (to be gratified by repeating many mantras). He then obtains what he was wishing to obtain by repeating many mantras. He would, however, do better not to recite them. For the Vâlahkilyas belong to Indra; in them there are pādas of twelve feet²² and every wish to be gratified by an Indra hymn in the Jagatî metre, is contained therein (therefore no other Indra hymn is required).

²¹ These are, *charṭhaṇidhritam* (3, 51), and *â vān rājânau* (7, 84).

²² Some of the Vâlahkilyas are in the Pragâtha metre, which consists of two strophes, called Bṛibati and Satobṛibati. In the first the third pāda comprises twelve syllables, and in the second the first and third contain as many. Twelve syllables four times taken constitute the Jagatî metre. Thence the author supposes the Jagatî metre to be contained in the Vâlahkilyas.

(Another reason that he had better not recite them) is the Indra-Varuṇa hymn (of the Dûrohaṇa), and the Inḍra-Varuṇa (Yâjyâ) which concludes (for these represent a firm footing, of which the sacrificer might be deprived, when repeating hymns which serve for connecting the several days).

They say, The Shastra must always correspond with the Stotra. Now the Vâḷakhilyas being repeated by mixing verses of two hymns (*viḥṛita*), are then the Stotras to be treated in the same way or not? The answer is, There is such a mixing in (the Stotra), a pāda of twelve syllables being joined to one of eight.²⁶

They say, The Yâjyâ must correspond with the Shastra. If in (the Shastra) there are three deities, viz. Agni, Indra, and Varuṇa mentioned, how does he make the Yâjyâ with a verse addressed to Indra-Varuṇa alone, and omit Agni? (The answer is) Agni and Varuṇa are one and the same being. So said a Rishi in the mantra, "Thou Agni! art born as Varuṇa" (5, 3, 1). If he therefore makes his Yâjyâ with an Indra-Varuṇa mantra, then Agni is not left out.

FIFTH CHAPTER.

(*The so-called Shilpas, viz. the Nâbhânedishṭha, Narás'aṁsa, Vâḷakhilya, Sukṛti, Vṛishâkapi, and Ecayâmarut hymns. The Kuntâpa Shastra.*)

27.

(*The Nâbhânedishṭha and Narás'aṁsa hymns repeated by the Hotar.*)

They repeat the Shilpas (hymns for produc-

²⁶ The Stotra alluded to is, *agne traṁ no antamaḥ* (5, 24, 1) which is a Dvipadâ, the first pāda comprising eight, the second twelve feet.

ing wonderful pieces of art). There are such wonder-works of the gods, and the arts in this world are to be understood as an imitation thereof. The gilded cloth spread over an elephant, the carriage to which a mule is yoked, are such a wonder-work. This work is understood in this world by him who has such a knowledge. The Shilpas make ready the soul, and imbue it with the knowledge of the sacred hymns. By means of them the Hotri-priest prepares the soul for the sacrificer.

He repeats the Nābhānedishṭha hymn (one of the Shilpas). For Nābhānedishṭha is the sperm. In such a way he (the priest) effuses the sperm. He praises him (Nābhānedishṭha) without mentioning his name. For the semen is like something unspeakable secretly poured forth into the womb. The sperm becomes blended. For when Prajāpati had carnal intercourse with his daughter, his sperm was poured forth upon the earth (and was mixed up with it).¹ This was done for making the sperm produce fruit.

He then repeats the Narâs'añsa,² for *naraḥ* means "offspring," and *s'añsaḥ* "speech." In this way he (the priest) places speech into children (when they are born). Thence children are born endowed with the faculty of speech.

Some repeat the Narâs'añsa before (the Nābhānedishṭha), saying, Speech has its place in the front (of the body); others repeat it after (the Nābhānedishṭha), saying, Speech has its place behind (in the hinder part of the head). He shall recite it in the middle; for speech has its place in the middle (of

¹ This is mentioned in the fifth verse of the Nābhānedishṭha hymn (10, 61). Prajāpati's intercourse with his daughter is alluded to in this hymn.

² This is called the second Nābhānedishṭha hymn (10, 62), beginning *ye yajñena*. There the birth of the Aṅgīras is spoken of.

the body). But speech being always, as it were, nearer to the latter part (of the Nâbhânedishṭha hymn), the Narâs'aṁsa must be repeated before the Nâbhânedishṭha is finished.³

The Hotar having effused the sacrificer in the shape of sperm (symbolically), gives him up to the Maitrâvaruṇa, saying, "form his breaths."

28.

(*The Vâlakhilyas repeated by the Maitrâvaruṇa.*)

He (the Maitrâvaruṇa) now repeats the Vâlakhilyas. For the Vâlakhilyas are the breaths. In this way he forms the breaths of the sacrificer. He repeats them by mixing two verses together. For these breaths are mutually mixed together,⁴ with the Prâna the Apâna, and with the Apâna the Vyâna. The two first hymns are repeated pâda by pâda; the second set (third and fourth) half verse by half verse, and the third set (fifth and sixth) verse by verse. By repeating the first set, he makes the breath and speech. By repeating the second set, he makes the eye and mind. By repeating the third set, he makes the ear and soul. Some take, when repeating these Vâlakhilya Pragâthas, always two Bṛihatîs, and two Satobṛihatîs together. Though the wish obtainable by mixing the verses is obtained by this way of recital, yet no Pragâthas⁵ are thus formed.

³ The Nâbhânedishṭha hymn, *idam itthâ raudram* (10, 61) consists of twenty-seven verses; after the twenty-fifth verse is finished, the following Narâs'aṁsa hymn is repeated. The repeater of both the Nâbhânedishṭha and Narâs'aṁsa hymns is the Hotar.

⁴ The six first Vâlakhilya hymns are repeated in three sets, each comprising two hymns, see page 419.

⁵ The form required for the Pragâtha metre is the combination of the Bṛihatî with the Satobṛihatî. If two Bṛihatîs are taken together, no Pragâtha is formed, nor if two Satobṛihatîs are joined.

He must repeat them by inserting an additional pāda;⁶ then thus are the Pragâthas formed. The Vâlakhilya verses are the Pragâthas. Therefore he must repeat them by inserting a pāda (in order to obtain the Pragâtha metre). The Bṛihati of the Pragâtha is the soul, the Satobṛihati the life. If he has repeated the Bṛihati, then the soul (is made); and if he has repeated the Satobṛihati, the vital airs (are made). By thus repeating the Bṛihati and the Satobṛihati, he surrounds the soul with the vital airs. Therefore he must repeat the Vâlakhilyas in such a way as to obtain the Pragâtha metre. The Bṛihati is the soul, and the Satobṛihati cattle. If he has repeated the Bṛihati, then the soul (is made); and if he has repeated the Satobṛihati, then cattle (is made). By repeating both he surrounds the soul with cattle. The two last hymns are repeated in an inverted order (first the eighth and then the seventh).

The Maitrâvaruṇa after having made in this way the vital airs of the sacrificer, hands him over to the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsî, saying, "create him now (in the human form)."

29.

(*The Sukîrti and Vṛishâkapi hymns repeated by the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsî.*)

The Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsî repeats the *Sukîrti* hymn;⁷ for the Sukîrti is the womb of the gods. He thus causes the sacrificer to be born out of the sacrifice, which is the womb of the gods.

He repeats the *Vṛishâkapi* hymn.⁸ For Vṛishâkapi is the soul. In this way he makes the soul of

⁶ See above page 419. This is called Atimars'a.

⁷ This is the hymn, *apa prâcha* (10, 131). It is repeated by the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsî.

⁸ This is the hymn *vîhi rotor* (10, 86).

the sacrificer. He repeats it with Nyûnkha.⁹ The Nyûnkha is food. In this way he provides him when born with food, just as (a mother) gives the breast to her child. That hymn is in the Pañkti (*i. e.* five-hood) metre; for man consists of five parts, viz. hair, skin, flesh, bones and marrow. He prepares the sacrificer just in the same way, as man (in general) is prepared.

The Brâhmaṇachhañsî, after having created the sacrificer, hands him over to the Achhâvâka, saying, "make a footing for him."

30.

(*The Evayâmarut repeated by the Achhâvâka. Story of Bulîla.*)

The Achhâvâka now repeats the Evayâmarut hymn.¹⁰ This hymn is the footing; by repeating it the Achhâvâka makes a footing to the sacrificer. He repeats it with Nyûnkha. The Nyûnkha is food. Thus he provides the sacrificer with food. In this hymn there is the Jagatî and Atijagatî metre, which metres comprise the whole universe what falls in the sphere of movable things as well as what falls beyond it. It is addressed to the Marutas. The Marutas are the waters; and water is food which is to be filled (in the sacrificer like water in a pot). In this way he provides the sacrificer with food.

The Nâbhânedishṭha, Vâlakhilyas, Vṛishâkapi, and Evayâmaruta are called "auxiliary hymns." The priest ought to recite them (all) along with (the other hymns); (if he does not like that) he ought not to repeat any (of them along with the other hymns).

⁹ This Nyûnkha differs somewhat from the usual way of making it. The sound *i* is uttered sixteen times, three times with three moras, and thirteen times with half moras. See *As'val. S'r. S.* 8, 3.

¹⁰ *Pra vo mahe matayâh* (3, 87).

But if he should repeat them on different (days or occasions) it is just as if one would separate a man from his sperm. Thence he ought either to repeat them along with (the other hymns) or omit them entirely.

That (famous) *Bulila*, the son of *As'vatarā*, the son of *As'va*, being once Hotar at the Vis'vajit sacrifice, speculated about this matter, that is to say, these Shilpas (these auxiliary hymns). He thought, "There having been added two Shastras (that of the Maitrāvaruṇa and that of the Brāhmaṇāchhaṁsī) to the midday libation in the Vis'vajit of the sacrificial sessions for a year, I thus (in further addition) will repeat the Evayāmaruta." Thus he recited it. Whilst he was repeating it *Gaus'la* came near him, and said, "Hotar! Why does thy Shastra proceed without wheels? How has it come (that thou art acting in such a way)?" The Evayāmaruta is repeated by the Achhāvāka standing north from the Hotar. He further said, "The midday libation belongs to Indra. Why dost thou wish to turn out Indra from it?" He answered, "I do not wish to turn out Indra from the midday libation." He said, (Yes, you do), for this particular metre being the Jagatī and Atijagatī is not fit for the midday libation,¹¹ and the hymn is besides addressed to the Marutas (not to Indra, as it should be); therefore one should not repeat it now. *Bulila* then said, "Stop, Achhāvāka, I wish to carry out *Gaus'la*'s order." *Gaus'la* then said, "He shall repeat an Indra hymn, in which the mark of Vishṇu is impressed."¹² Thence thou, Hotar, shalt

¹¹ The proper metre for the midday libation is the Trisṭubh, whilst the Jagatī is used at the evening libation.

¹² Instead of the Evayāmaruta, the Achhāvāka is to repeat, *dyaur na ya* (6, 20), which is an Indra hymn. Vishṇu is mentioned in the fourth pāda of the second verse by the words, *vishṇunā sachānaḥ*.

leave out from thy Shastra this Evayámaruta, which was recited after the Rudra Dhâyyá, and before the Maruta Shastra." He did so, and so they proceed now.

31.

(Queries on some particulars of the application of these auxiliary hymns. Their meaning.)

They ask, Why do they not repeat the Nâbhânedishṭha in the Vis'vajit, Atirâtra, and on the sixth day of the Shalâha, when they make the sacrifice complete and reproduce the sacrificer (in a mystical way), although the Maitrâvaruṇa repeats the Vâ lakhilyas which represent the breaths, but not the sperm (as the Nâbhânedishṭha does), whilst the sperm must precede the breaths (in the act of generation) ? In the same way why does the Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi repeat the Vṛishâkapi when the Nâbhânedishṭha is not repeated ? For the Vṛishâkapi is the soul, whilst the sperm represented by the Nâbhânedishṭha hymn precedes the making of the soul. How then can the sacrificer be reproduced in this way ? How can that be effected, if his life is not formed (by the act of generation) ? For the priests produce the sacrificer (make him anew) by means of the sacrificial process. Therefore the whole being of the sacrificer cannot be made at once at the beginning, but just as an embryo which, lying in the womb, develops itself (grows gradually). If he has all limbs (only then he is entire). The priests should make them all on the same day. If thus the sacrifice is made ready, then the reproduction of the sacrificer is effected.

The Hotar repeats the Evayámarut at the third libation. For this is the sacrificer's footing on which the Hotar places him at the end.

32.

(On the origin and nature of the so-called Kuntāpa¹³ hymns, Atharvaveda 20, 127-136. The *Nārās'aṁśī*, *Raibhī* and *Pārikshiti*, *Dis'ām kṛipti* and *Janakalpa* verses; the *Indra-gāthās*.)

The juice of the metres which were all done by the sixth day (at the Shalāha) was running (over the brim). Prajāpati got afraid lest the juice of the metres might go away and run over the worlds. Therefore he kept it down by means of metres placed on another part (above them). With the *Nārās'aṁśī* he kept down (the juice) of the *Gāyatrī*, with the *Raibhī* that of the *Trishṭubh*, with the *Pārikshiti* that of the *Jagatī*, with the *Kāravṃyā* that of the *Anush-*

¹³ The so called Kuntāpa hymns are to be repeated by the Brāhmaṇachāṁsi after he has finished the *Vṛishákapi*. Their repetition has several peculiarities regarding the response, which all are noted by As'val. Sr. S. (8, 3). The response for the first 14 verses beginning with *idaṁ janā upa śruta* is at the end of each verse only; it is simply *othāmo daivom*. The verses which immediately follow up to *etā as'vā āplavanta* have two responses each, after every half verse. The seventy *pādas* commencing with *etā as'vā* have each a response. The six verses commencing with *vitatāu kiranāu* have each a peculiar response after the first half verse. So the response to *vitatāu* is *dundubhim āhananābhyām jaritar othāmo daiva*; that to the second is *kośabile jaritar*, &c. they are all given in the Atharvaveda Saṁhitā (20, 133) along with the text of which they form however no part. For the response (*pratigara*) is repeated by the *Adhvaryu*. Similar responses occur in all verses which follow as far as the *devanītham*, *ādityāha jaritar*; they all are given in the Atharvaveda, such as *pipilakāvaṭaḥ*, *śvā*, *parṇasādah*, &c. which all are followed by *jaritar othāmo daivom*. In the *Devanītha* (Athar. 20, 135, 6-10) the response is in the first *pāda* of each verse; it is *om ha jaritar othāmo daiva*. These Kuntāpa songs do not bear a strictly religious character; they are praise songs principally referring to *Dakṣiṇā* and belong to that class of ancient poetry which bears the name *nārās'aṁśī*. This may be clearly seen from the commencement of the whole collection, *idaṁ janā upa śruta nārās'aṁśah stavishyate*, i. e. hearken ye people to this; *Nārās'aṁśah* will be praised with chants. The recitation of these pieces is accompanied with musical instruments, such as *dundubhi*, *karkari*, &c. The repeater must have been originally the chanter; for in the response he is always addressed by "*jaritar*" i. e. singer.

tubhs. Thus he provided again the metres with good juice. The sacrifice of him who has this knowledge becomes performed with metres keeping their juice, and he spreads it with metres keeping their juice (*i. e.* the essence of the sacrifice is not lost).

The priest now repeats *Narás'añsi* verses.¹⁴ For *narah* (men) means children, and *s'añsañ* speech. He thus places speech in children. Therefore the children of him who has this knowledge are born with the faculty of speaking. The Gods and Rishis having gained the heavenly world by repeating the *Narás'añsa* verses, the sacrificers who repeat them go to the heavenly world also. The priest stops when repeating these verses, after each of the two or three first *pâdas*, and after the two or three last taken together,¹⁵ just as he does when repeating the *Vrîshâkapi*. For what is of the same nature as the *Vrîshâkapi* (as the *Narás'añs* is supposed to be) follows the same rule. In repeating them he shall not make *Nyûñkha*,¹⁶ but pronounce them with a kind of

¹⁴ *Idam jana upa s'ruta nârâs'añsa.* A. V. 20, 127, 1-3.

¹⁵ This is a translation of the term *piagrâha*. Several of the verses are in the *Pañkti* metre; then the three last *pâdas* are taken together. As far as this goes they are just recited as the *Vrîshâkapi* hymn. Only the *Nyûñkha* is not made, but instead of it the *Ninarda*, which is a substitute for it. This peculiar pronunciation of the vowel takes place in the second syllable of the third, and the fourth of the fourth *pada*. The *Pratigara* is *madethama daivom othâmo daivom*.

¹⁶ In repeating the *Vrîshâkapi* hymn, both the *Nyûñkha* and *Ninarda* are used. The *Nyûñkha* takes place at the second syllable of the third *pada*, which is the proper place for the *Ninarda* also. On the *Nyûñkha* see page 322). The *Ninarda* is described by As'val. S'r. S. 7, 11, as follows: *okâraś'catur'ninarda udâtân prathamottamâv anudâtâvitarâ utaro anudâtâ'aroh pluteh prathamô makârânta uttamah, i. e.* the vowel *o* has four times the *Ninarda* sound; the first and last times it has the *udâtâ* accent, the two others the *anudâtâ*; the latter of which has even the *anudâtâtara* (lowest *anudâtâ*); the first (and last) is pronounced with three moras. There is another way of making the *Ninarda* by pronouncing the *o* successively first with the *udâtâ*, then with the *anudâtâ*, then with the *svarita*, and lastly with the *udâtâ* accent again.

Ninarda,¹⁷ for this is the Nyûkha of the Narâs'añsî verses.

The priest repeats the *Raibhî* verses.¹⁸ For the Gods and Rishis went by making a great noise (*rebhantaḥ*) to the celestial world; in the same way, therefore, the sacrificers go to the celestial world. (The recital is just the same as that of the Narâs'añsîs, and subject to the same rules.)

He repeats the *Pârikshiti* verses.¹⁹ For Agni is the dweller round about (*parikshit*); he lives round the people, and the people live round (*pari-kshi*) him. He who has such a knowledge obtains union with Agni, and shares the same character and abode with him. As to these *Pârikshiti* verses (they may have another meaning too). For the year is *parishhit* (dwelling round about); for it dwells round about men, and men dwell round about the year. Therefore he who has this knowledge obtains union with the year (*sañvatsara*) and shares its character and abode. (The *Pârikshiti* verses are repeated in the same way as the Narâs'añsîh.)

He repeats the *Kâravyâ* verses.²⁰ For any work of the gods crowned with success was performed by means of the *Kâravyâs*; and the same is then the case with the sacrificers. (The recital is the same as that of the Narâs'añsîh.)

The priest now repeats the "directions forming verses" (*dis'âm kṛiptis*).²¹ For in this way he

¹⁷ *Nirina* is to be parsed *ni ri ina*, the *ni* and *ri* belonging to the verb *nardet*. The whole means literally, he ought to make a peculiar species of the Ninarda, as it were.

¹⁸ *Vachyaeva rebha*, A. V. 20, 127, 4.

¹⁹ *Rājno vi'evajaniyasya*, A. V. 20, 127, 7-10. In every verse the word *pârikshit*, i. e. dwelling round about (said of Agni) occurs.

²⁰ *Indrah kâruṁ abûbudhat*, A. V. 20, 127, 11-14. Because of the word *kâru*, i. e. singer, praiser, occurring in the first verse, they are called *kâravyâs*.

²¹ These are, *yaḥ tadbryo vidathya*, A. V. 20, 123, 1-5.

forms the directions. He repeats five such verses; for there are five directions, viz. the four points (east, west, south, and north) and one direction above crossing (them all). He ought not to repeat (these verses) with Nyûñkha, nor make the Ninarda in the same way as above. Thinking, I will not mutilate (*nyûñkhañi*)²² these directions, he repeats these verses, half verse by half verse.

For making a footing he then repeats the *Janakalpa* verses.²³ For children are *janakalpa* (production of men). Having made the directions in the above manner, he places people in them. He shall not repeat these verses with Nyûñkha, nor with the Ninarda, but just in the same way and for the same reasons as the *dis'âm k'ripti*.

He repeats the *Indra-gâthâs*.²⁴ For by means of the Indra songs the Devas sang the Asuras down and defeated them. In the same way the sacrificers put down their enemies by these songs. They are repeated, half verse by half verse, to obtain a footing for the sacrificer.

33.

(*Aitas'a-pralâpa. The Pravahlika, Ajijnâsenya Pratirâdha, and Atirâda verses.*)

The priest (Brâhmaṇâchhaṁsi) repeats the *Aitas'a-pralâpa*. Aitas'a was a Muni. He saw the mantras, called "the life of Agni" (*agner âyuh*), which should remove all defects from the sacrifice, as some say. He said to his sons, "O my dear sons, I saw 'the life of Agni;' I will talk about it; but pray do not scorn at me for anything I might speak. He then commenced to repeat, *etâ as'vâ âplavante, pratîpam*

²² From *ukh*, *unkh*, to move, go.

²³ *Yo nâktâksho anabhyakto*, A. V. 20, 128, 6-11.

²⁴ *Yad indrâdo dasarâjne*, A. V. 20, 128, 12-16.

prāti sutvanam (A. V. 20, 129, 1 *et seq.*).²⁵ Then one of his family, *Abhyagni* by name, went to him at an improper time (before Aitas'a had finished his talk) and stopped his mouth by putting his hand on it, saying, "Our father has become mad." Then his father said to him, "Go away, become infected with leprosy, thou who hast murdered my speech. I would be able to prolong the life of a cow to a hundred, and that of a man to a thousand years (if thou wouldst not have stopped my mouth), but thou, my son, who hast overpowered me (in such an improper way), I curse: thy progeny shall come into the condition of the lowest among the most wicked." Therefore they say, that among the Aitas'âyanas the Abhyagnis are most burdened with sins, in the whole Aurva-Gotra (to which they belong). Some priests lengthen this Aitas'a-pralâpa (repeating eighteen more pâdas). (If they choose to do so) one should not prevent them; but say, "repeat as long as you like. For the Aitas'a-pralâpa is life." Therefore he who has this knowledge, prolongs in this way the life of the sacrificer.

As to the Aitas'a-pralâpa, there is another meaning in it. For it is the essence (juice) of the metres; by repeating it the reciter puts speech in the metres. He who has this knowledge will keep the essence in the metres, when the sacrifice is performed, and will spread the sacrifice with the essence in the metres.

But there is still another meaning in the Aitas'a-pralâpa; it is fit for removing defects in the sacrifice, and for restoring its entirety. For the Aitas'a-pralâpa is imperishableness. (Therefore when it is recited the sacrificer wishes) "May my sacrifice be lasting and all its defects be removed." He repeats

²⁵ According to Sâyaṇa the Aitas'a-pralâpa consists of 70 pâdas.

this Aitas'a-pralāpa, stopping after every pāda, just as the Nivid is repeated; at the last pāda he pronounces "om," just as it is done in the Nivid.

He repeats the *Pravahlika* verses.²⁶ For the gods made the Asuras benumbed (*pravahlya*) by means of the Pravahlikās, and consequently defeated them. In the same way the sacrificers benumb and defeat their enemies by repeating these verses. They are repeated half verse by half verse for obtaining a footing.

He repeats the *Aijnāsanya* verses.²⁷ For by means of these verses the Devas recognised (*ājñāya*) the Asuras and defeated them. In the same way the sacrificers recognise and defeat their enemies. They are repeated half verse by half verse.

He now repeats the *Pratirādha*.²⁸ For by means of it the Devas frustrated (*prati-rādh*) the efforts of the Asuras, and consequently defeated them. The same effect is produced by the sacrificers who have repeated it.

He repeats the *Ativāda*.²⁹ For by means of it the Devas abused (*ativad*) the Asuras so much as to defeat them. The same effect is produced by the sacrificers who repeat it. They are repeated half verse by half verse for obtaining a footing.

34.

(*Story of the sacrifices of the Adityas and Aṅgirasas for reaching heaven.*)

He repeats the *Devanītham*.³⁰ (About this the following story is reported.) The Aditiyas and Añ-

²⁶ *Vitatāu kiranāu dvāu*, A. V. 20, 133, 1-6.

²⁷ *Iha itthā prāg apāg udak*, A. V. 20, 134, 1-4.

²⁸ *Bhugiti abhigataḥ*, A. V. 20, 135, 1-3.

²⁹ *Vīme devā akran*, A. V. 20, 135, 4.

³⁰ *Adityā ḥa jaritar angirobhyo*, A. V. 20, 135, 6 et seq. 17 verses according to Sây.

girasas were contending with one another as to who should gain first the heavenly world. The Añgirasas, had seen (in their mind) that, by dint of the Soma sacrifice they were about to bring on the next day, they would be raised to heaven first. They therefore despatched one from among themselves, Agni by name, instructing him thus : "Go to the Adityas and announce to them that we shall, by dint of our to-morrow's Soma sacrifice, go to heaven." As soon as the Adityas got sight of Agni, they at once saw (in their minds) the Soma sacrifice by which they would reach heaven. Having come near them, Agni said, "We inform you of our bringing to-morrow that Soma sacrifice by means of which we shall reach heaven." They answered, "And we announce to you that we are just *now* contemplating to bring that Soma sacrifice by means of which we shall reach heaven ; but thou (Agni) must serve as our Hotar, then we shall go to heaven. He said, "Yes," (and went back to the Añgiras). After having told (the Añgiras the message of the Adityas) and received their reply, he went back (to the Adityas). They asked him, "Hast thou told our message?" He said, "Yes, I have told it (to the Añgiras) ; and they answered, and asked, 'Did'st thou not promise us thy assistance (as a Hotar),' and I said, 'Yes, I have promised.' (But I could not decline the offer of the Adityas). For he who engages in performing the duty of a sacrificial priest, obtains fame ; and any one who prevents the sacrifice from being performed, excludes himself from his fame. Therefore I did not prevent (by declining the offer)." If one wishes to decline serving as a sacrificial priest, then this refusal is only justified on account of oneself being engaged in a sacrifice, or because of being legally prohibited to perform the sacrificial duties.

(On the *Dakṣiṇā* given by the *Adityas* to the *Aṅgirasas*. The *Devanītha* hymn.)

The *Aṅgirasas*, therefore, assisted the *Adityas* in their sacrifice. For this service the *Adityas* gave them the earth filled with presents (*dakṣiṇā*) as reward. But when they had accepted her, she burnt them. Therefore they flung her away. She then became a lioness, and opening her mouth, attacked people. From this burning state of the earth came those ruptures (which are now visible on her), whereas she had been previously quite even.³¹ Thence one shall not retake a sacrificial reward which one has once refused to accept. (For he must think) the *Dakṣiṇā* being penetrated by a flame, shall not penetrate me with it. But should he take it back, then he may give it to his adversary and enemy, who will be defeated, for it burns him.

That (*Aditya*, the sun) then assuming the shape of a white horse with bridle and harness, presented himself to the other *Adityas*, who said, "Let us carry this gift to you (the *Aṅgirasas*).” Therefore this *Devanītha*, *i. e.* what is carried by the gods, is to be recited.

(Now follows the *Devanītha* with explanatory remarks.)

"The *Adityas*, O singer! brought the *Aṅgirasas* their reward. The *Aṅgirasas*, O singer, did not go near," *i. e.* they did not go near to that first gift (the earth).

"But, O singer! (afterwards) they went near it," *i. e.* they went near the other gift (the white horse).

³¹ Here we have an attempt to explain the unevenness of the earth. It is interesting to see the theories of modern geology foreshadowed in this certainly ancient myth.

"They did not accept it, O singer," i. e. they did not accept this earth. "But they accepted it," i. e. they accepted that white horse.

"He, (Aditya, the sun) being carried away,³² the days disappeared;" for he (the sun) makes the days visible.

"He being carried away, the wise men were without a leader (*purogava*)." For the reward (*Dakṣiṇâ*) is the leader in the sacrifices. Just as a carriage without having a bullock as a leader yoked to it, becomes damaged, a sacrifice at which no reward (*Dakṣiṇâ*) is given, becomes damaged also. Therefore the sacrificial reward must be given (to the performers of a sacrifice), and even if it should be but very little (on account of the poverty of the sacrificer).

"And further this horse is white, with quickly running feet, the swiftest (of all). He quickly discharges the duties incumbent on him. The Adityas, Rudras, and Vasavas praise (him). Accept, therefore, this gift, O Aṅgiras!" They now intended accepting this gift.

"This gift is large and splendid. This present which the gods have given, shall be your illuminator. It shall be with you every day. Thence consent to accept it!" (After having heard these words) the Aṅgiras accepted the reward.

In reciting this Devanîtha, the priest stops at every pâda, just as is done when the Nivid is repeated, and pronounces "om" at the last pâda, just as is the case with the Nivid.

³² Instead of *netâ sann*, which reading is to be found here, as well as in the Atharvaveda, *netah sann* must be read; *neath* then is an irregular form of the past part. of *nî* to carry, standing for *nita*.

36.

(*Bhûte-chhad*, *Ahanasya*, *Dadhikrâvan*, *Pâvamânya*,
and the *Indra Brihaspati* verses.)

He now repeats the *Bhûte-chhad*³³ (dazzling power) verses. By means of these verses the Devas approached the Asuras by fighting and cunning. For by means of them they dazzled the power of the Asuras, and consequently overcame them. In the same way the sacrificer who repeats these verses, overcomes his enemy. They are repeated half verse by half verse, to obtain a footing.

He now repeats the *Ahanasya*³⁴ verses. For the sperm is poured forth from the Ahanasya (penis); and from the sperm creatures are born. In this way the priest makes offspring (to the sacrificer.) These verses are ten in number; for the Virâj has ten syllables, and the Virâj is food; from food the sperm (is produced) and can (consequently) be poured forth, and from sperm creatures are produced. He repeats them with Nyûñkha; for this is food.

He now repeats the *Dadhikrâvan* verse, *dadhikrâvano akârisham* (Atharv. V. 20, 137, 3). For the Dadhikra is the purifier of the gods. For he (the priest) spoke such (words³⁵) as are to be regarded as the speech containing the most excellent semen.³⁶ By means of this purifier of the gods he purifies speech (*vâch*). The verse is in the Anushtubh metre; for Vâch is Anushtubh, and thus she becomes purified by her own metre.

³³ *Tvam indra s'arma riṇa*, A.V. 20, 135, 11-13.

³⁴ Lit. penis; for *âhanas*, *âhana*, means penis, derived just as *jaghanyâ*, i. e. from the root *han* to strike. Sây. explains it by "*maithunam*," i.e. cohabitation.

³⁵ *Yad asya aṁhuhedyâh*, A.V. 20, 136, 1-10.

³⁶ The repetition of the Ahanasya verses is to be understood.

He now repeats the *Pâvamânya* verses, *sutâso madhumatamá* (9, 101, 4); for the *Pâvamânyas* (purification verses) are the purification of the gods. For he spoke such (words) as are to be regarded as the speech containing the most excellent semen. By means of this purifier of the gods he purifies speech. They are *Anushtubhs*; for the *Vâch* is *Anushtubh*, and thus she becomes purified by her own metre.

He now repeats the *Indra-Bṛihaspati* triplet of verses commencing, *avâ drapso aṁś'umatīm* (8, 85, 13-15). At the end of it (verse 15) there is said, "Indra assisted by *Bṛihaspati*, conquered the tribes of the despisers of the *Devas* when they encountered (the *Devas* on the battle field)." For the *Asura* nation, when they had marched out to fight against the *Devas*, was everywhere subjugated by *Indra* with the assistance of *Bṛihaspati*, and driven away. Therefore the sacrificers subdue and drive away by means of *Indra* and *Bṛihaspati* the nation of the *Asuras* (*asurya varna*).³⁷

They ask, Should the *Hotṛi*-priest, on the sixth day, repeat (the hymns) along (with the additional (*Shastras* ?) See 6, 26.

He concludes with a *Bṛihaspati* verse; thence he ought not to repeat (the hymns) along (with the additional *Shastras*).

³⁷ That these are the Zoroastrians, is beyond any doubt. See my *Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, &c. of the Parsis*, page 226-30.

SEVENTH BOOK.

FIRST CHAPTER.

(*The distribution of the different parts of the sacrificial animal among the priests.*)

1.

Now follows the division of the different parts of the sacrificial animal (among the priests). We shall describe it. The two jawbones with the tongue are to be given to the Prastotar; the breast in the form of an eagle to the Udgâtar; the throat with the palate to the Pratihartar; the lower part of the right loins to the Hotar; the left to the Brahmâ; the right thigh to the Maitrâvaruṇa; the left to the Brahmanâchhamsî; the right side with the shoulder to the Adhvaryu; the left side to those who accompany the chants;² the left shoulder to the Pratipasthatar; the lower part of the right arm to the Neshtar; the lower part of the left arm to the Potar; the upper part of the right thigh to the Achhâvâka; the left to the Agnîdhra; the upper part of the right arm to the Atreya³; the left to the Sadasya; the back bone

¹ The same piece is found in A'sv. S'r. S. 12, 9.

² The Upagâtris accompany the chant of the Sâma singers with certain syllables which correspond to the Pratigâra of the Adhvaryu. This accompaniment is called *upagânam*. It differs according to the different Sâmans. At the Bahish-pavamâna Stotra at the morning libation, the *upagânam* of the Upagâtris is *ho*. Besides the sacrificer has to make an *upagânam* also. This is *om* at the Bahish-pavamâna Stotra.

³ The Atreya who is here mentioned as a receiver of a share in the sacrificial animal, is no officiating priest. But the circumstance that he receives gold for his Dahshîṇâ, and that it is given to him before

and the urinal bladder to the Gṛihapati (sacrificer); the right feet to the Gṛihapati who gives a feasting; the left feet to the wife of that Gṛihapati who gives a feasting; the upper lip is common to both (the Gṛihapati and his wife), which is to be divided by the Gṛihapati. They offer the tail of the animal to wives, but they should give it to a Brâhmaṇa; the fleshy processes (*maṇikāḥ*) on the neck and three gristles (*kikasāḥ*) to the Grâvastut; three other gristles and one-half of the fleshy part on the back (*vaikartta*⁴) to the Unnetar; the other half of the fleshy part on the neck and the left lobe (*kloma*⁵) to the slaughterer, who should present it to a Brâhmaṇa, if he himself would not happen to be a Brâhmaṇa. The head is to be given to the Subrahmaṇyâ, the skin belongs to him (the Subrahmaṇyâ), who spoke, *s'vah sutyām* (to-morrow at the Soma sacrifice);⁶ that part of the sacrificial animal at a Soma sacrifice which belongs to Ilâ (sacrificial food) is common to all the priests; only for the Hotar it is optional.

All these portions of the sacrificial animal amount to thirty-six single pieces, each of which represents the pāda (foot) of a verse by which the sacrifice is carried up. The Bṛihatî metre consists of thirty-six syllables; and the heavenly worlds are of the Bṛihatî nature. In this way (by dividing the animal into thirty-six parts) they gain life (in this world) and the heavens, and having become established in both (this and that world) they walk there.

the other priests (save the Agnidhra), as we learn from the Kâtīya Śrâuta Sûtras 10, 2, 21 shows, that he had a certain right to a principal share in all sacrificial donations. *Atreya* meaning only a descendant of the Atrigotra, the right appears to have been hereditary in the family of the ancient Rishi Atri.

⁴ A large piece of flesh.—*Sây*.

⁵ The piece of flesh which is on the side of the heart.—*Sây*.

⁶ See the note to 6, 3.

To those who divide the sacrificial animal in the way mentioned, it becomes the guide to heaven. But those who make the division otherwise are like scoundrels and miscreants who kill an animal merely (for gratifying their lust after flesh).

This division of the sacrificial animal was invented by the Rishi *Devabhāga*, a son of *S'ruta*.⁶ When he was departing from this life, he did not entrust (the secret to any one). But a supernatural being communicated it to *Girija*, the son of *Babhru*. Since his time men study it.

SECOND CHAPTER.

(*The penances for mishaps to the performer of the Agnihotram*).

2.

(*What penances are required when an Agnihotri dies.*)

They ask, If a man who has already established a sacred fire (an Agnihotri) should die on the day previous to a sacrifice (*upavasatha*), what is to become of his sacrifice (to which all preparations had been made)? One should not have it brought; thus say some; for he (the owner) himself has no share in the sacrifice.

They ask, If an Agnihotri should die after having placed the intended fire offering, be it the *Sānnāyya*¹ or (other) offerings (on the fire), how is

⁶ Thus *Sây.*, but the translation, a Shrotriya, i. e. sacrificial priest (acquainted with the Shruti) would suit better.

¹ *Sānnāyya* is the technical term for a certain offering of the Agnihotris. It is prepared in the following way: The Adhvaryu takes the milk from three cows called *Gāṅgā*, *Yamunā*, and *Sarasvatī*, on the morning and evening, and gives it to the Agnidhra. Half the milk is first drawn from the udder of each of the three cows under the recital of mantras; then the same is done silently (*tūshṇim*). The milk is taken from these cows on the evening of the New Moon

this to be atoned for ? One shall put all these things one after the other round the fire (like sticks, *paridhas*) and burn them all together. This is the penance.

They ask, If an Agnihotri should die after having placed the sacrificial offerings (ready made) on the Vedi,² what is the atonement ? One ought to sacrifice them all in the Ahavaniya fire with the formula *Sváhá*, to all those deities for whom they were intended (by the deceased Agnihotri).

They ask, If an Agnihotri should die when abroad, what is to become of his burnt offering (*agnihotram*) ? (There are two ways). Either one shall then sacrifice the milk of a cow to which another (as its own) calf had been brought (to rear it up), for the milk of such a cow is as different as the oblation brought in the name of an Agnihotri deceased. Or they may offer the milk of any other cow. But they mention another way besides. (The relatives of the deceased Agnihotri) should keep burning the (three) constantly blazing fires (Ahavaniya, &c.) without giving them any offering till the ashes of the deceased shall have been collected. Should they not be forthcoming, then they should take three hundred and sixty footstalks of Palás'a leaves and form of them a human figure, and perform in it all the funeral ceremonies required (*árrt*). After having brought the members of this artificial corpse into contact with the three sacred fires, they shall remove (extinguish) them. They shall make this human

day, and on the morning of the following day, the so-called Pratipad (the first day of the month). The milk drawn on the evening is made hot, and lime-juice poured over it, to make it sour, whereupon it is hung up. The fresh milk of the following morning is then mixed with it, and both are sacrificed along with the Parodás'a. Only he who has already performed the Agnishtoma is allowed to sacrifice the Sānnāyā at the Darśapūrṇimā ishti. (*Oral information.*)

² The place for all the offerings.

figure in the following way: one hundred and fifty footstalks are to represent the trunk of the corpse, one hundred and forty both the thighs, and fifty both the loins, and the rest are instead of the head, and are therefore to be placed accordingly. This is the penance.

3.

(This paragraph is identical with 5, 27.)

4.

(On the penances in the case of the Sânnâyya being spoiled.)

They ask, If the Sânnâyya which was milked on the evening becomes spoiled or is lost (during the night), what is the penance for it? (The answer is) The Agnihotri shall divide the milk of the morning into two parts, and after having curdled one part of it, he may offer it. This is the penance.

They ask, If the Sânnâyya which was milked on the morning becomes spoiled or lost, what is the penance? (The answer is) He must prepare a Purodâśa for Indra and Mahendra, divide it instead of the milk, into the parts required, and then sacrifice it. This is the penance.

They ask, If all the milk (of the morning and evening) of the Sânnâyya becomes spoiled or is lost, what is the penance for it? The penance is made in the same way by offering the Indra or Mahendra Purodâśa (as in the preceding case.)

They ask, If all the offerings (Purodâśa, curds, milk) become spoiled or are lost, what is the penance for it? He ought to prepare all these offerings with melted butter, and having apportioned to the several gods their respective parts, should sacrifice this Ajyahavis (offerings with melted butter) as an Ishti.

Then he ought to prepare another Ishti all smooth and even. This sacrifice performed (in the regular way) is the penance for the first which had been spoiled.

5.

(The penances required when anything of the Agnihotram is spilt, or the spoon is broken, or the Gârhapatya fire extinguished.)

They ask, If anything improper for being offered should fall into the fire offering when placed (over the fire to make it ready), what is the penance for it? The Agnihotri then ought to pour all this into a Sruca (sacrificial spoon), go eastwards and place the usual fuel (*samidh*) into the Ahavaniya fire. After having taken some hot ashes from the northern part of the Ahavaniya fire, he shall sacrifice it by repeating either in his mind (the usual Agnihotra mantra), or the Prajâpati verse.³ In this way (by means of the hot ashes) the offering becomes sacrificed and not sacrificed.⁴ (It is of no consequence) whether only one or two turns of the oblation (become spoiled); the penance for it is always performed in the way described. Should the Agnihotri be able to remove thus (the unclean things fallen into the offering) by pouring out all that is spoiled, and pour in what is unspoiled, then he ought to sacrifice it just as its turn⁵ is. This is the penance.

They ask, If the fire offering when placed over the fire (for being made ready) is spilt or runs over (by boiling), what is then the penance for it? He

³ *Prajâpate na trad etâni* (10, 121, 10).

⁴ It is only burnt by the ashes, but not sacrificed in the proper way.

⁵ *Unniti*. Sây. understands by it the placing of the offering into the Agnihotrâ-havani, which is a kind of large spoon.

shall touch what fell down with water for appeasing (arresting the evil consequences); for water serves for this purpose. Then moving with his right hand over what fell out, he mutters the mantra, "May a third go to heaven to the gods as a sacrifice; might I obtain thence wealth! May a third go to the air, to the Pitaras, as a sacrifice; might I obtain thence wealth! May a third go to the earth, to men; might I obtain thence wealth!" Then he mutters the Vishṇu-Varuṇa verse, *yayor ojasā shabhitā rajāṁsi* (A. V. 7, 25, 1).⁶ For Vishṇu watches over what is performed badly in the sacrifice, and Varuṇa over what is performed well. To appease both of them this penance (is appropriate).

They ask, When the fire offering, after having been made ready, at the time when the Adhvaryu takes it eastward to the Ahavaniya fire (to sacrifice it); runs over or is spilt altogether, what is the penance for it? (The Adhvaryu is not allowed to turn back his face.) If he would turn his face backward, then he would turn the sacrificer from heaven. Therefore (some other men) must gather up for him when he is seated (having turned the face eastward) the remainder of the offering, which he then sacrifices just in its turn.⁷ This is the penance for it.

They ask, if the sacrificial spoon (*sruch*) should be broken, what is the penance for it? He ought to take another *Sruch* and sacrifice with it. Then he shall throw the broken *Sruch* into the Ahavaniya fire, the stick being in the front, and its cavity behind. This is the penance for it.

They ask, If the fire in the Ahavaniya only is burning, but that in the Gârhapatya is extinguished, what is the penance for it? When he takes off the

⁶ See 3, 38.

⁷ Four times a portion is to be poured into the Agnihotrâ-havant.

eastern portion of the Ahavaniya (for the Gârhapatya), then he might lose his place; if he takes off the western portion, then he would spread the sacrifice in the way the Asuras do; if he kindles (a new fire) by friction, then he might produce an enemy to the sacrificer; if he extinguishes it, then the vital breath would leave the sacrificer. Thence he must take the whole (Ahavaniya fire) and mixing it with its ashes, place it in the Gârhapatya, and then take off the eastern part as Ahavaniya. This is the penance for it.

6.

(The penances for a firebrand taken from a sacred fire, for mingling the sacred fires with one another, or with profane fires.)

They ask, If they take fire from that belonging to an Agnihotri,⁸ what is the penance for it? Should another Agni be at hand, then he should put him in the place of the former which has been taken. Were this not the case, then he ought to portion out to *Agni Agnivat* a Purodâśa consisting of eight pieces (kapâlas). The Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ required for this purpose are, *agninâ agniḥ samidhyate* (fire is kindled by fire, 1, 12, 6); *tvam hy agne agninâ* (8, 43, 14). Or he may omit the Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ verses and (simply) throw (melted butter) into the Ahavaniya, under the recital of the words, *to Agni Agnivat Svâhâ*! This is the penance for it.

They ask, When some one's Ahavaniya and Gârhapatya fires should become mutually mingled together, what is the penance for it? One must portion out to *Agni vîti* a Purodâśa consisting of eight pieces, under the recital of the following

⁸ Sây. understands the fire which is taken from the Ahavaniya and placed in the Gârhapatya.

Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ verses: *agna âyâhi vîtaye* (6, 16, 10); *yo agnim devavîtaye* (1, 12, 9). Or he may (simply) sacrifice (melted butter) under the recital of, *to Agni vîti Svâhâ!* in the Ahavanîya fire. This is the penance for it.

They ask, When all the (three) fires of an Agnihotri should become mutually mingled together, what is the penance for it? One must portion out to *Agni Vivichi* (Agni the separator) a Purodâs'a consisting of eight pieces, and repeat the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ verses, *sva na rastor ushasâm arochi* (7, 10, 2); *tvâm agne mânushîr îlate vi'sah* (5, 8, 3). Or he may (simply) offer (melted butter) under the recital of, *to Agni Vivichi Svâhâ!* in the Ahavanîya fire. This is the penance for it.

They ask, When some one's fires are mingled together with other fires, what is the penance for it? One must portion out to *Agni kshmâvat* a Purodâs'a consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ: *akrandad agnis tanayan* (10, 45, 4); *adhâ yathâ nah pitaraḥ parûsah* (4, 2, 16). Or he may (simply) sacrifice (melted butter) under the recital of, *to Agni kshmâvat Svâhâ!* in the Ahavanîya fire. This is the penance for it.

7.

(*The penance for a sacred fire becoming mixed with those of a conflagration in a village, or in a wood, or with lightning, or with those burning a corpse.*)

They ask, when the fires of an Agnihotri should burn together with the fire of a general conflagration in the village, what is the penance for it? He ought to portion out a Purodâs'a consisting of eight pieces to *Agni Saṁvarga* (Agni the mingler) under the recital of the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ: *kuvit su no gavishṭnye* (8, 64, 11), *mâ no asmin mahâdhane* (8, 64,

12). Or he may (simply) sacrifice (melted butter) under the recital of, *to Agni Saṁvarga Svāhā!* in the Ahavaniya fire. This is the penance for it.

They ask, when the fires of an Agnihotri (have been struck) by lightning, and become mingled with it, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni apsumat* (water Agni) a Purodās'a consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following Anuvākyā and Yājyā: *Apsv agne* (8, 43, 9); *mayô dadhe* (3, 1, 3). Or he may (simply) sacrifice (melted butter) under the recital of, *to Agni apsumat Svāhā!* in the Ahavaniya fire. This is the penance for it.

They ask, When the fires of an Agnihotri should become mingled with the fire which burns a corpse, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni s'uchi* a Purodās'a consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following Anuvākyā and Yājyā: *Agniḥ s'uchirratatamaḥ* (8, 44, 21); *ud agne s'uchayus tava* (8, 44, 17). Or he may (simply) sacrifice (melted butter) under the recital of, *to Agni s'uchi Svāhā!* in the Ahavaniya fire. This is the penance for it.

They ask, When the fires of an Agnihotri should burn together with those of a forest conflagration, what is the penance for it? He shall catch the fires with the Arāṇis (the two wooden sticks used for producing fire), or (if this be impossible) he should save a firebrand from either the Ahavaniya or Gârhapatya. Were this impossible, then he must offer to *Agni Saṁvarga* (Agni the mixer) a Purodās'a consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the abovementioned Anuvākyā and Yājyā (which belong to the Agni Saṁvarga). Or he may (simply) sacrifice (melted butter) under the recital of, *to Agni Saṁvarga Svāhā!* in the Ahavaniya fire. This is the penance for it.

8.

(The penances when the Agnihotri sheds tears, or breaks his vow, or neglects the performance of the *Dars'apúrñima ishṭi*, or when he allows his fires to go out.)

They ask, when an Agnihotri on the day previous to the sacrifice should shed tears, by which the Purodās'a might be sullied, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni vratabhrit* (Agni the bearer of vows) a Purodās'a consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following Anuvākyā and Yājyā: *tvam agne vratabhrit s'uchir* (As'v. S'r. S. 3, 11) *vratāni bibhrad vratapā* (As'v. S'r. S. 3, 11).⁹ Or he may sacrifice (melted butter) under the recital of, *to Agni vratabhrit Svāhá!* in the Ahavanīya fire. This is the penance for it.

They ask, When an Agnihotri should do something contrary to his vow (religion) on the day previous to the sacrifice, what is the penance for it? He must offer a Purodās'a consisting of eight pieces to *Agni vratapati* (Agni the lord of vows) under the recital of the following Anuvākyā and Yājyā: *tvam agne vratapā asi* (8, 11, 1); *yad vṛ vajam pramināma* (10, 2, 4). Or he may sacrifice (melted butter) under the recital of, *to Agni vratapati Svāhá!* in the Ahavanīya fire. This is the penance for it.

They ask, When an Agnihotri should neglect the celebration of the New Moon or Full Moon sacrifices,

⁹ The Anuvākyā is according to As'val.:

त्वमग्ने व्रतभृच्चिरग्ने देवानिहावह ।

उप यज्ञं हविष्य नः ॥

The Yājyā is :

व्रतानि विभ्रदव्रतपा अदब्धो यजानो देवानजरः सुवीरः ।

दधद्रत्नानि सुमूढीको अग्ने गोपाय नो जीवसे जातवेदः ॥

what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni pathikṛit* (paver of ways) a Purodās'a consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following Anuvākyā and Yājyā: *rettha hi vedho adhrana* (6, 16, 3); *ā deránám api* (10, 2, 3). Or he may sacrifice (melted butter) under the recital of, to *Agni Pathikṛit Sváhá!* in the Ahavanīya fire. This is the penance for it.

They ask, When all (three) fires of an Agnihotri should go out, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni tapasvat, janadvat, and pákarat*, a Purodās'a, consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following Anuvākyā and Yājyā: *áyáhi tapasá janeshu* (As'v. S'r S. 3, 11); *ā no yáhi tapasá* (As'v. S'r. S. 3, 11).¹⁰ Or he may sacrifice (melted butter) in the Ahavanīya fire under the recital of, to *Agni tapasvat, janadvat, pákarat Sváhá!* This is the penance for it.

9.

(*Penances for an Agnihotri when he eats new corn without bringing the sacrifice prescribed, and for various mishaps and neglects when sacrificing.*)

They ask, When an Agnihotri eats new corn without having offered the Agrayana ¹¹ ishti, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni Vaisvánara* a Purodās'a consisting of twelve pieces under the

¹⁰ The Anuvākyā is :

आयाहि तपसा जनेष्वग्ने पावको अचिर्षा ।
उपेसां सुष्टुतिं मम ॥

The Yājyā is :

आ नो याहि तपसा जनेष्वग्ने पावक दीयत् ।
इत्या देवेषु नो दधत् ॥

¹¹ This Ishti is prescribed to be performed before the Agnihotri is allowed to eat new corn.

recital of the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ; *Vais'vânaro ajijanat* (?); *prishṭo divi prishṭo* (1, 98, 2). Or he may offer to *Agni Vais'vânara* (melted butter) in the Ahavaniya fire under the recital of, *to Agni Vais'vânara Svâhá!* This is the penance for it.

They ask, When one of the potsherds (*kapâlas*) containing the Purodâś'a should be destroyed, what is the penance for it? He must offer a Purodâś'a, consisting of two pieces, to the As'vins, under the recital of the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ: *as'vinâ vartir* (1, 92, 16); *â gonatâ nâsatyâ* (7, 72, 1). Or he may sacrifice (melted butter) in the Ahavaniya fire under the recital of, *to the As'vins Svâhá!* This is the penance for it.

They ask, When the stalks of kus'a grass (*pavitra*) (on which the offering is placed) should be destroyed, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni pavitravat* a Purodâś'a consisting of eight pieces, under the recital of the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ: *pavitrām te vitatām* (9, 83, 1); *taposh pavitrām* (9, 83, 2). Or he may offer (melted butter) in the Ahavaniya fire under the recital of, *to Agni pavitravat Svâhá!* This is the penance for it.

They ask, when the gold of an Agnihotri should be destroyed, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni hiranyavat* a Purodâś'a consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ: *hiranyakes'o rajaso visâra* (1, 79, 1); *â te suparnâ aminantam* (1, 79, 2). Or he may offer (melted butter) in the Ahavaniya fire under the recital of, *to Agni hiranyavat Svâhá!* This is the penance for it.

They ask, When an Agnihotri offers the fire oblation without having performed in the morning the usual ablution, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni Varuna* a Purodâś'a consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following

Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ : *tvam no agne varunasya* (4, 1, 4) *sa tvam no agne avamo* (4, 1, 5). Or he may offer (melted butter) in the Ahavanîya fire under the recital of, *to Agni Varuṇa Svâhá!* This is the penance for it.

They ask, When an Agnihotri eats food prepared by a woman who is confined (*sûtaka*), what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni tantumat* a Purodâśa consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ : *tantum tanvan rajaso* (10, 53, 6); *akshânaho nahy tanota* (10, 53, 7). Or he may sacrifice (melted butter) in the Ahavanîya fire, under the recital of, *to Agni tantumat Svâhá!* This is the penance for it.

They ask, When an Agnihotri hears, when living, any one, an enemy, say, that he (the Agnihotri) is dead, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni surabhimat* a Purodâśa consisting of eight pieces under the recital of the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ : *Agnir hotâ nysâdad* (5, 1, 6); *sâdhvîm akar deva vîtim* (10, 53, 3). Or he may sacrifice (melted butter) in the Ahavanîya fire under the recital of, *to Agni surabhimat Svâhá!* This is the penance for it.

They ask, When the wife or the cow of an Agnihotri give birth to twins, what is the penance for it? He must offer to *Agni marutvat* a Purodâśa consisting of thirteen pieces under the recital of the following Anuvâkyâ and Yâjyâ : *maruto yasya hî kshaye* (1, 86, 1); *arâ ived* (5, 58, 5). Or he may sacrifice (melted butter) in the Ahavanîya fire under the recital of, *to Agni marutvat Svâhá!* This is the penance for it.

They ask, Should an Agnihotri who has lost his wife, bring the fire oblation, or should he not? He should do so. If he does not do so, then he is called

an Anaddhâ¹² man. Who is an Anaddhâ? He who offers oblations to neither the gods, nor to the ancestors, nor to men. Therefore the Agnihotri who has lost his wife, should nevertheless bring the burnt offering (*agnihotram*). There is a stanza concerning sacrificial customs, where is said, "He who has lost his wife may bring the Sâutrâmaṇi¹³ sacrifice; for he is not allowed to drink Soma! But he must discharge the duties towards his parents."¹⁴ But whereas the sacred tradition (*śruti*) enjoins sacrifice,¹⁵ let him bring the Soma sacrifice.

¹² By this term a man is to be understood who, from reasons which are not culpable, does not discharge his duties towards the gods, ancestors and men. All the MSS. read *manushyâ* instead of *manushyân*.

¹³ The *Sâutrâmaṇi* (*irhî*) is a substitute for the Soma sacrifice. Some spirituous liquor is taken instead of Soma, and milk. Both liquids are filled in the Soma vessels. It is performed in various ways, It is mentioned, and its performance briefly described in the *As'val. Śr. S.* 3, 9, and in the *Kâtiya Sûtras* (in the 19th *Adhyâya*). From three to four animals are immolated, one to the *A'svins*, one to *Sarasvati*, one to *Indra*, and one to *Bṛihaspati*. The *Paśupurodâś'a* are for *Indra*, *Savitar* and *Varuṇa*. The *Puronuvâkyâ* for the offering of the spirituous liquor is, *yuraṁ surâmaṁ a'svinâ* (10, 11, 4). The *Praisha* for repeating the *Yâjyâ* mantra is as follows:

होता यक्षदक्षिणा सरस्वतीमित्रं सुचामाणं सोमानां सुराम्णां
जुषन्तां अन्तु पिबन्तु मदन्तु सोमान्सुराम्णो होतयँज

(The offering to be presented to the *As'vins*, *Sarasvati*, and *Indra* *Sutrâman*, are here called *somâḥ surâmaṇaḥ*, i. e. Soma drops which are spirituous liquor). The *Yâjyâ* is *putram iva pitarâu* (10, 131, 5). The sacrifice is brought up to the present day in the *Dekkhan*.

¹⁴ In another *Sâkhâ* there is said, that a *Brâhman* has incurred three debts, the *Brahmachâryam* or celibacy as a debt to the *Rishis*, the sacrifice as a debt to the gods, and the necessity of begetting children as a debt to the *Pitaras*.—*Sây*.

¹⁵ "Worship the gods by sacrificing, read the *Vedas*, and beget children!" This is the sacred tradition (*Śruti*) here alluded to.—*Sây*.

10.

(How the Agnihotram of him who has no wife becomes performed).¹⁰

They ask, In what way does an Agnihotri who has no wife bring his oblations with Speech (*i. e.* by repeating the mantras required with his voice)? In what way does he offer his (daily) burnt offering, when his wife dies, after he has already entered on the state of an Agnihotri, his wife having (by her death) destroyed the qualification for the performance of the (daily) burnt offering?¹⁷

They say, That one has children, grand-children, and relations in this world, and in that world. In this world, there is heaven (*i. e.* heaven is to be gained in this world by sacrificing). (The Agnihotri who

¹⁰ This paragraph offers considerable difficulties to the translator. Its style is not plain and perspicuous, and it appears that it is an interpolation as well as the following (11th) paragraph. But whether it is an interpolation of latter times is very doubtful. The piece may (to judge from its uncouth language) even be older than the bulk of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇam. Śây. who inverts their order, says, that they are found in some countries, whereas they are wanting in others. In his Commentary on the 10th paragraph, Śây. does several times violence to grammar. He asserts for instance that आहुः after पुत्रान् is to be taken in the sense of the third person singular of the potential, standing for ब्रूयान्.

The same sense of a potential he gives to the perfect tense, *āruroha*. Both these explanations are inadmissible. The purport of this paragraph is to show, in what way an Agnihotri may continue his sacrificial career, though it be interrupted by the death of his wife. For the rule is, that the sacrificer must always have his wife with him (their hands are tied together on such an occasion) when he is sacrificing.

¹⁷ This is the translation of the term *nashṭāvāgnihotram*, which I take as a kind of compound. Śây. explains it, *nashṭam eva bhavati pūrvāsiddhair agnibhīḥ patnidāhapakshe punaragnihotrahetūnām agnīnām abhāvāt*. *Nashṭā* is to be taken in the sense of an active past participle, "having destroyed," *vā* appears to have the sense of *eva* as Śây. explains. That *vā* can form part of a compound the word *abhiśānyavatsā* proves, (7, 2).

has no wife, says to his children, &c.) "I have ascended to heaven by means of what was no heaven (i. e. by the sacrifice performed in this world)." He who does not wish for a (second) wife (for having his sacrificial ceremonies continuously performed), keeps thus (by speaking to his children, &c. in the way indicated) his connection with the other world up. Thence they (his children) establish (new fires) for him who has lost his wife.

How does he who has no wife bring his oblations (with his mind)? (The answer is) Faith is his wife, and Truth the sacrificer. The marriage of Faith and Truth is a most happy one. For by Faith and Truth joined they conquer the celestial world.

11.

(On the different names of the Full and New Moon.)

They say, if an Agnihotri, who has not pledged himself by the usual vow, makes preparations for the performance of the Full and New Moon sacrifices, then the gods do not eat his food. If he, therefore, when making his preparations, thinks, might the gods eat my food,¹⁸ (then they eat it). He ought to make all the preparations on the first part of the New Moon day; this is the opinion of the *Paiṅgyas*: he shall make them on the latter part; this is the opinion of the *Kāushitakis*. The first part of the Full Moon day is called *Anumati*,¹⁹ the latter *Rākā*; the first

¹⁸ All this refers to an Agnihotri who has lost his wife and is continuing his sacrifice.

¹⁹ The lunar day on which either the Full Moon or New Moon takes place is divided into two parts, and is consequently broken. For the fourteenth *tithi* (or lunar day) is at an end, though it might not have been lasting for the usual time of thirty *Muhūrtas*, as soon as the disk of the moon appears to the eye, either completely full, or (at the New Moon) distinctly visible. The broken lunar day (the fourteenth) is then called *Anumati* at the Full Moon time, and *Sinicali* at the

part of the New Moon day is called *Siniváli*, and its latter part *Kuhú*. The space which the moon requires for setting and rising again is called *Tithi* (lunar day). Without paying any attention (to the opinion of the *Paiṅgyas*) to make the preparations on the first part of the Full Moon day, he brings his sacrifice when he meets (sees) the Moon (rising) on the New Moon day; ²⁰ on this (day) they buy the Soma. Therefore he must always make his preparations on the second part of either the Full or New Moon days (i. e. on the days on which the moon enters into either phase). All days which follow belong to Soma (the Soma sacrifice may be completed). He brings the Soma sacrifice as far as the Soma is a deity; for the divine Soma is the moon. Therefore he must make the preparations on the second part of that lunar day.

12.

(On some other penances for mishaps occurring to an Agnihotri. Where the Agnihotri must walk between his fires. Whether the Dakṣiṇa Agni is to be fed with the other fires also. How an Agnihotri should behave when absent from his fires.)

They ask, If the sun rise or set before an Agnihotri takes fire out of (the *Gârhapatya* to bring it to the *Ahavanīya*), or should it, when placed (in the *Ahavanīya*) be extinguished before he brings the burnt offering (*Homa*), what is the penance for it? He shall take it out after sunset, after having placed a piece of gold before it; for light is a splendid

New Moon time; the remaining part of the day (till the moon sets) is then either *Rākā* or *Kuhú*. This part of the day forms then part either of the proper Full Moon or New Moon day (the fifteenth).

²⁰ That is on the fifteenth.

body (*s'ukram*), and gold is the splendid light, and that body (the sun) is just this light. Seeing it shining he takes out the fire. At morning time (after sunrise) he may take out the fire when he has put silver below it; for this (silver) is of the same nature with the night (representing the splendour of the moon and the stars). He shall take out (of the Gârhapatya) the Ahavanîya before the shadows are cast together (before it has grown completely dark). For the shadow of darkness is death. By means of this light (the silver) he overcomes death, which is the shadow of darkness. This is the penance.

They ask, When a cart, or a carriage, or horses go over the Gârhapatya and Ahavanîya fires of an Agnihotri, what is the penance for it? He shall not mind it at all, thus they say, believing that these things (their types) are placed in his soul. But should he mind it, then he shall form a line of water drops from the Gârhapatya to the Ahavanîya under the recital of *tantum tanvan rajaso* (10, 53, 6). This is the penance.

They ask, Shall the Agnihotri when feeding the (other) fires with wood make the Dakshiṇa Agni (*anvâhârya pachana*) also to blaze up brightly, or shall he not do so? Who feeds the fires, puts into his soul the vital breaths; of these fires the Dakshiṇa Agni provides (the feeder) best with food. He gives him therefore an offering, saying, "*to Agni the enjoyer of food, the master of food, Svâhâ!*" He who thus knows becomes an enjoyer of food, and a master of food, and obtains children and food.

The Agnihotri must walk between the Gârhapatya and Ahavanîya when he is about to sacrifice; for the Agnis (fires) when perceiving him walk thus, know, "he is about to bring us a sacrifice." By this both these fires destroy all wickedness of him who is thus walking (between them). Whose wicked-

ness is thus destroyed, goes up to the heavenly world. Thus it is declared in another Brâhmaṇam which they quote.

They ask, How can an Agnihotri who intends going abroad be near his sacred fires (established at his home)? Can he do it when absent, or is he to return to them every day? He shall approach them silently (in his mind without repeating the mantras). For by keeping silence they aspire after fortune. But some say (he should go to them) every day. For the Agnis of an Agnihotri lose all confidence in him by his absence, fearing lest they be removed or scattered. Therefore he must approach them, and should he not be able to return, he must repeat the words "May you be safe! may I be safe!" In this way the Agnihotri is safe.

THIRD CHAPTER.

(The story of S'unah's'epa)

13.

(King Haris'chandra wishes for a son. Stanzas praising the possession of a son.)

Haris'chandra, the son of Vedhas, of the Ikshâvaku race, was a king who had no son. Though he had a hundred wives, they did not give birth to a son. In his house there lived the Rishis Parvata and Nârada. Once the king addressed to Nârada (the following stanza):

"Since all beings, those endowed with reason (men) as well as those who are without it (beasts) wish for a son, what is the fruit to be obtained by having a son? This tell me, O Nârada?"

Nârada thus addressed in one stanza, replied in (the following) ten:

1. The father pays a debt in his son, and gains immortality, when he beholds the face of a son living who was born to him.

2. The pleasure which a father has in his son, exceeds the enjoyment of all other beings, be they on the earth, or in the fire, or in the water.

3. Fathers always overcame great difficulties through a son. (In him) the Self is born out of Self. The son is like a well-provisioned boat, which carries him over.

4. "What is the use of living unwashed,¹ wearing the goatskin,² and beard?³ What is the use of performing austerities?⁴ You should wish for a son, O Brahmins!" Thus people talk of them⁵ (who forego the married life on account of religious devotion).

5. Food preserves life, clothes protect from cold, gold (golden ornaments) gives beauty, marriages produce wealth in cattle;⁶ the wife is the friend, the daughter object of compassion, but the son shines as his light in the highest heaven.

6. The husband enters the wife (in the shape of seed), and when the seed is changed to an embryo, he makes her mother, from whom after having become regenerated, in her, he is born in the tenth month.

7. His wife is only then a real wife (*jáyā* from *jan* to be born) when he is born in her again. The

¹ Here the *Grihastha* is meant.

² The *Brahmachâri* is alluded.

³ The *Vanaprastha* or hermit is to be understood.

⁴ The *Parivrâjaka*, or religious mendicant is meant.

⁵ *Avadavadaḥ*, i. e. pronouncing a blame. *Sây.* takes the word in a different sense, "not deserving blame on account of being free from guilt." This explanation is artificial.

⁶ At certain kinds of marriages the so-called *Arsha* (the Rishi marriage) a pair of cows was given as a dowry. See *As'val. Grihy. Sûtr.* 1, 6.

seed which is placed in her she develops to a being and sets it forth.

8. The Gods and the Rishis endowed her with great beauty. The gods then told to men, this being is destined to produce you again.

9. He who has no child, has no place (no firm footing). This even know the beasts. Thence the son cohabits (among beasts even) with his mother and sister.

10. This is the broad well-trodden path on which those who have sons walk free from sorrows. Beasts and birds know it; thence they cohabit (even) with their own mothers.

Thus he told.

14.

(A son is born to Haris'chandra. Varuṇa repeatedly requests the King to sacrifice his son to him; but the sacrifice is under different pretences always put off by the King.)

Nārada then told him, "Go and beg of Varuṇa the king, that he might favour you with the birth of a son (promising him at the same time) to sacrifice to him this son when born." He went to Varuṇa the king, praying, "Let a son be born to me; I will sacrifice him to thee." Then a son, Rohita by name, was born to him. Varuṇa said to him, "A son is born to thee, sacrifice him to me." Haris'chandra said, "An animal is fit for being sacrificed, when it is more than ten days old. Let him reach this age, then I will sacrifice him to thee." After Rohita had passed the age of ten days, Varuṇa said to him, "He is now past ten days, sacrifice him to me." Haris'chandra answered, "An animal is fit for being sacrificed when its teeth come. Let his teeth come, then I will sacrifice

him to thee." After his teeth had come,⁷ Varuṇa said to Haris'chandra, "His teeth have now come, sacrifice him to me." He answered, "An animal is fit for being sacrificed when its teeth fall out. Let his teeth fall out, then I will sacrifice him to thee." His teeth fell out. He then said, "His teeth are falling out, sacrifice him to me." He said, "An animal is fit for being sacrificed when its teeth have come again. Let his teeth come again, then I will sacrifice him to thee." His teeth came again. Varuṇa said, "His teeth have now come again, sacrifice him to me." He answered "A man of the warrior caste is fit for being sacrificed only after having received his full armour. Let him receive his full armour, then I will sacrifice him to thee." He then was invested with the armour. Varuṇa then said, "He has now received the armour, sacrifice him to me." After having thus spoken, he called his son, and told him, "Well, my dear, to him who gave thee unto me, I will sacrifice thee now." But the son said, "No, no," took his bow and absconded to the wilderness, where he was roaming about for a year.

15.

(Continuation of this story. Rohita, Haris'chandra's son, purchases after six years of fruitless wanderings in the forest, a Brahman boy, S'unaḥś'epa by name, from his parents, to be sacrificed in his stead by Haris'chandra to Varuṇa. Stanzas.)

Varuṇa now seized Haris'chandra, and his belly swelled (i.e. he was attacked by dropsy). When Rohita heard of it, he left the forest, and went to a village where Indra in human disguise met him, and said to him, "There is no happiness for him who does not travel, Rohita ! thus we have heard. Living

⁷ The words *ajnatavāi* and *apatsatavāi* are a kind of infinitives.

in the society of men, the best man (often) becomes a sinner (by seduction, which is best avoided by wandering in places void of human dwellings); for Indra surely is the friend of the traveller. Therefore, wander!"

Rohita thinking, a Brâhman told me to wander, wandered for a second year in the forest. When he was entering a village after having left the forest, Indra met him in human disguise, and said to him, "The feet of the wanderer are like the flower, his soul is growing and reaping the fruit; and all his sins are destroyed by his fatigues in wandering. Therefore, wander!"

Rohita thinking, a Brâhman told me to wander, wandered then a third year in the forest. When he was entering a village after having left the forest, Indra met him in human disguise and said to him, "The fortune of him who is sitting, sits; it rises when he rises; it sleeps when he sleeps; it moves when he moves. Therefore, wander!"

Rohita thinking, a Brâhman told me to wander, wandered then a fourth year in the forest. When he was entering a village after having left the forest, Indra said to him, "The Kali is lying on the ground, the Dvâpara is hovering there; the Tretâ is getting up, but the Kṛita happens to walk (hither and thither).⁸ Therefore, wander, wander!"

Rohita thinking, a Brâhman told me to wander, wandered for a fifth year in the forest. When he was

⁸ Sây. does not give any explanation of this important passage, where the names of the Yugas are mentioned for the first time. These four names are, as is well known from other sources (see the Sanscrit Dictionary by Boehtlingk and Roth. s. v. *kali*, *dvâpara*, &c.), names of dice, used at gambling. The meaning of this Gâthâ is, There is every success to be hoped; for the unluckiest die, the Kali, is lying, two others are slowly moving and half fallen, but the luckiest, the Kṛita, is in full motion. The position of dice given here is indicative of a fair chance of winning the game.

entering a village after having left the forest, Indra said to him, "The wanderer finds honey and the sweet Udumbara fruit; behold the beauty of the sun, who is not wearied by his wanderings. Therefore, wander, wander!"

Rohita then wandered for a sixth year in the forest. He met (this time) the Rishi *Ajigarta*, the son of *Suyavasa*, who was starving, in the forest. He had three sons, *S'unahpuchha*, *S'unahs'epa*, and *S'unolangûla*. He told him, "Rishi! I give thee a hundred cows; for I will ransom myself (from being sacrificed) with one of these (thy sons)." *Ajigarta* then excepted the oldest, saying "Do not take him," and the mother excepted the youngest, saying "Do not take him." Thus they agreed upon the middle one, *S'unahs'epa*. He then gave for him a hundred cows, left the forest, entered the village, and brought him before his father, saying, "O my dear (father)! by this boy I will ransom myself (from being sacrificed)." He then approached *Varuṇa* the king (and said), "I will sacrifice him to thee!" He said, "Well, let it be done; for a Brâhman is worth more than a Kshattriya!" *Varuṇa* then explained to the king the rites of the *Râjasûya* sacrifice, at which on the day appointed for the inauguration (*abhishechaniya*), he replaced the (sacrificial animal) by a man.

16.

(The sacrifice with the intended human victim comes off. Four great Rishis were officiating as priests. S'unahs'epu prays to the gods to be released from the fearful death. The Rik verses which he used mentioned, and the different deities to whom he applied).

At this sacrifice *Viśvâmitra* was his Hotar, *Jama-dagni* his Adhvaryu, *Vasishṭha* his Brahmâ, and *Ayasya* his Udgâtar. After the preliminary cere-

monies had been performed, they could not find a person willing to bind him to the sacrificial post. Ajigarta, the son of Suyavasa, then said, "Give me another hundred (cows) and I will bind him." They gave him another hundred, whereupon he bound him. After he had been bound, the Aprî verses recited, and the fire carried round him,⁹ they could not find a slaughterer. Ajigarta then said, "Give me another hundred and I will kill him." They gave him another hundred. He then whetted his knife and went to kill his son. *S'unahs'epa* then got aware that they were going to butcher him just as if he were no man (but a beast.) "Well" said he, "I will seek shelter with the gods." He applied to Prajâpati, who is the first of the gods, with the verse, *kasya nûnam katamasya* (1, 24, 1). Prajâpati answered him, "Agni is the nearest of the gods, go to him." He then applied to Agni, with the verse, *agner rayam prathamasya amritânâm* (1, 24, 2). Agni answered him, "Savitar rules over the creatures, go to him." He then applied to Savitar with the three verses (1, 24, 3-5) beginning by, *abhi tvâ deva Savitar*. Savitar answered him, "Thou art bound for Varuṇa the King, go to him." He applied to Varuṇa with the following thirty-one verses (124, 6-25, 21). Varuṇa then answered him, "Agni is the mouth of the gods, and the most compassionate of them. Praise him now! then we shall release you." He then praised Agni with twenty-two verses (1, 26, 1—27, 12). Agni then answered, "Praise the Vis've Devas, then we shall release you." He then praised the Vis've Devas with the verse (1, 27, 13) *namo mahadbhyo namo arbhakebhyo*. The Vis've Devas answered, "Indra is the strongest, the most powerful, the most enduring, the most true of the

⁹ See Ait. Br. 2, 3-5.

gods, who knows best how to bring to an end anything. Praise him, then we shall release you." He then praised Indra with the hymn (1, 29), *yach chid dhi satya somupā*, and with fifteen verses of the following one (1, 30, 1-15). Indra, who had become pleased with his praise, presented him with a golden carriage. This present he accepted with the verse, *s'as'vad indra* (1, 30, 16). Indra then told him, "Praise the As'vins, then we shall release you." He then praised the As'vins with the three verses which follow the abovementioned (1, 30, 17-19). The As'vins then answered, "Praise Ushâs (Dawn), then we shall release you." He then praised Ushâs with the three verses which follow the As'vin verses (1, 30, 20-22). As he repeated one verse after the other, the fetters (of Varuṇa) were falling off, and the belly of Haris'chandra became smaller. And after he had done repeating the last verse, (all) the fetters were taken off, and Haris'chandra restored to health again.

17.

(*S'unahs'epa is released. He invents the anjah sava preparation of the Soma. Vis'vâmitra adopts him as his son. Stanzas.*)

The priests now said to S'unahs'epa, "Thou art now only ours (thou art now a priest like us); take part in the performance of the particular ceremonies of this day (the *abishechaniya*)."¹⁰ He then saw (invented) the method of direct preparation of the Soma juice (*anjah sava* without intermediate fermentation) after it is squeezed, and carried it out under the recital of the four verses, *yach chid dhi tvam grihe grihe* (1, 28, 5-8). Then by the verse *uchchhishtam chamvor* (1, 28, 9), he brought it into the Dronakalasa.¹⁰ Then

¹⁰ The large vessel for keeping the Soma in readiness for sacrificial purposes, after it has been squeezed.

after having been touched by Haris'chandra, he sacrificed the Soma under the recital of the four first verses (of the hymn *yatra grāvā prithubudhna* 1, 28, 1-4), which were accompanied by the formula *Srâhâ*. Then he brought the implements required for making the concluding ceremonies (*avabhṛitha*) of this sacrifice to the spot and performed them under the recital of the two verses, *tvam no agne Varunasya* (4, 1, 4-5). Then, after this ceremony was over, S'unah's'epa summoned Haris'chandra to the Ahavanîya fire,¹¹ and recited the verse *S'unah chichchhepam niditam* (5, 2, 7).

S'unah's'epa then approached the side of Vis'vâmitra (and sat by him). Ajîgarta, the son of Suyavasa, then said, "O Rishi! return me my son." He answered, "No, for the gods have presented (*devâ arâsata*) him to me." Since that time he was *Devarâta*, Vis'vâmitra's son. From him come the *Kapileyas* and *Bubhravus*. Ajîgarta further said, "Come, then, we (thy mother and I myself) will call thee," and added, "Thou art known as the seer from Ajîgarta's family, as a descendant of the Añgirasah. Therefore, O Rishi, do not leave your ancestral home; return to me." S'unah's'epa answered, "What is not found even in the hands of a Shûdra, one has seen in thy hand, the knife (to kill thy son); three hundred cows thou hast preferred to me, O Añgiras!" Ajîgarta then answered, "O my dear son! I repent of the bad deed I have committed; I blot out this stain! one hundred of the cows shall be thine!"

S'unah's'epa answered, "Who once might commit such a sin, may commit the same another time; thou art still not free from the brutality of a Shûdra, for thou hast committed a crime for which no reconcilia-

¹¹ They returned from the place of the Uttarâ Vedi to the Vedi, where the Ishtis are performed.

tion exists." "Yes, irreconcilable (is this act)" interrupted Vis'vāmītra.

Vis'vāmītra then said, "Fearful was Suyavasa's son (to look at) when he was standing ready to murder, holding the knife in his hand; do not become his son again; but enter my family as my son." S'unahs'epa then said, "O prince, let us know, tell (us) how I, as an Aṅgirasah, can enter thy family as thy (adopted) son?" Vis'vāmītra answered, "Thou shalt be the first-born of my sons, and thy children the best. Thou shalt now enter on the possession of my divine heritage. I solemnly instal thee to it." S'unahs'epa then said, "When thy sons should agree to thy wish that I should enter thy family, O thou best of the Bharatas! then tell them for the sake of my own happiness to receive me friendly." Vis'vāmītra then addressed his sons as follows: "Hear ye now, *Madhuchhandah*, *Rishabha*, *Reṇu*, *Ashtaka*, and all ye brothers, do not think ¹² yourselves (entitled) to the right of primogeniture, which is his (S'unahs'epa's)."

18.

(On Vis'vāmītra's descendants. How the reciters of the S'unahs'epa story are to be rewarded by the King. Stanzas. On the pratigara for the richas and stanzas at this occasion.)

This Rishi Vis'vāmītra had a hundred sons, fifty of them were older than Madhuchhandās, and fifty were younger than he. The older ones were not pleased with (the installation of S'unahs'epa to the primogeniture). Vis'vāmītra then pronounced against

¹² I have parsed the word *sthana* as *stha na*. If *sthana* is taken as a 2nd person plural, as Max Müller (following Sāyaṇa) does in his translation of the story of S'unahs'epa (History of Ancient Sanscrit Literature, page 418), the passage is to be translated as follows: "and all you brothers that you are, think him to be entitled to the primogeniture."

them the curse, "you shall have the lowest castes for your descendants." Therefore are many of the most degraded classes of men, the rabble for the most part, such as the *Andhras*, *Puṇḍras*, *S'abaras*, *Paṇḍas*, and *Mūtibas*, descendants of Vis'vāmītra. But Madhuchhandās with the fifty younger sons, said, "What our father approves of, by that we abide; we all accord to thee (S'unahs'ēpa) the first rank, and we will come after thee!" Vis'vāmītra, delighted (at this answer) then praised these sons with the following verses:

"Ye my sons will have abundance of cattle and children, for you have made me rich in children by consenting to my wish."

"Ye sons of Gāthi, blessed with children, you all will be successful when headed by Devarāta; he will (always) lead you on the path of truth."

"This Devarāta, is your master (man); follow him, ye Kus'ikas! He will exercise the paternal rights over you as his heritage from me, and take possession of the sacred knowledge that we have."

"All the true sons of Vis'vāmītra, the grandsons of Gāthi, who forthwith stood with Devarāta, were blessed with wealth for their own welfare and renown."

"Devarāta is called the Rishi who entered on two heritages, the royal dignity of Jahnū's house, and the divine knowledge of Gāthi's stem."¹³

This is the story of S'unahs'ēpa contained in the stanzas which are beyond the number of the hundred Rik verses ¹⁴ (recited along with them). The Hotar

¹³ Jahnū is the ancestor of Ajigarta, and Gāthi the father of Vis'vāmītra.

¹⁴ Sāy. says that ninety-seven out of them had been seen by S'unahs'ēpa, and three by another Rishi. The term *pararik-s'ata gātham ākhyānam* means, the "story which contains besides one hundred Rik verses Gāthās (stanzas) also." The number of the latter is thirty-one.

when sitting on a gold embroidered carpet, recites them to the king, after he has been sprinkled with the sacred water. The Adhvaryu who repeats the responses sits likewise on a gold embroidered carpet. For gold is glory. This procures glory for the king (for whom these Gâthâs are repeated). *Om* is the Adhvaryu's response to a Rich (repeated by the Hotar), and *exam tathâ* (thus in this way it is) that to a Gâthâ (recited by the Hotar). For *Om* is divine (therefore applied to *richas*, which are a divine revelation), and *tathâ* human. By means of the divine (*om*) and human (*tathâ*) responses, the Adhvaryu makes the king free from sin and fault. Therefore any king who might be a conqueror (and consequently by shedding blood a sinner) although he might not bring a sacrifice, should have told the story of S'unahs'epa. (If he do so) then not the slightest trace of sin (and its consequences) will remain in him. He must give a thousand cows to the teller of this story, and a hundred to him who makes the responses (required); and to each of them the (gold embroidered) carpet on which he was sitting; to the Hotar, besides, a silver decked carriage drawn by mules. Those who wish for children, should also have told this story; then they certainly will be blessed with children.

FOURTH CHAPTER.

(*The preliminary rites of the Râjasûya sacrifice.*)

19.

(*The relationship between the Brahma and Kshattrâ.*)

After Prajâpati had created the sacrifice, the *Brahma* (divine knowledge) and the *Kshattrâ* (sovereignty) were produced. After both two kinds of

creatures sprang up, such ones as eat the sacrificial food, and such ones as do not eat it. All eaters of the sacrificial food followed the Brahma, the non-eaters followed the Kshattrā. Therefore the Brahmans only are eaters of the sacrificial food; whilst the Kshattriyas, Vais'yas, and Shûdras do not eat it.

The sacrifice went away from both of them. The Brahma and Kshattrā followed it. The Brahma followed with all its implements, and the Kshattrā followed (also) with its implements. The implements of the Brahma are those required for performing a sacrifice. The implements of the Kshattrā are a horse, carriage, an armour, and a bow with arrow. The Kshattrā not reaching the sacrifice, returned; for frightened by the weapons of the Kshattrā the sacrifice ran aside. The Brahma then followed the sacrifice, and reached it. Hemming thus the sacrifice in its further course, the Brahma stood still; the sacrifice reached and hemmed in its course, stood still also, and recognising in the hand of the Brahma its own implements, returned to the Brahma. The sacrifice having thus remained only in the Brahma, it is therefore only placed among the Brahmans (*i. e.* they alone are allowed to perform it.)

The Kshattrā then ran after this Brahma, and said to it, "Allow me to take possession of this sacrifice (which is placed in thee)." The Brahma said, "Well, let it be so; lay down thy own weapons, assume by means of the implements of the Brahma (the sacrificial implements) which constitute the Brahma, the form of the Brahma, and return to it!" The Kshattrā obeyed, laid down its own weapons, assumed by means of the implements of the Brahma which constitute the Brahma, its form, and returned to it. Therefore even a Kshat-

triya, when he lays down his weapons and assumes the form of the Brahma by means of the sacrificial implements, returns to the sacrifice (he is allowed a share in it).

20.

(On the place of worshipping the gods asked for by the King at the Râjastîya).

Then the king is to be requested to worship the gods. They ask, If a Brahman, Kshattriya, or Vais'ya who is to be initiated into the sacrificial rites, requests the king to grant a place for the worship of the gods, whom must the king himself request to do so? He must request the divine Kshattra. Thus they say. This divine Kshattra is Aditya (the sun); for he is the ruler of all these beings. On the day on which the king is to be consecrated, in the forenoon, he must post himself towards the rising sun, and say, "This is among the lights the best light! (Rigveda 10, 1, 70, 3.) O god Savitar, grant me a place for the worship of gods."¹ By these words he asks for a place of worship. When Aditya requested in this way, goes northwards, saying, "Yes, it may be so, I grant it," then nobody will do any harm to such a king, who is permitted (by Savitar to do so).

The fortune of a king who is consecrated in such a way by having secured the place of divine worship previously by the recital of the verse (mentioned above) and by addressing that request (to Savitar), will increase from day to day; and sovereign power over his subjects will remain with him.

¹ The verse is evidently a Yajus, (and so it is termed by Sâyaṇa) but I do not find it in the Yajurveda.

21.

(The *Ishtâpūrta aparījyāni* offerings.)

Then the burnt offering called the *Ishtâpūrta aparījyāni*² is to be performed by the king who brings the sacrifice. The king should perform this ceremony before he receives the sacrificial inauguration (*dikshâ*). (When performing it) he throws four spoonfulls of melted butter in the Ahavanīya fire, saying, "to the preservation of the *Ishtâpūrta*! May Indra the mighty give us again (recompensate us for what we have sacrificed). May the Brahma give us again full compensation for what has been sacrificed."

Then after having recited the Samishṭa Yajus mantras³ which are required when binding the sacrificial animal to the pillar, he repeats the words, "May Agni Jâtavedâs, recompensate us! May the Kshattrâ give us full compensation for what we have sacrificed, Svâhâ." These two Ahutis are the *Ishtâpūrta aparījyāni* for a princely person when bringing a sacrifice. Therefore both are to be offered.

² Lit. the recompensation (*aparījyāni*) of what has been sacrificed (*ishṭa*) and filled (*ishṭâpūrta*). *Ishtâ* means only "what is sacrificed," and *âpūrta* "filled up to." For all sacrifices go up to heaven, and are stored up there to be taken possession of by the sacrificer on his arrival in heaven (See Rigveda, 10, 14, 1 *saṁgachhasva—ishṭâpūrtena*, join thy sacrifices which were stored up). The opinions of the ancient Acharyas or Brahmanical Doctors, about the proper meaning of this word, were already divided, as Śāyana says. Some understood by it the duties of the castes and religious Brahmanical orders, as far as the digging of wells and making of ponds are concerned (which was a kind of religious obligation). Others meant by *ishṭa* what refers to Smārta (domestic) offerings, and *pūrta* they interpreted as referring to the solemn sacrifices (*śrâuta*.)

³ The Adhvaryu takes Darbha grass and melted butter (in a spoon) in his hands, and sacrifices for them. This is called *Samishṭa*. The Yajus or sacrificial formula required at the time is *devâ gâtuvîdo*. *Svâhâ* must be repeated twice. (Oral information.)

22.

(*The Ajītapunarvarṇya*⁴ offerings.)

Sujāta, the son of *Arākha*, said, that it is optional for the king to perform (besides the ceremony mentioned in 21) the two invocation offerings called *Ajītapunarvarṇya*. He may bring them if he like to do so. He who following the advice of *Sujāta*, brings these two invocation offerings, shall say, "I turn towards the *Brahma*, may it protect me from the *Kshattra*, *Svâhâ* to the *Brahma*!" "This, this is certainly the case"; thus say the sacrificial priests (when this mantra is spoken by the king.) The meaning of this formula is, He who turns towards the sacrifice, turns towards the *Brahma*; for the sacrifice is the *Brahma*; he who undergoes the inauguration ceremony, is born again from the sacrifice. He who has turned towards the *Brahma*, the *Kshattra* does not forsake. He says, "May the *Brahma* protect me from the *Kshattra*," that is, the *Brahma* should protect him from the *Kshattra* (which is persecuting him). By the words, *Svâhâ* to the *Brahma*! he pleases the *Brahma*; and if pleased, it protects him from the *Kshattra*. Then after the recital of the *Samishṭa Yajus* mantras, required for binding the sacrificial animal to the pillar, he repeats, "I turn towards the *Kshattra*, may it protect me from the *Brahma*, *Svâhâ* to the *Kshattra*." This, this is certainly the case; thus they say. He who turns towards the royal power (to assume it again) turns towards the *Kshattra*. For the *Kshattra* is the royal power. When he has reached the *Kshattra*, the *Brahma* does not leave him. If he

. ⁴ In some MSS. and in *Sâyana's* commentary this name is written : *ajītapunarvarṇya*. It means "the recovering of what is not to be lost." This refers to the *Kshattra* which the *Kshattriya* first lost by his turning towards the *Brahma*, but regained by his subsequently embracing the *Kshattra* again, which he cannot throw off if he otherwise wish to retain his sovereignty.

repeats the words, "May the Kshattra protect me from the Brahma," that is, the Kshattra should protect him from the Brahma, "*Svâhá to the Kshattra!*" he pleases this Kshattra. Pleased in this way, the Kshattra protects him from the Brahma. Both these offerings (*ajítapunarvaṇyam*) are also calculated to preserve the sacrificing king from the loss of the Ishtâpúrta. Thence these two are (also) to be sacrificed.

23.

(The King is, before sacrificing, made a Brahman, but he must lose his royal qualifications.)

As regards the deity, the royal prince (Kshattriya) belongs to Indra; regarding the metre he belongs to the Trishtubh; regarding the Stoma, he belongs to that one which is fifteen-fold. As to his sovereignty, he is Soma (king of the gods); as to his relationship, he belongs to the royal order. And if inaugurated into the sacrificial rites, he enters even the Brahmanship at the time when he covers himself with the black goatskin, and enters on the observances enjoined to an inaugurated one, and Brahmans surround him.

When he is initiated in such a manner, then Indra takes away from him sharpness of senses, Trishtubh strength, the fifteen-fold Stoma the life, Soma takes away the royal power, the Pitaras (manes) glory and fame. (For they say) "he has estranged himself from us; for he is the Brahma, he has turned to the Brahma." The royal prince then after having brought an invocation offering before the inauguration, shall stand near the Ahavaniya fire, and say, "I do not leave Indra as my deity, nor the Trishtubh as (my) metre, nor the fifteen-fold Stoma, nor the king Soma, nor the kinship of the Pitaras. May therefore Indra not take from me the skill, nor the Trishtubh the strength, nor the fifteen-fold Stoma the life, nor Soma the royal power, nor the Pitaras glory and

renown. I approach here Agni as (my) deity with sharpness of senses, strength, life (vigour), renown and kinship. I go to the Gâyatrî metre, to the three-fold Stoma, to Soma the king, to the Brahma, I become a Brâhmaṇa." When he standing before the Ahavanîya fire brings this invocation offering, then although he be Kshattriya (by birth, no Brahman), Indra does not take from him sharpness of senses, nor Trishṭubh strength, &c.

24.

(How the King becomes a Kshattriya again after the sacrifice is over.)

The royal prince belongs, as regards the deity, to Agni; his metre is the Gâyatrî, his Stoma the Trivṛit (nine-fold), his kinsman the Brâhmaṇa. But when performing the concluding ceremony of the sacrifice, the royal prince (who was during the sacrifice a Brâhmaṇa) assumes (by means of another offering) his royal dignity (which was lost) again. Then Agni takes away from him the (Brahmanical) lustre, Gâyatrî the strength, the Trivṛit Stoma the life, the Brâhmaṇas the Brahma, and glory and renown; for they say, this man has forsaken us by assuming the Kshattria again, to which he has returned.

Then after having performed the Samishta offerings⁵ which are required for the ceremony of binding the sacrificial animal to the pillar, he presents himself to the Ahavanîya fire (again), saying, "I do not leave Agni as (my) deity, nor the Gâyatrî as my metre, nor the Trivṛit Stoma, nor the kindred of the Brahma. May Agni not take from me the lustre, nor the Gâyatrî the strength, nor the Trivṛit Stoma the life, nor the Brâhmaṇas glory and renown. With lustre, strength, life, the Brahma, glory, and renown, I turn to Indra as my deity, to the Trishṭubh

⁵ See page 474.

metre, to the fifteen-fold Stoma, to Soma the king, I enter the Kshattri, I become a Kshattriya! O ye Pitaras of divine lustre! O ye Pitaras of divine lustre! I sacrifice in my own natural character (as a Kshattriya, not as a Brâhmaṇa); what has been sacrificed by me, is my own, what has been completed as to wells, tanks, &c. is my own, what austerities have been undergone are my own, what burnt offerings have been brought are my own. That this is mine, this Agni will see, this Vāyu will hear, that Aditya will reveal it. I am only what I am (*i. e.* a Kshattriya, no Brâhmaṇa).” When he speaks thus and gives an invocation offering to the Ahavanîya fire, Agni does not take away from him the lustre, nor the Gâyatrî strength, nor the Trivṛt Stoma the life, nor the Brahmans the Brahma, glory and renown, though he concludes the sacred rites as a Kshattriya.

25.

(The Pravaras of a Kshattriya's house-priest are invoked at the time of his sacrifice.)

Thence (if the sacrificer be a Kshattriya) they (the Brahma speakers) ask as to how the inauguration (*dīkshâ*), which is in the case of a Brahman being initiated, announced by the formula, “the Brâhmaṇa is initiated,”⁶ should be promulgated in the case of the sacrificer being a Kshattriya? The answer is, The formula, “the Brâhmaṇa is initiated,” is to be kept when a Kshattriya is being initiated; the ancestral fire of the Kshattriya's house-priest is to be mentioned.⁷ This, this is certainly so.

⁶ This is according to Sâv. thrice low and thrice aloud to be repeated. By repeating the formula low, the inauguration is made known to the gods alone, but by repeating it aloud, it is announced to gods and men alike.

⁷ For the Kshattriya cannot claim descent from the Rishis, as the Brahmans alone can do.

Having laid aside his own implements (weapons), and taken up those of the Brahma, and having thus become Brahma, by means of the Brahma form, he returned to the sacrifice. Therefore they should proclaim him as a Dikshita, with the name of his house-priest's ancestral fires, and invoke them also in the Pravara⁸ prayer.

* By *pravara* which literally means "choice, particular address," (see 6, 14), we have to understand the invocation of the sacrificial fires lighted by the principal Rishi ancestors of the sacrificer. This invocation may comprise only one, or two, or three, or five ancestral fires, the name of which is *ârshya*; the *pravara* becomes accordingly *ekârshya*, *dvyârshya*, *tryârshya*, and *pañchârshya*, i.e. having one or two, &c. Rishis. This invocation takes place at the very commencement of the sacrifice, after the fire has been kindled under the recital of the Sâmidheni verses, and at the time of the Subrahmanyâ proclamation (see 6, 3) after the sacrificer has become in consequence of the Initiatory rites, such as Dikshâ, Pravargya, &c. a Dikshita. As'val. gives in his S'râuta Sûtras (1, 3), the following rules regarding this rite :

यजमानस्यापेयान्प्रदृणीते यावन्तः स्युः परं परं प्रथमं । पौरोहित्या-
नराजविशं राजपौन्वा राज्ञां सर्वेषां मानवेति मन्त्रये. i.e. the Hotar particularly mentions the fires of the Rishi ancestors of the sacrificer, as many as he may have (one, or two, or three, or five). He mentions one after the other, but the first (in the general enumeration) is to be made the last (at the time of sacrificing). If the sacrificers happen to be Kshatriyas or Vais'yas, he mentions the fires of the Rishi ancestors of their Purohitas (house-priests), or the princely Rishis (*râjarshi*, who might have been their ancestors). If there should be any doubt, the word *mânava*, i.e. descended from or made by Manu, may be used in the case of all kings.

This explanation of the terms *pravara* and *ârshya* have been already given by Max Müller (History of Ancient Sanscrit Literature, page 386) according to the authority of As'valâyana, and Bâudhâyana. It has been doubted, of late, by Dr. Hall (in his paper on three Sanscrit Inscriptions in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal of 1862, page 115), but without any sufficient reason. He says "*pravaras* appear to be names of the families of certain persons from whom the founders of Gotras were descended, and of the families of the founders themselves." But if this were the case, it would be surprising, that the founders of certain Gotras should claim to descent not only from one but from several Rishi ancestors. All the Gotras have eight great ancestors only, viz. Vis'vâmitra, Jamadagni, Bharadvâja, Gautama, Atri, Vasishtha, Kas'yapa, and Agastya. These occupy with the Brahmans about the same position as the twelve sons of Jacob with

26.

(The Kshattriya is not allowed to eat sacrificial food.
The Brahma priest eats his portion for him.)

As regards the portion of sacrificial food which is to be eaten by the sacrificer, they ask, whether the Kshattriya should eat or whether he should not eat it? They say, if he eat, then he commits a great sin, as having eaten sacrificial food although he is an *ahutâd* (one not permitted to eat). If he do not eat, then he cuts himself off from the sacrifice (with which he was connected). For the portion to be eaten by the sacrificer, is the sacrifice. This is to be made over to the Brahma priest. For the Brahma priest of the Kshattriya is in the place of (his) Purohita. The Purohita is the one-half of the Kshattriya; only

the Jews. Only he whose descent from one of these great Rishis was beyond doubt, could become the founder of a Gotra. In this genealogy there is no proper place for the *pravaras* according to Dr. Hall's opinion; for a family calls itself generally only by the name of its founder. From a genealogical point of view, therefore, only the names of the patriarch (one of the great Rishis) and those of the founders of the Gotras were important. The institution of the *Pravaras* is purely religious, and sacrificial. The *pravaras* or *ârsheyas* which are used as synonymous terms, are those sacrificial fires which several Gotras had in common; it was left to their own choice, to which they wished to repair. This had a practical meaning, as long as fire worship was the prevailing religion of the Aryas, which was the case before the commencement of the properly so-called Vedic period. In the course of time it became a mere form, the original meaning of which was very early lost. That the *ârsheyas* refer to the sacrificial fire, may be clearly seen from the context, in which they occur. Their names are mentioned in the vocative, as soon as the fire is kindled. After they have been invoked the Hotar begins at once the invocation of Agni, the fire, by various names, such as *devreddho*, *manviddho*, &c. kindled by gods, kindled by Manu, &c. (As'v. S'r. S. 1, 3). That this rite of invoking the *ârsheyas* must be very ancient, proves the occurrence of a similar or even the same rite with the Parsis. They invoke up to this day, in their confession of faith, those ancestors and beings who were of the same *varna*, i. e. choice, religion, as they are. The term for "I will profess (a religion)" is *fravarânê*, which is exactly of the same origin as *pravara*, (See Yas'na 12 in my Essays, page 164).

through the intervention of another (the Brahma priest), the portion appears to be eaten by him, though he does not eat it with his own mouth. For the sacrifice is there where the Brahma (priest) is. The entire sacrifice is placed in the Brahma, and the sacrificer is in the sacrifice. They throw the sacrifice (in the shape of the portion which is to be eaten by the sacrificer) into the sacrifice (which has the form of the Brahma) just as they throw water into water, fire into fire, without making it overflow, nor causing any injury to the sacrificer. Therefore is this portion to be eaten by the sacrificer (if he be a Kshattriya) to be given up to the Brahmâ.

Some sacrificial priests, however, sacrifice this portion to the fire, saying, "I place thee in Prajâpati's world, which is called *vibhân* (shining everywhere), be joined to the sacrificer, Svâhâ!" But thus the sacrificial priest ought not to proceed. For the portion to be eaten by the sacrificer is the sacrificer himself. What priest, therefore, asserts this, burns the sacrificer in the fire. (If any one should observe a priest doing so) he ought to tell him, "Thou hast singed the sacrificer in the fire. Agni will burn his breaths, and he will consequently die." Thus it always happens. Therefore he should not think of doing so.

FIFTH CHAPTER.

(On the sacrificial drink which the King has to taste instead of Soma according to the instruction given by Râma Mârgaveya to the King Vis'vantara.)

27.

(Story of the S'yâparṇas. Râma defends their rights.)

Vis'vantara, the son of Sushadman, deprived the S'yâparṇas of their right of serving as his sacrificial

priests, and interdicted any one of this family to take part in his sacrifice. Having learnt (that) they went to the place of his sacrifice and seated themselves within the precincts of the Vedi.¹ On observing them Vis'vantara said (to his attendants), "There sit those S'yâparṇas, the scoundrels, who endeavour to sully another's fame. Turn them out; let them not sit in the Vedi." The attendants obeyed and turned the S'yâparṇas out. They then cried aloud, "When Janamejāya, the son of Parikshit, was performing a sacrifice without the Kas'yapas (who were his hereditary priests), then the Asitamṛigas from among the Kas'yapas, turned the Bhûlarîras (who were officiating instead of the Kas'yapas) out, not allowing them to administer the Soma rites. They succeeded because they had brave men with them. Well, what hero is now among us,² who might by force take away this Soma beverage (that we might administer it ourselves)?" "This your man am I," said Râma Mârgaveya.³ This Râma belonged to the S'yâparṇas, and had completed the sacred study. When the S'yâparṇas rose to leave, then he said to the king, "Will (thy servants), O king, turn out of the Vedi even a man (like me) who knows the sacred science? (The king answered), "O thou member of the vile Brahman brood,⁴ whoever thou art, how hast thou any knowledge (of such matters)?"

¹ This place is to be occupied by the priests and the sacrificer only.

² In the text is *asmâka* instead of *asmâkam*.

³ Son of a woman *Mṛigavā* or *Mṛiganīyā* (both forms are used). *Sây*. He is quite different from Râma, the hero of the Râmâyana.

⁴ *Sây*. explains, *brahmabandhu* by *brâhmaṇa adhama*, i.e. lowest Brahman. No doubt there is something contemptible in this expression.

(Why Indra was excluded from his share in the Soma.
The Kshattriya race became also excluded.)

(Râma said) "I know it from the fact, that Indra had been excluded by the gods (from having any share in the sacrifices). For he had scorned⁵ Vis'varûpa, the son of Tvashtar, cast down Vritra (and killed him), thrown pious men (*yatis*) before the jackals (or wolves) and killed the *Arurmughas*,⁶ and rebuked

⁵ In the original, *abhyamañsta*. This cannot mean (according to etymology, "he killed," as Sây. supposes, misguided by the story told in the Taittir. Sâmh. 2, 4, where Indra is said to have cut the three heads of Vis'varûpa, which were *somapânâ*m (drinking of Soma), *sûrâpânâ*m (drinking of spirituous liquor), and *annâdanâ*m (eating of food). The reason alleged for Indra's killing him, is that he, as a relation of the Asuras, informed them about the secret portions of the sacrificial food, Soma, &c., whilst he told the Devas, whose associate he was, only the real and visible ones. Indra holding that he who knows the secret portions of Soma, &c. will come to know the real ones also, became afraid lest the Asuras might, strengthened by Soma, overthrow his rule, and killed the perpetrator of such a treason by cutting off his three heads, each of which was transformed into a particular kind of bird. Vairûpa being a Brahman, Indra thus became guilty of the horrible crime of Brahman murder (*brahmahatyâ*). All beings called him "murderer of a Brahman," so that he could not find rest anywhere. He requested the Earth to take off the third part of his guilt, who under certain conditions complied with his request. To be relieved from the two remaining thirds of his burden he applied to the trees, and the women, who readily took under certain conditions a part of his guilt upon themselves. Tvashtar, the father of Vairûpa, excluded Indra from any share in the Soma sacrifice; but he took his share with force. The remaining portion of Indra's share was thrown into the sacrificial fire by Tvashtar with the words, "grow (*vardharva*) into an enemy of Indra." This became the terrible foe of Indra, known in the legends by the name of *Vritra*. Indra succeeded afterwards in killing him. See the same legend in the Kâushîtaki Upanish. 3, 1.

⁶ In the Kâush. Up. 3, 1, we find the form *Arunmukha*. Sây. thinks them to be Asuras in the disguise of Brahmans. With this explanation agrees Saukara Achârya on the whole in his Commentary on the Kâush. Up. (page 75, ed. Cowell). He divides the word into *rur mukha*, and the negative *a*. The first is to mean "the study of the Vedas," and the second "mouth." Therefore the whole means, accord-

(his teacher) Brihaspati. On account of these faults Indra was forthwith excluded from participation in the Soma beverage. And after Indra had been excluded in this way from the Soma, all the Kshatriyas (at whose head he is) were likewise excluded from it. But he was allowed a share in it afterwards, having stolen the Soma from Tvashtar. But the Kshatriya race remains excluded from the Soma beverage to this day. There is one here who knows the way in which the Kshatriya who is properly excluded from the Soma beverage, may relish in this juice. Why do thy men expel such a man from the Veda?" The king asked then, "Dost thou, O Brâhmaṇa, know this way?" Râma answered, "Yes, I know it." The king then replied, "Let me know it, O Brâhmaṇa." Râma answered, "I will let thee know here, O king."

29.

(Which portions of sacrificial drink the King has to avoid.)

The priests may take any one of the three portions (which are to be left) either Soma, or curds, or water. When they take the Soma, which is the portion allotted to Brahmans, then thou wilt favour the Brahmans by it.⁷ Thy progeny will be distinguished by the characteristics of the Brâhmaṇa; for they will be ready to take gifts, thirsty after drinking (Soma), and hungry of eating food, and ready to roam about everywhere according to their pleasure.

ing to him, "in whose mouth is not the study of the Vedas." This explanation is quite artificial and unsatisfactory. The Arurmaghas (this is probably the right form) were no doubt a kind of degraded Aryas, very likely a tribe of the ancient Iranians, in whose language (the Zend) the words *aurvo* and *magha* are frequently to be met with.

⁷ That is to say, thou wilt when regenerated in thy son and grandson, be accepted by the Brahmans as a member of their caste.

When there is any fault on the Kshattriya (who when sacrificing eats the Brâhmaṇa portion), then his progeny has the characteristics of a Brahman; but in the second or third generation he is then capable of entering completely the Brahmanship, and he will have the desire of living with the Brahmanic fraternity.

When they take the curds, which is the share of the Vais'yas, then thou wilt favour the Vais'yas by it (and consequently be brought near them). Thy offspring will be born with the characteristics of the Vais'yas, paying taxes to another king, to be enjoyed by another; they will be oppressed according to the pleasure of the king. When there is any fault on the Kshattriya (who when sacrificing eats the Vais'ya portion), then his progeny is born with the characteristics of a Vais'ya, and in the second or third degree they are capable of entering the caste of the Vais'yas, and are desirous of living in the condition of a Vais'ya (*i. e.* they will have the nature of a Vais'ya).

When thou takest the water, which is the share of the Shûdras, then thou wilt please the Shûdras by it. Thy progeny will have the characteristics of the Shûdras, they are to serve another (the three higher castes), to be expelled and beaten according to the pleasure (of their masters). When there is any fault on the Kshattriya (who when sacrificing eats the Shûdra portion), then his offspring will be born with the characteristics of the Shûdras, and in the second or third degree he is capable of entering the condition of the Shûdras, and will be desirous of passing his life in that condition.

30.

*(Which portion the King should choose at the sacrifice.
The origin and meaning of Nyagrodha.)*

These are the three portions (*bhakhshas*), O King, of which the Kshattriya, when performing a sacrifice,

must choose none. But the following is his own portion, which he is to enjoy. He must squeeze the airy descending roots of the *Nyagrodha* tree, together with the fruits of the *Udumbara*, *A'svattha*, and *Plaksha* trees, and drink the juice of them. This is his own portion.

(For the origin of the *Nyagrodha* tree is as follows) : When the gods after the (successful) performance of their sacrifice, went up to heaven, they tilted over (*ny-ubjan*) the Soma cups, whence the *Nyagrodha* trees grew up. And by the name of *Nyubja*, i. e. tilted over, they are now called in Kurukshetra, where they grew first; from them all the others originated. They grew descending the roots (*nyañcho rohanti*). Therefore what grows downwards, is a 'downward growth' (*nyagroha*); and for this name, signifying "downward growth," they called the tree "*Nyagrodha*."⁸ It is called by the name *Nyagrodha*, whose meaning is hidden (to men), and not by the more intelligible name *Nyagroha*, for the gods like to conceal the very names of objects from men, and call them by names unintelligible to them.

31.

(On the meaning of the King's drinking the juice of the *Nyagrodha* tree instead of Soma.)

That portion of the juice in these Soma cups which went downwards became the descending roots, and of the other which went up, the fruits were produced. That Kshattriya, therefore, who enjoys (the juice of) the descending roots of the *Nyagrodha* tree, and that of its fruits, is not debarred from his own share (*bhaksha*). Further, he thus obtains the Soma beverage by means of a substitute, though he does not enjoy

⁸ The word is traced to the root *ruh* to grow, the older form of which is *rudh*; compare *avoradha* "the descending roots."

the real Soma, but only in the form of a substitute; for the Nyagrodha is just this substitute of the Soma. The Kshattriya (when drinking this juice of the Nyagrodha) enters the form of the Brahma by the medium of another (not direct), viz. through the relationship of his Purohita (with the Brahmans), his own Dikshâ (at which the king himself was made a Brâhmaṇa for a little while), and the Pravara of his Purohita. The Kshattria (ruling power) occupies (among men the same place as) the Nyagrodha among the trees; for the Kshattria are the royal princes, whose power alone is spread here (on this earth), as being alone invested with sovereign power. The Nyagrodha is,⁹ as it were, firmly established in the earth (and thus a sign of the duration of the royal power); and by means of its descending roots, expanded (in all directions, and therefore a sign of the great extent of the power of the Kshattriyas over the whole earth). When the Kshattriya who performs a sacrifice enjoys (the juice squeezed out of the) descending roots of the Nyagrodha tree, and its fruits, then he places in himself the royal power (exercised by the Nyagrodha) over the trees, and into the Kshattria his own Self. He then is in the Kshattria, and the royal power represented by the Nyagrodha over the trees, is then placed in him. Just as the Nyagrodha tree has by means of its descending roots a firm footing on the earth (for it is multiplied in this way), the royal power of a Kshattriya who enjoys, when sacrificing, this portion (as food) has a firm footing, and his rule cannot be overthrown.

⁹ The tree (a kind of the *Ficus indica*) is very strong.

32.

(*The symbolical meaning of the fruits of the Udumbara, As'vattha, and Plaksha trees. What implements are required for this quasi Soma feast of the King.*)

As to the fruits of the Udumbara tree, which originated from the vigour which is in food, and in which there is all the vigour of the trees, furnishing nourishments, the Kshattriya (when drinking the juice prepared from its fruits) places in the Kshattria food, and what yields nourishment from the trees.

As to the fruits of the As'vattha tree which sprang out of lustre, and which has the sovereignty over the trees, the Kshattriya (when drinking the juice prepared from its fruits) places in the Kshattria lustre and the sovereignty over the trees.

As to the fruits of the Plaksha tree, which sprang out of glory, and in which there is the independence and brilliancy of the trees represented, the Kshattriya places in this way the independence and brilliancy which is in the trees in the Kshattria.

When all these things (the roots of the Nyagrodha tree, &c.) are in readiness for him, then the priests buy the Soma, and perform for the king the several ceremonies preceding the eve of the festival just in the same way as the real Soma is treated. Then the day before the celebration (of the feast) the Adhvaryu should have all these things ready which are required for the preparation of the Soma juice, such as the (goat) skin (placed below), the two boards required for squeezing, the *Dronakulas'a*, the cloth (for purifying), the stones, the *Pútabhrit*, the *Adharaniya*, the *Stháli*, the *Udanchanam*, and the *Chamasa*.¹⁰ Then

¹⁰ Here are the principal implements required for squeezing, preparing, keeping, sacrificing, and drinking the Soma juice mentioned. A detailed knowledge of them constitutes one of the principal qualifica-

they should make two parts of what is squeezed for the king (the roots of the Nyagrodha, &c.); one is to

tious of an Adhvaryu. Their description is therefore to be found principally in the Sûtras of the Yajurveda (see the 9th and 10th Adhyâya of the Kâtiya Sûtras, the 8th and 9th Pras'na of the Hiranyakes'î Sûtras, Sâyana's Commentary on the 4th Prapâthaka of the 1st Kânda of the Taittiriya Saṁhitâ, founded on the Apastamba Sr'auta Sûtras).

In order to make the use of these vessels intelligible to the reader, I subjoin here a short description of the preparation of the Soma juice partially from what I myself have witnessed, partially from the ritual books and oral information.

The plant which is at present used by the sacrificial priests of the Dekkhan at the Soma feast, is not the Soma of the Vedas, but appears to belong to the same order. It grows on hills in the neighbourhood of Poona to the height of about 4 to 5 feet, and forms a kind of bush, consisting of a certain number of shoots, all coming from the same root; their stem is solid like wood; the bark greyish; they are without leaves, the sap appears whitish, has a very stringent taste, is bitter, but not sour; it is a very nasty drink, and has some intoxicating effect. I tasted it several times, but it was impossible for me to drink more than some teaspoonfulls.

The juice is obtained in the following way: The Adhvaryu first spreads a skin (*charma*), and puts on it the Soma shoots which are called *añśu* or *valli*. He now takes two boards, *adhishavana*; the first is placed above the Soma. He beats the board with one of the so-called *grāvaṇas*, i. e. Soma squeezing stones, takes the shoots (as many as he requires for the particular Savana) from below the board, ties them together, and places the other board above them. He then pours water from the Vasativari pot (see page 114-115) on this board; this water is called *nigrābhya*. He now takes a certain number of shoots (there are, for instance, for the libation from the Upāṁśu Graha, which is the first of all, six required) out of the whole bunch which lies between the two boards, holds over them the Soma squeezing stone, and shakes them thrice in the Chamasa (cup) of the Hotar towards the right side. This is the *Nigrābha*. He wets them with the waters of the Vasativari pot. Now he puts them on a large stone, places upon them some grass, and beats the shoots in order to extract the juice. The technical term for this beating is, *abhishuṇoti*. Each *abhishava*, or complete extracting of the Soma juice consists of three turns (*paryāyas*); in the first the Adhvaryu beats the shoots eight times, and makes the *Nigrābha* in the manner described above; in the second turn he beats them eleven times, and in the third twelve times, making at the end of each the *Nigrābha*. The juice which the Adhvaryu catches at the end of each turn with his hand, is thrown into a vessel (at the first *abhishava* in the Upāṁśu Graha).

After this first of preliminary *abhishava* follows the *mahābhishava*

be made ready for the morning libation, the other to be left for the midday libation.

33.

(*The drinking from the Traita cups.*)

When the priests lift up the *Traita* cups for¹¹ sacrificing, then they shall lift up the cup of the sacrificer

or the great squeezing ceremony, performed exactly in the same way as the first, with the only difference, that the Adhvaryu takes from between the two boards as many Soma shoots as are required for the rest of the Savanam (libation). If the juice is extracted, it is poured in the *Adhavanīya*, a kind of trough. Thence it is poured in a cloth, in order to strain it. This cloth is called *Pavitra* or *Dnāpavitra*. Below the cloth is another trough called *Pūtābhṛt* (i. e. the bearer of what is strained, purified). The Udgātar must hold the cloth, when the juice is strained.

Single shoots of the Soma, and drops of its juice are put in several *sthālis* or small vessels generally used for keeping butter. The libations are poured from two kinds of vessels, from the Grahās (see page 118), and the Chamasas (cups.) Each offering from a Graha consists of a certain number of *Dhārās* or portions (of a liquid substance). So for instance, the offering from the Agrayana Graha at the evening libation consists of the following four *Dhārās*: that one which is in the Agrayana *sthāli* (not the Graha) taken by the Adhvaryu; the two portions which remained in the Aditya Graha (the libation from which precedes that from the Agrayana), and in the Ajya *sthālī* (the pot with melted butter); these two are taken by the Pratipasthatar; the fourth *Dhārā* is taken from the Adhavanīya trough by the Unnetar. Each of the four *Dhārās* is first strained by a cloth held over the *Pūtābhṛt* vessel. The Unnetar takes his *Dhārā* with a vessel, called *Udanchara*, or with a Chamasas. These four *Dhārās* are then filled from the *Pūtābhṛt* in the Agrayana Graha, and sacrificed in the usual way. Certain offerings are filled in the Grahās from another very large trough, the so-called *Dronakalāśa* (one such vessel is in my possession). At certain occasions there is not only the mouth of the Graha to be filled up to the brim, but the small cup, put in it (which alone was originally the Graha, but after the latter term had become identical with *Pātra*, the vessel itself, the small cup, was called *atigraha*), is also filled; this is called *atigrāhya*.

¹¹ They are called here *trāita chamasas*. There are on the whole ten such cups; therefore *trāita* cannot be referred to *tri*, i. e. three. In all likelihood the word is connected with Trita, who was the first physician, and the Soma being the best of all medicines, supposed to have invented such cups. Sāyana does not explain the term in his

also, having thrown upon it two young sprouts of Dharba grass; both are then (one after the other) to be thrown on the wooden sticks surrounding the fire by the formula *Vaushaṭ!* After having thrown the first, the priest repeats the verse, *dadhikrávno akárisham* (4, 39, 6) concluding with *Svâhá* and *Vaushaṭ*. After having thrown the second Dharba stalk, he repeats the verse, *á dadhikráḥ s'arasâ* (4, 38, 10). When the priests then take the Soma cups to drink themselves, the sacrificer should take his cup also. When they lift them up (to drink), the sacrificer should do the same. When the Hotar then calls the *lîâ* (just before drinking) to the place, and drinks from his cup, then the sacrificer should drink his cup whilst repeating the following verse, "What has remained of the juicy Soma beverage whilst Indra drank with his hosts, this his remainder I enjoy with my happy mind, I drink the king Soma." This beverage prepared from the trees (above mentioned) promising fortune to him, becomes drunk with a happy mind. The royal power of a Kshatriya who, when sacrificing, drinks only this portion described, becomes strong, and is not to be shaken.

Commentary on the Aitareya Brâhmanam: but his attempt at an explanation in that on the Taittiriya Sâṃhitâ (li. page 253, ed. Cowell) shows that he had evidently no clear idea of what the original meaning was; for after having tried more than one explanation from the numeral *tri*, he exclaims, "but it is now enough; one should see, that *trâita* means 'good, excellent,' (*pras'asta*)."
But we need not despair of making out its meaning. If we compare the term, *trâita chamasa* with that of *narâs'aṁsa chamasa* (in 7, 34), we can pretty clearly see what it must mean. As I have stated above (in note 24 on page 124-125) the Chamasa are *Narâs'aṁsa*, that is to say, they belong to the deity *Narâs'aṁsa*, after one has drank out of them, sprinkled water over them, &c. Now from a Chamasa, they generally drink twice. What is filled in for the first time is *Trâita*, i. e. belongs to *Trîta*; afterwards it is cleaned and filled again. This then is the *Narâs'aṁsa* draught.

By the words, "Be a blessing to our heart thou who art drunk! prolong our life, O Soma, that we may live long!" he then cleans his mouth; for if the juice (remaining on his lips) is not wiped off, then Soma, thinking, "an unworthy drinks me," is able to destroy the life of a man. But if the juice is wiped off in this way, then he prolongs the life. With the following two verses, which are appropriate for the sacrifice, *ápyáyasva sametu* (1, 91, 16) and *sañ te payáñsi samayantu* (1, 91, 18) he blesses the Chamasa (*i. e.* what he has drunk from it) to bear fruit. What is appropriate in the sacrifice, that is successful.

34.

(*The drinking from the Narás'añsa cups. The list of teachers of the substitute for the Soma juice, and the rites connected with it.*)

When the priests put the Traita cups down, then the king should put down the sacrificer's cup also; when they incline their cups (after having put them down), then the king should do the same with his cup. Then he should take up the Narás'añsa cup, and by the recital of the verse, "O thou divine Soma, who knowest my mind, who art drunk by Narás'añsa, and enjoyed by the *Uma-Pitaras*,¹² I enjoy thee!" In this way the king enjoys the Narás'añsa portion at the morning libation. At the midday libation he repeats the same mantra, but says, "enjoyed by the *Urra-(Pitaras)*," and at the evening libation he says, "enjoyed by the *Kávya*

¹² A division of the Pitaras, or manes. It is the proper name of a certain class of the Pitaras. The original meaning of the word is uncertain. The root is, no doubt, *av*, but it has so many meanings that it is difficult to state satisfactorily the meaning. Another division of the Pitaras, see on page 226.

(Pitaras).” For the Pitaras (present) at the morning libation, are the Umas, those (present) at the midday libation, are the Urvas, and those at the evening libation, are the Kâvyas. In this way he makes the immortal Pitaras enjoy the libations.

Priyavrata, the Soma drinker, said, “Whoever enjoys the Soma beverage, he certainly will be immortal.” The ancestors of a king who enjoys, when sacrificing, this Narâśaṁsa portion, therefore, become immortal (*i. e.* they never will perish), when they enjoy (in such a way) the Soma libation, and his royal power will be strong and is not to be shaken. The ceremony of wiping off from the mouth what of the juice remained, and the sprinkling of the cup with water (*âpyâyanam*) is the same as above (when the *Traita Chamasa* are emptied). All the three libations of the juice prepared for the king should be performed in the same way as the real Soma libation.

This way of enjoying the Soma juice (by means of a substitute), was told by Râma Mârgaveya to Visvantara, the son of Sushadman. The king then, after having been told it, said, “We give thee a thousand cows, O Brâhmaṇa. My sacrifice is to be attended by the S’yâparnas.”

This portion (*bhaksha*) was told by *Tura*, the son of *Kavasha*, to *Janamejaya*, the son of *Parikshit*; then by *Parvata* and *Nârada* to *Somaka*, the son of *Sahadeva*; thence (this traditional knowledge) passed to *Sahadeva Sârjaya*; thence to *Babhrû Daivâvridha*; thence to *Bhîma Vaidurbha*, and *Nagnajit Gândhâra*.

This portion further was told by *Agni* to *Samas'ruta Arindama*; thence it passed to *Kratuvid Jânaki*. This portion was further told by *Vasishṭha* to *Sudâs*, the son of *Pijavana*,

All these became great, in consequence of their having drank the Soma in this way (by means of a substitute), and were great kings. Just as the sun (placed on the sky) sends forth warmth, thus the king who when sacrificing drinks the Soma in this way, is placed amidst fortune and shines everywhere, from all directions he exacts tribute, his kingdom becomes strong, and is not to be shaken.

EIGHTH BOOK.

FIRST CHAPTER.

(The Shastras and Stotras required at the Soma day of the Râjasûya.)

1.

(The use of both the Rathantaram and Bṛihat at the midday libation.)

Now as regards the Stotras and Shastras (required at the king's libation), both the morning and the evening libations do not differ in this point from the rule of the Aikâhikas (Soma sacrifices of one day's duration); for both these libations at the Aikâhika sacrifices are indisturbable, well arranged, and firmly standing, and they produce quiet, good order, firm footing, and security.

(But there is a difference in the ceremonies of the midday libation.) The midday Pavamâna performance (of a sacrifice) which requires both Sâmans with the Bṛihat for the Pṛishṭha Stotra has been told;¹

The expression *ukta* "told" appears to refer to 4, 19, *ubhe bṛihad rathantare pâvamânayor bhavatas*. But the reference is not quite exact. The author wishes doubtless to advert to the peculiar circumstance, that both the principal Sâmans are used at one and the same day, viz. on the Soma day of the Râjasûya. It is even against the general principles of the sacrificial theory to use both on the same day, (see 4, 13), as the whole arrangement of the Dvâdasâha sacrifice with its Rathantara and Bṛihat days clearly shows. There are only three exceptions to this rule, as far as my knowledge goes, viz. on the *Abhijit* and *Vishuvan* days, and on the *Abhishechaniya* day of the Râjasûya, which is performed according to the rites of an *aikâhika*

for the chanting of both Sâmans (the Rathantara and Brihat) is performed. The verse, *â trá ratham yathotaya* (8, 57, 1-3) is the beginning (required for the Shastra) belonging to the Rathantara Sâman; the verse *idam vaso sutam andha* (8, 53, 5-7), the sequel required for the same Shastra. This Pavamâna Uktham (the just-mentioned Shastra) is just the Marutvatiya Shastra, to which the Rathantara Sâman (at the Agnishôma, for instance) belongs. They perform the Rathantara chant at the Pavamâna Stotra (of the midday libation) praised at this (sacrifice); the Brihat is the Prishtha (Stotra), in order to give a prop (to the whole). For the Rathantara is Brahma; the Brihat is the Kshattra.² The Brahma certainly precedes the Kshattra. For the

Soma sacrifice (see 8, 4). The particulars of the ceremonies of the Abhijit day are not given in our Brâhmanam; but we learn them from the As'val Sûtras (8, 5). There it is said: *Abhijit Brihat-prishtha ubhayasâmâ yadyapi Rathantaram yajnyajniyasthane*, i. e. the Abhijit sacrifice requires the Brihat as its Prishtha Stotra (at the midday libation), and (thus) both (the principal) Sâmans, if the Rathantaram (is used at the evening libation) instead of the Yajnyajniya Sâman (used at the evening libation of the Agnishôma). The exceptional use of Brihat and Rathantaram on the Vishuvan day has been stated by our author (4, 10, compare As'val. 8, 6). On the use of both these Sâmans at the Râjasûya sacrifice, As'val. (9, 3) makes the following remark: *ukthyo brihat prishtha ubhayasâmâ abhishechaniyah*, i. e. on the inauguration day the Ukthya sacrifice takes place, with the modification that the Brihat is the Sâma of the Prishtha Stotra, and that both (the principal) Sâmans (Brihat and Rathantaram) are required. Both are, as we learn distinctly from our Brâhmanam, required at the midday libation; the Rathantaram being chanted first, and the Brihat after it. The former forms here part of the Pavamâna Stotra (the first at the midday libation), the latter is the (principal) Prishtha Stotra which follows the first. The Shastra belonging to the Pavamâna Stotra is the Marutvatiya (see 3, 12-20), that for the Prishtha Stotra is the Nishkevalya (see 3, 21-24). At the Râjasûya sacrifice the first goes by the name of *Pavamâna-uktham*, the latter by that of *Graha-uktham*.

² The royal sacrifice differs from the Brahmanical here by the employment of both the principal Sâmans at the same time, whilst at the latter sacrifice either is employed separately.

king should think "when the Brahma is at the head, then my royal power would become strong and not to be shaken." Further, the Rathantara is food; if placed first, it procures food to the king. The Rathantara further is the earth, which is a firm footing; if placed first, it therefore procures a firm footing to the king.

The Pragâtha for calling Indra³ near remains the same without any modification (as in the Brahmanical sacrifices), this Pragâtha belonging to (all) Soma days. The Pragâtha addressed to Brahmanaspati,⁴ which has the characteristic of *ut* (*uttishtha*, rise!) is appropriate to both the Sâmans which are chanted. The Dhâyyâs⁵ are the same without any modification; they are those appropriate for the Ahîna sacrifices, whilst that Marutvatiya Pragâtha⁶ which is peculiar to the Aikâhikas, is chosen.

2.

(*The remainder of the Marutvatiya Shastra, and the Nishkevalya Shastra.*)

The (Nivid) hymn (of the *Paramâna uktham*) is *janishthâ ugra* (10, 73).⁷ It contains the terms, *ugra* strong, and *sahas* power, which are characteristic of the Kshattrâ. The word *ojishtha* "the strongest" is also a characteristic of the Kshattrâ. The words, *bahulâbhîmânâ* (in the first verse) contain the term *abhi*, which means, "to overpower, defeat," (which is a characteristic of the Kshattram

³ See about it 3, 10. It is repeated on all Soma days, and forms always part of the first Shastra of the midday libation. Thence it is also necessary at the Kâjasûya.

⁴ See 3, 17 (page 184).

⁵ See 3, 18.

⁶ See 4, 19.

⁷ See pages 188-89. It is the same as at the Marutvatiya Shastra.

also). The hymn consists of eleven verses, for the Trishṭubh comprises eleven syllables, and the Kshattriyas share in the nature of the Trishṭubh. *Ojas* (in *ojistha*) is Indra's power, *vîryam* (strength) is Trishṭubh; the Kshattria is power (*ojas*), and the Kshattriya race is the strength (as to progeny). Thus he (the priest) makes him (the Kshattriya) successful in strength, royal power, and progeny. By this Gaurivîti hymn⁸ the Marutvatîya Śhastra becomes successful, on which a Brâhmaṇam⁹ has been told.

(Now follows the Nishkevalya Shastram.)

The verse *tram iddhi havâmahe* (6, 46, 1-2) forms the Bṛihat Prishṭha. For the Bṛihat Sâma is the Kshattram; by means of the Kshattria the king makes complete his royal power. If the Bṛihat is the Kshattria, then the soul of the sacrificer is the Nishkevalya Śhastra (to which the Bṛihat Sâma belongs). That is what the Bṛihat Prishṭha becomes (for the sacrificer). The Bṛihat is the Kshattria; by means of the Kshattria the Bṛihat makes him successful. The Bṛihat is further precedence, and in this respect it makes him successful also. The Bṛihat is further excellence, and in this respect it makes him successful also.

They make the Rathantara Sâma, *abhi tvâ s'ûra nonumah*, the *Anurûpa*¹⁰ to the Bṛihat. For the Rathantara is this world, and the Bṛihat is that world. That world corresponds to this one, and this

⁸ *Janishṭâugraha* (See above). The Rishi is supposed to be Gaurivîti.

⁹ It begins, *tad vâ etad yajamâna jananam*. See 4, 19 (page 65 of the text).

¹⁰ That is to say, the Hotar repeats as counterpart to the Stotriya of the Nishkevalya Śhastra, which is at this occasion the text of the Bṛihat Sâma, the text of the Rathantaram, which is quite unusual.

world to that one. Therefore they make the Rathantara the Anurûpa to the Bṛihat, for thus they make the sacrificer enjoy both worlds.

Further, the Rathantara is the Brahma, and the Kshattra the Bṛihat; thus the Kshattra is then placed in the Brahma, and the Brahma in the Kshattra. There is then prepared for both the Sâmans the same place. The Dhâyyâ is *yad vâvâna* (10, 74, 6), of which a Brâhmaṇam¹¹ has been already told. The Sâma Pragâthia is, *ubhayam s'riṇa-vachcha* (8, 50, 1-2); for it is a characteristic of both Sâmans which are sung (on account of its containing the word *ubhayam* both).

3.

(*The Nivid Sûkta of the Nishkevalya Shastra*).

The hymn *tam u shtuhi yo abhibhûtyojâ* (6, 18) contains the characteristic *abhi* in the word *abhibhûti*. Its words *ashâlham* (unconquerable), *ugram* (strong), *sahanânânam* (being strong), contain characteristics of the Kshattra also. It consists of fifteen verses; for the number fifteen is strength, sharpness of senses, and power, the Kshattra is strength, the royal prince, is might (*vîryam*). The hymn thus makes the king successful in strength, royal power and might. It is a hymn of Bharadvâja. The Bṛihat Sâman was seen by Bharadvâja also (and) is in direct relationship with the ancestral fire¹². The sacrifice of the Kshattriya which has the Bṛihat for its Prishṭha

¹¹ This Brâhmaṇam is, *te devâ abruvan tarvaṃ vâ*. See 3, 22 (page 67 of the text.)

¹² Sây. explains the expression *ârsheyena saloma* in the following manner: *ârsheyo bharadvâjamuniḥaṇbandhoh, lomaś'abdena keśa-yukto mûrdâlopalakshyate, salomâ saś'irishah saṃpûrṇa ity arthah*. The word *loma* means, according to him, "the head with the hair"; and to *salomâ* he attributes the meaning "having a helmet, or turban," that is, "complete." But this explanation is too artificial and far-fetched to meet with the approval of modern philologists. To arrive

(Stotra) becomes successful. Thence wherever a Kshattriya brings a sacrifice, there the Bṛihat Pṛishṭha is to be employed, for this makes it (the sacrifice) complete.

4.

(*The Shastras of the minor Hotri-priests.*)

The performances of the minor Hotri-priests (Maitrâvaruṇa, Brâhmaṇâchaṁsi, and Achhâvâka) required (at the sacrifice of a Kshattriya) are those allotted to the Aikâhika sacrifices. For these Aikâhika performances are propitiatory, ready made, and placed on a footing in order to make the sacrifice successful to accomplish it, and place it on a firm footing whence it cannot fall down. These (performances) contain all the forms (required), and are quite complete. (They are repeated) in order to accomplish the integrity and completeness (of the sacrifice). The Kshattriyas who perform a sacrifice should think, "Let us obtain all desires by means of the all-perfect and complete performances of the minor Hotri-priests." Therefore, whenever the Ekâhas are not complete as to the number of Stomas and Pṛishṭhas, there are the Aikâhika performances of the minor Hotri-priests required,¹³ then it (the sacrifice) becomes completed.

This sacrifice (performed by a Kshattriya) should be the Ukthya which has fifteen Stotras and Shastras.

at the proper meaning of the obsolete term *saloma*, we have to consult the cognate words *anuloma* and *pratiloma*, both applied to deterioration of lineage by mixing with lower castes. In reference to these terms I translated the passage.

¹³ For the Ekâhas which are *sarvastoma* and *sarvapṛishṭha*, the following six Stomas are required, *trivrit*, *pañchadaśa*, *saptadaśa*, *ekaviṁśa*, *triṅśa*, *trayastrīṁśa*; and the following Pṛishṭhas: *Bṛihat*, *Rathantara*, *Vairûpa*, *Vairûja*, *Sâkvara*, *Raivata*. In the Kshattriya sacrifice there are only the Bṛihat and Rathantara required. It is therefore incomplete, the defects are to be supplied by the minor Hotri-priests.

Such is the opinion of some. For the sharpness of senses is a power (*ojas*), and the number fifteen is strength; (further) the Kshattra is power, and the Kshattriya is strength. Thus the priest makes him (the Kshattriya) successful by means of power, Kshattra, (and) strength. This sacrifice requires thirty Stotras and Shastras (viz. fifteen each). For the Virâj consists of thirty syllables. The Virâj is food. When he places him (the sacrificer) in the Virâj, then he places him in food. Therefore the Ukthya, which is fifteen-fold, should be (employed for the king at this occasion). But the Agnishtoma, which forms part of the Jyotishtoma, would more properly answer this purpose.¹⁴ For among the Stomas, the Trivṛit (nine-fold) is the Brahma, and the fifteen-fold Stoma is the Kshattra. But the Brahma precedes the Kshattra: (for the king should think) "If the Brahma is placed first, my kingdom will be strong and not to be shaken." The number seventeen represents the Vais'yas, and twenty-one the Shûdras. If these two Stomas (the seventeen and twenty-one-fold) are employed, then they make the Vais'yas and Shûdras follow him (the king). Among the Stomas the Trivṛit is splendour, the fifteen-fold is strength, the seventeen-fold is offspring, the twenty-one-fold is the footing. Thus the priest makes the king who (thus) sacrifices, successful in gaining splendour, strength, offspring, and a firm footing. Therefore the Jyotishtoma (Agnishtoma) is required. This requires twenty-four Stotras and Shastras (twelve each). For the year consists of twenty-four half months; in the year there are all (kinds of) nourishment. Thus he places him (the sacrificer) in all (kinds of) nourishment. Thence the Jyotishtoma-Agnishtoma alone is required (and not the Ukthya).

¹⁴ In this sacrifice there are the four Stomas subsequently mentioned, required.

SECOND CHAPTER.

(*Punarabhisheka, or repetition of the inauguration ceremony.*)

5.

(*The implements and preparation for Punarabhisheka.*)

Now follows (the rule) of Puṇarabhisheka of the Kshattriya who is inaugurated as a sacrificer, and whose Kshattram is in (such a way) new born.¹ After having undergone the ceremonies of ablution² and performed the animal sacrifice (*anubandhya*), he performs the concluding Ishti.

After this Ishti is finished (and thus the Soma day of the Râjasûya concluded) they sprinkle him again with the holy water (they make *punarabhisheka*). Before it commences, all implements must be in readiness, viz. a throne, made from Udumbara wood, with feet only as large as the span between the thumb and forefinger, and successive helmets of the length of half an arm, (besides there must be provided for) cords for binding made of Muñja grass, a tiger skin for covering the throne, a (large) ladle of Udumbara wood and a (small) branch of the Udumbara tree. In this ladle the following eight substances are thrown: curds, honey, clarified butter, rain water fallen during sunshine, young sprouts of grass and of green barley, liquor and Dûb grass (Dûrvâ). The throne is to be placed in the southern line,³ drawn by a wooden sword (*sphya*) in the Vedi, the front part

¹ The term is *sâyate*, containing an allusion to the name of the sacrifice *râjasûya*.

² This is the so-called *avabhṛitha* ceremony which takes place at the end of the sacrifice before the concluding Ishti.

³ By means of a wooden sword three lines are drawn in the Vedi, viz. one towards the south, one towards the west, and one towards the east.

turned eastwards. Two of its feet are to be within the Vedi, and two outside. For this earth is (the goddess of) fortune ; the little space within the Vedi is thus allotted to her, as well as the large (infinite) region outside. If thus two feet of the throne are inside and two outside the Vedi, both kinds of desires, those obtainable from the place within as well as from outside the Vedi, are to be gained.

6.

(How the King has to ascend his throne at the inauguration ceremony ; what mantras he has to repeat at this occasion.)

He spreads the tiger skin on the throne in such a manner that the hairs come outside, and that part which covered the neck is turned eastward. For the tiger is the Kshattra (royal power) of the beasts in the forest. The Kshattra is the royal prince ; by means of this Kshattra the king makes his Kshattra (royal power) prosper. The king when taking his seat on the throne approaches it from behind, turning his face eastwards, kneels down with crossed legs, so that his right knee touches the earth,⁴ and holding the throne with his hands) prays over it the following mantra :—

“May Agni ascend thee, O throne, with the Gâyatrî metre ! May Savitar ascend (thee) with the Ushnih, Soma with the Anushtubh, Brihaspati with the Brihat, Mitra and Varuṇa with the Pañkti, Indra with the Trishtubh, and the Vis’ve Devâh with the Jagatî metres. After them I ascend this throne, to be ruler, to be a great ruler, to be an universal ruler, to obtain all desires fulfilled, to be an indepen-

⁴ This particular posture is called *jânvachya*. The Hotar, principally, must on many occasions take it ; it is very awkward and troublesome ; I could not imitate it well, though I tried.

dent and most distinguished ruler (on this earth), and to reach the world of Prajâpati, to be there a ruler, a great ruler, a supreme ruler, to be independent, and to live there for a long time !”

After having repeated this mantra the king should ascend the throne, with his right knee first, and then with his left. This, this is done ; so they say.

The gods joined with the metres, which were placed in such an order that the following exceeded the preceding one always by four syllables, ⁵ ascended this (throne) which is fortune, and posted themselves on it, Agni with the Gâyatrî, Savitar with the Ushnih, Soma with the Anushtubh, Brihaspati with the Brihatî, Mitra and Varuna with the Pañkti, Indra with the Trishubh, the Vis'vedevâh with the Jagatî. The two verses (where the joining of the gods to their metres is mentioned) commencing, *Agner Gâyatrî abhavat* (10, 130, 4-5) are then recited.

The Kshattriya who, after these deities (after having previously invoked them in this manner), ascends his throne, obtains for himself the power not only of acquiring anything, but of keeping what he has acquired ; ⁶ his prosperity increases from day to day, and he will rule supreme over all his subjects.

When the priest is about to sprinkle him (with water) then he makes the king invoke the waters for their blessing (by these words) : “ Look upon me ye waters with a favourable eye ! touch my skin with your happy body ! I invoke all the fires which reside in the waters to bestow on me splendour, strength, and vigour.” For the waters, if not invoked for a blessing (by a mantra), take away the strength from

⁵ Gâyatrî with 24 syllables comes first ; $24 + 4 = 28$ is Ushnih ; $28 + 4 = 32$ is Anushtubh ; $32 + 4 = 36$ is Brihatî ; $36 + 4 = 40$ is Pañkti ; $40 + 4 = 44$ is Trishubh ; $44 + 4 = 48$ is Jagatî.

⁶ This is the translation of the word *Yoga-kshema*.

a Kshattriya who is already consecrated; but not (if they have been duly invoked).

7.

(The inauguration mantra when the King is sprinkled with the holy water. Whether the sacred words, "bhûr," &c. are to be pronounced along with this mantra or not. Different opinions on this point.)

They now put the branch of the Udumbara tree on the head of the Kshattriya, and pour the liquids (which are in the large ladle) on it. (When doing so), the priest repeats the following mantras: "With these waters, which are most happy, which cure everything, increase the royal power, and hold up the royal power, the immortal Prajâpati sprinkled Indra, Soma the king, Varuṇa, Yama, Manu; with the same, sprinkle I thee! Be the ruler over kings in this world. Thy illustrious mother bore thee as the great universal ruler over great men; the blessed mother has borne thee! By command of the divine Savitar I sprinkle⁷ (thee) with the arms of the As'vins, with the hands of Pûshan, with the lustre of Agni, the splendour of Sûrya, the power of Indra, that thou mayest obtain strength, happiness, fame, and food."

If the priest who sprinkles the king wishes him alone to enjoy good health,⁸ then he shall pronounce (when sprinkling) the sacred word, *bhûr*. If he wishes that two men (son and grandson) should enjoy this benefit together with him, then he shall pronounce the two sacred words *bhûr*, *bhuvah*. If he wishes to benefit in this way three men (son, grandson, and great grandson), or to make (the king) un-

⁷ The arms of the As'vins, &c. are here regarded as the instruments by which the ceremony is performed in a mystical way on the king.

⁸ Lit. that he may eat food.

rivalled, then he ought to pronounce the three sacred words, *bhūr, bhuvah, svar*.

Some say, 'These sacred words having the power of bringing every thing within grasp, the Kshattriya who has the mantra recited with the addition of these sacred words,'⁹ provides for another (not for himself); therefore one should sprinkle him only under the recital of the mantra, "By command of the divine Savitar," &c. They again are of opinion that the Kshattriya, when sprinkled, not under the recital of the whole mantra (*i. e.* with omission of the sacred words), has power only over his former life.

Satyakâma, the son of *Jabala*, said, "If they do not sprinkle him under the recital of these sacred words (in addition to the mantra), then he is able to go through his whole life (as much as is apportioned to him)." But *Uddâlaka Aruni* said, "He who is sprinkled under the recital of these sacred words obtains everything by conquest."

He (the priest) should sprinkle him under the recital of the whole mantra, "By the command of the divine Savitar," &c., and conclude by *bhūr, bhuvah, svar*!

The Kshattriya who has thus performed a sacrifice loses (in consequence of his sacrifice) all these things (which were in him), *viz.* the *Brahma* which was placed in the *Kshattria*, the sap, nourishment, the essence of water and herbs, the character of holiness (*brahmavarchasam*), the thriving consequent on food, the begetting of children, and the peculiar form of the *Kshattria* (all that it comprises). And as further regards the sap for (producing) nourishing substances, the *Kshattria* is the protection of the herbs (the fields of grain, &c. being protected by the Kshattriyas, these things must be kept). If he therefore brings those two invocation offerings before the inaugura-

⁹ *Atitarveta. i. e.* by what is beyond the whole mantra, that is, the sacred words *bhūr*, &c. which are added to it.

tion ceremony, ¹⁰ then he places the Brahma in this Kshattrā (and all those things will be consequently kept).

8.

(The symbolical meaning of the different implements and liquids required for the inauguration ceremony. The drinking of spirituous liquor (surā) by the King.)

The reason that the throne-seat, the ladle, and the branch is of the Udumbara tree is because the Udumbara is vigour and a nourishing substance. The priest thus places vigour in him (the King) as his nourishing substance.

As to curds, honey, and melted butter, they represent the liquid (essence) in the waters and herbs. The priest, therefore, places the essence of the waters and the herbs in him.

The rain water fallen during sunshine represents the splendour and lustre of sanctity, which are in this way placed in him.

The young grass and young barley represent provisions and the thriving by their means, which are thus placed in him for (producing) offspring and consequently (provide him with) offspring.

The spirituous liquor represents the Kshattrā, and further, the juice in the food; thus both the Kshattrā and the juice in the food, are placed in him.

The Dūrvā grass is Kshattrā; for this is the ruler of the herbs. The Kshattrā, viz. the princely race, is represented by it, as it were, spread everywhere; the Kshatriya becomes residing here (on this earth), in his kingdom, he becomes established as it were, his rule extended, as it were. This is represented by the sprouts of the Dūrvā, which have,

¹⁰ See above 7, 22, one to the Brahma, the other to the Kshattrā. "I enter the Brahma," &c.

as it were, a firm footing on the earth. In this way the Kshattra of the herbs is placed in him (the king) and a firm footing thus given him.

All those things, (the Brahma, sap, &c.) which had gone from the king after having performed a sacrifice, are in this way placed in him (again). By their means (of curds, honey, &c.) he makes him thus successful.

Now he gives into his hand a goblet of spirituous liquor, under the recital of the verse, *svādishṭhayā madishṭhayā*, &c. (9, 1, 1) i. e. "Purify, O Soma! with thy sweetest most exhilarating drops (the sacrificer), thou who art squeezed for Indra, to be drunk by him."¹¹ After having put the spirituous liquor into his hand, the priest repeats a propitiatory mantra¹² (which runs thus): "To either of you (spirituous liquor and Soma!) a separate residence has been prepared, and allotted by the gods. Do not mix with one another in the highest heaven; liquor! thou art powerful; Soma! thou art a king. Do not harm him (the king)! may either go to his own place." (Here is said), that the drinking of the Soma and that of liquor, exclude one another (they are not to be mixed). After having drunk it, he should think, "the giver (the priest) of the goblet (to be his friend) and give him (the remainder of) this (liquor)." This is the characteristic of a friend. Thus he finally places the liquor in his friend (gives him a share in it). And thus has he who possesses such a knowledge, a place in his friend (they are mutually connected).

¹¹ This interpretation is given by Sāyana, which, no doubt, is suitable to the occasion at which this mantra is used; and thus it certainly was interpreted even in ancient times. However, it does not appear to be the original meaning of the verse.

9.

(*The descent of the King from the throne after having been inaugurated. The mantras which he has to repeat at this occasion.*)

He now descends (from the throne-seat) facing the branch of the Udumbara tree (which was placed in the ground). The Udumbara being sap, and consequently a nourishing substance, the king goes thus (to receive) these gifts (hidden in the Udumbara tree). Being seated above, and having put both his feet on the ground, he announces his descent (facing the Udumbara), (by uttering the following words) "I stand in the heavens, and on the earth; I stand in the air exhaled and inhaled; I stand on day and night; I stand on food and drink; I stand on Brahma, Kshattrā, and these three worlds." Finally he stands firmly through the universal soul (*sarva-ātmā*, which connects all the things just mentioned), and thence has a firm footing in the universe. He obtains continuous prosperity. The king who descends after having been inaugurated by the ceremony of Punarabhisheka in this way (from the throne seat) obtains supremacy over his subjects, and royal power.

After having descended,¹² he then stands inclining his body (*upastham kṛitrā*) with his face towards the east, and utters thrice the words, "Adoration to the Brahma!" Then he says aloud, "I present a gift for the attainment of victory (in general), of victory everywhere (*abhijīti*), of victory over strong and weak enemies (*vijīti*), and of complete victory (*sañjīti*)."

¹² It is with some variations to be found in the Vājasaneyi Saṁhita (19, 7).

¹³ *Pratyavarāhya* instead of *ruhya*; long *ū* instead of short *u* being a Vedic form.

By thus making thrice salutation to the Brahma, the Kshattria comes under the sway of the Brahma, and consequently the rule of the king becomes prosperous and he will have issue. As regards (the mantra), "I present a gift for the attainment of victory," &c. he emits Speech by it. For the words "I give" implies that Speech is conquered, (recovered, after having been silent).

"When Speech is recovered, then (consequently) all this my performance shall be completed," having (so thinking) emitted Speech, he approaches the Ahavanîya fire and puts a stick into it, reciting, "Thou art a wooden stick, become joined to the sharpness of senses and strength of the body, Svâhá!" Finally he succeeds thus in making himself sharpness of senses and valiant. After having put the stick into the fire, he walks three steps towards the east and north, (and addresses the step he is taking thus): "Thou art the means of subduing the regions; ye (steps), make me capable of adoring (in the right manner) the gods; may I obtain my desires wished for and preserve what is granted to me, and safety." He now proceeds to the north-east, that is, to undo again a defeat. Such is the meaning (they say).

10.

(Magical performance of a King for defeating an enemy.)

The Devas and Asuras were fighting in these worlds. They fought in the eastern direction, then the Asuras defeated them. They then fought in the southern direction, and the Asuras defeated them again; and likewise they were defeated by the Asuras when fighting in the western and northern directions. They were then fighting between the eastern and northern directions, and remained victors. The

Kshattriya therefore, standing amidst both armies arrayed in battle lines, shall proceed to the north-east saying to him (to the house-priest), "do so¹⁴ that I may conquer this army." After he (the house-priest) has consented, he should touch the upper part of the king's chariot, and repeat the mantra, *vanaspate vídvángo hi* (6, 47, 26). Then he shall say to (the king), "Turn towards this (north-east) direction; thy chariot with all its implements should be turned thither (north-east); then to the north-west, south, and east, and (lastly) towards the enemy." With the hymn, *abhivartena havishâ* (10, 174) shall he turn his chariot, and when reciting the *Apratiratha* (10, 103 *âs'uh sís'âno*), *S'âsa* (1, 152 *s'âsa itthâ*), and *Sauparna* (*pra dhârá yantu madhuna*) hymns, he shall look upon it (the chariot).

The Kshattriya conquers the (hostile) army, when he at the time of just being about fighting (with the enemy) takes thus his refuge (with the house-priest), saying, "Make me win this battle." He then shall let him fight in the north-eastern direction, and he (the Kshattriya) wins the battle. If he be turned out of his dominions and thus takes his refuge with him (the house-priest), saying, "Make me return to my dominions," then he (the house-priest) shall let him when going away proceed to this (north-eastern) direction, (and) thus he recovers his dominions.

(The king, whose inauguration ceremony is performed) after having been standing (in this north-

¹⁴ Sâya. refers this address to the king who is sitting in his chariot. A Kshattriya is speaking these words. He asks first the king's permission to perform the ceremony mentioned. The person to whom the Kshattriya addresses his words is only hinted at by the demonstrative pronoun, but never explicitly mentioned. I think it refers to the Purohita or house-priest, who has always to accompany the king when going to fight a battle, and give him his advice. Sâyana's opinion is hardly correct.

eastern direction) recites then when going to his palace (the verse) calculated to drive away all enemies altogether. (This verse is), *apa prácha* (10, 131, 1) Then he will be made rid of all his enemies and live in safety, and enjoy happiness increasing from day to day. He who returns to his palace whilst reciting the abovementioned mantra (10, 131, 1) obtains sovereignty over his subjects, and supreme power. After having come home he sits behind the household fire. His priest then, after having touched him, fills a goblet four times with melted butter, and makes thus three (each consisting of four spoonfuls) offerings addressed to Indra, the mantras being recited in the Prapada¹⁵ form, in order that he might be protected from disease, injury from any loss, and enjoy perfect safety.

11.

(The repetition of three mantras with insertion of a certain formula. Its effect. Junamejaya's opinion on the effect of this magical performance.)

(The verses to be recited in the Prapada way follow) *Paryú shu pradhanva* (9, 110, 1), i. e. acquire everywhere riches in order to grant them (to thy worshipper). In the midst of the word *ṛitrāṇi* (of the just mentioned mantra), after *á* and before *ṇi* he inserts the words, "*bhúr, brahma, práṇam* (breath), *amṛitam* (ambrosia) is such one (the name is required)

¹⁵ Śāy. adduces for explaining this term a memorial verse (*kārikā*):
Pādā yasyāṁstu yāvanto yāvand akshararañmitāḥ.

Ri-hy ad-yayanam eteshām prapadam tad vidur budhāḥ.

i. e. the wise call that recital of the (several) pādas of a Rik verse *prapada*, when they all are measured by the syllables of which they consist. This means that each syllable of the pāda is to be pronounced quite distinctly, and that there should be a stop at the end of each pāda. This explanation appears however not to be quite correct. From the following paragraph we learn that *prapada* is the insertion of a formula in a pāda of a verse.

who seeks for shelter and safety, for welfare with his children and cattle." (Now follows the remaining part of the verse), *ni sakshañir*, &c. i. e. being a conqueror of enemies, thou makest efforts of crossing the lines of our adversaries.

(Now follows the second verse), *Anu hi tvá sutam*, &c. (9, 110, 2). In the midst of the word *samarya* in the second pāda, after the syllable "*ma*" the word *bluvō*, *brahma*, &c. (the remainder just as above) are inserted.

(Now follows the third verse), *ujijano hi pavamāno*, &c. (9, 110, 3). In the midst of the word *śakmanā* after *sa* and before *ma*, he inserts the words *śar*, *brahma*, &c. (just as above). After the last word of the interpolation, viz. "*paśubhir*," he then proceeds to finish the verse recommencing by *kmanā*.

The Kshattriya, for whose benefit the house-priest sacrifices three offerings of melted butter, each consisting of four spoonfuls, whilst reciting these Indra verses in the above mentioned Prapada way, thus becomes free of disease, free of enemies, does not suffer any loss, and screened by the form of the three-fold science (the three Vedas), walks in all directions, and becomes established (after his death) in Indra's world.

Finally he prays for increase in cows, horses, and progeny, with the words, "cows, may ye be born here! horses, may ye be born here! men, may ye be born here! may here sit a hero (my son), as protector (of the country), who presents the priests gifts, consisting of a thousand (cows)." He who thus prays, will be blessed with plenty of children and cattle.

The Kshattriya whom those (priests) who have this knowledge make sacrifice in such a way, will be raised to an exalted position. But those who make the king sacrifice in this way, without possessing this knowledge, they kill him, drag him away, and deprive

him of his property, just as the most degraded of men (*nishâdas*) robbers, murderers, seize a wealthy man (when travelling) in a forest, and after having thrown him into a ditch, run away with his property.

Janamejaya, the son of *Pariikshit*, who possessed this knowledge, said, "My priests, who possess this knowledge, made me sacrifice, I who have the same knowledge (in such a manner). Therefore I am victorious; I conquer a hostile army eager of fighting,¹⁶ neither the divine nor the human arrows coming from such an army can reach me. I shall attain the full age allotted to man (100 years), I shall become master of the whole earth. The same falls to the lot of him, who knowing this, is made to sacrifice (by priests) in this way.

THIRD CHAPTER.

(*The Mahâbhisheka or grand inauguration ceremony of Indra.*)

12.

(*The elevation of Indra to the royalty over the Gods. His throne-seat. By what mantras he ascended it. The Gods proclaim him as King by mentioning all his titles.*)

Now follows the great inauguration (*mahâbhisheka*) of Indra. The gods, headed by *Prajâpati*, said to one another (pointing with their hands to Indra): "This one is among the gods the most vigorous, most strong, most valiant, most perfect, who carries best out any work (to be done). Let us instal him (to the kingship over us)." They all consented to

¹⁶ In the original, *abhitvari*. Sây. *abhito yuddhârtha-mudayuktâ prakiyâ senâ*.

perform just this ceremony (*mahābhisheka*) on Indra. They brought for him that throne-seat, which is called the Rik-formed.¹ They made the Bṛihat and Rathantara verses its two forelegs, the Vairûpa and Vairâja verses its hind-legs, the Sâkvara and Raivata (verses) its top-boards, the Nâudhasa and Kâleya its side-boards. The Rik verses were made the threads of the texture which went lengthwise, the Sâmans were the threads which went crossways, the Yajus verses the intervals in the texture. They made (the goddess of Glory its covering, and (the goddess of) Fortune its pillow, Savitar and Bṛhaspati were holding its two fore-legs, Vâyu and Púshan the two hind-legs, Mitra and Varuṇa the two top-boards, the As'vins the two side-boards.

Indra then ascended the throne-seat, addressing it thus : " May the Vasus ascend thee with the Gâyatrî metre, with the Trivrit Stoma, with the Rathantara Sâma. After them I then ascend for obtaining universal sovereignty. May the Rudras ascend thee with the Trishtubh metre, the fifteen-fold Stoma, and the Bṛihat Sâma. After them then I ascend for obtaining increase of enjoyment. May the Adityas ascend thee with the Jagatî metre, the seventeen-fold Stoma, and the Vairûpa Sâma. After them I ascend for obtaining independent rule. May the Vis've Devâḥ ascend thee with the Anushtubh metre, the twenty-one-fold Stoma, and the Vairâja Sâma. After them I ascend for obtaining distinguished rule. May the divine *Sâdhyâs* and *Aptyas* ascend thee with the Pañkti metre, the Triṇava (twenty-seven-fold) Stoma, and the Sâkvara Sâma. After them I ascend for obtaining royal power. May the divine Marutas and Aṅgiras ascend thee with the Atichandas metre, the thirty-three-fold Stoma, and the Raivata Sâma. After

¹ It was composed of all the sacred mantras of the Rigveda. On the different Sâmans mentioned here see the notes on page 282.

them then I ascend for obtaining the fulfilment of the highest desires for becoming a great king, for supreme mastership, independence, and a long residence." By these words one should ascend the throne-seat.

After Indra had seated himself on this throne-seat, the Vis've Devâh said to him, "Indra cannot achieve any feat if he is not everywhere publicly proclaimed" (as hero); but if he be thus proclaimed, he can do so." They then consented to do so, and consequently turning towards Indra, cried aloud (calling him by all his titles.)

The gods bestowed on him (Indra), by proclaiming him as "universal ruler," universal rule; by proclaiming him as "enjoyer (of pleasures)," they made him father (of pleasures); by proclaiming him as "independent ruler," they granted him independence of rule; by proclaiming him as "distinguished king," they conferred on him royal distinction; by proclaiming him "king," they made him father of kings; by calling him "one who has attained the highest desires," they granted him fulfilment of the highest desires.

(The gods then continued proclaiming his heroic virtues in the following manner): "The Kshattra is born; the Kshattriya is born; the supreme master of the whole creation is born; the devourer of the (hostile) tribes is born; the destroyer of the hostile castles is born; the slayer of the Asuras is born; the protector of the Brahma is born; the protector of the religion is born."

After (his royal dignity) was thus proclaimed, Pra-jâpati when being just about performing the inauguration ceremony, recited over him (consecrated him with) the following mantra:

* The term is *anabhyutkrushṭa*.

13.

(*The mantras by which Indra was consecrated. He was installed by Prajâpati.*)

“Varuṇa, the faithful, sat down in his premises—for obtaining universal rule, enjoyment (of pleasures), independence, distinction as sovereign, fulfilment of the highest desires—he, the wise, &c.” (1, 25, 10). Prajâpati, standing in front of Indra who was sitting on the throne-seat, turned his face to the west, and after having put on his head a gold leaf, sprinkled him with the moist branch of an Udumbara, together with that of a Palâśa tree, reciting the three Rik verses, *imâ âpaḥ śivatamâ*, i. e. these most happy waters, &c. (Ait. Br. 8, 7); and the Yajus verse, *devasya tvâ* (Vâjasan. Saṁh. 1, 10. Ait. Br. 8, 1); and the great words, *bhûr, bhuvah, svar*.

14.

(*Indra inaugurated by various deities in the various directions to the Kingship becomes universal ruler.*)

The Vasavas then inaugurated him (Indra) in the eastern direction during thirty-one days by these three Rik verses, the Yajus verse, and the great words (all just mentioned), for the sake of obtaining universal sovereignty. Hence all kings of eastern nations in the eastern regions are inaugurated to universal sovereignty, and called *samrâj*, i. e. universal sovereign, after this precedent made once by the gods.

Then the Rudras inaugurated Indra in the southern region during thirty-one days, with the three Rik verses, the Yajus and the great words (just mentioned), for obtaining enjoyment (of pleasures). Hence all kings of living creatures (chiefly beasts) in the southern region are inaugurated for the enjoyment (of pleasures) and called *bhoja*, i. e. enjoyer.

Then the divine Adityas inaugurated him in the western region during thirty-one days, with those three Rik verses, that Yajus verse, and those great words, for obtaining independent rule. Hence all kings of the *Nichyas* and *Apáchyas* in the western countries, are inaugurated to independent rule, and called "independent rulers."

Then the Vis've Devâh inaugurated him during thirty-one days in the northern region by those three Rik verses, &c. for distinguished rule. Hence all people living in northern countries beyond the Himalaya, such as the *Uttarakurus*, *Uttaramadras*, are inaugurated for living without a king (*vairâjyam*), and called Virâj,³ i. e. without king.

Then the divine Sâdhya and Aptya inaugurated Indra during thirty-one days in the middle region, which is a firmly established footing (the immovable centre) to the kingship (*râjya*). Hence the kings of the *kurupañchâlas*, with the *Vas'as* and *Us'i naras*, are inaugurated to kingship, and called kings (*râjâ*).

Then the divine Marutas and Angiras inaugurated him during thirty-one days in the upper (*ûrdhva*) region for attaining fulfilment of the highest wishes, the position of a great king, of a supreme ruler, of an independent king, and long duration of his rule.

Indra thus became by means of this great inauguration ceremony, possessed of the power of obtaining anything wished for, as had been only the prerogative of Prajâpati.⁴ He conquered in all the various ways

³ To this word two meanings can be given: 1) without king; 2) a very distinguished king. In this passage we must take it in the first meaning; for here are the *janapadâh*, i. e. people in opposition to the king mentioned as *abhishikta*, i. e. inaugurated, whilst in all other passages of this chapter, we find instead of them, the *râjânah* or kings.

⁴ This whole sentence is only a translation of the full import implied in the words, *parameshthi prâjâpatya*.

of possible conquest⁵ and won all people. He obtained the leadership, precedence, and supremacy over all gods. After having conquered the position of a *samrāj* (universal ruler) &c. he became in this world self-existing (*svayambhūh*) an independent ruler, immortal,⁶ and in the heaven-world, after having attained all desires wished for, he became immortal (also).

FOURTH CHAPTER.

(*The Mahābhisheka ceremony performed on a King. What Rishis performed it, and for what Kings they performed it.*)

15.

(*The consequences of the Mahābhisheka. The oath which the King must take before the priest performs the ceremony.*)

The priest who, with this knowledge (about the Mahābhisheka ceremony) wishes that a Kshatriya should conquer in all the various ways of conquest, to subjugate all people, and that he should attain to leadership, precedence, and supremacy over all kings, and attain everywhere and at all times to universal sovereignty, enjoyment (of pleasures), independence, distinguished distinction as king, the fulfilment of the highest desires, the position of a king, of a great king, and supreme mastership, that he might cross (with his arms) the universe, and become the ruler of the whole earth during all his life, which may last for an infinitely long time, that he might be the sole king of the earth up to its

⁵ Lit. he conquered all the conquests (*jītiḥ*, i.e. *abhi-jiti*, *vi-jiti*, *saṁ-jiti*, &c. see above.)

⁶ Here Śāyana explains it as "long-lived."

shores bordering on the ocean; such a priest should inaugurate the Kshattriya with Indra's great inauguration ceremony. But before doing so, the priest must make the king take the following oath: "Whatever pious works thou mightest have done during the time which may elapse from the day¹ of thy birth to the day of thy death, all these together with thy position, thy good deeds, thy life, thy children, I would wrest from thee, shouldst thou do me any harm."

The Kshattriya then who wishes to attain to all this, should well consider and say in good faith all that is above mentioned (thou mayest wrest from me, &c. &c.)

16.

(The woods and grains required for the performance of Makábhisheka.)

The priest then shall say (to his attendants), "Bring four kinds of wood: Nyagrodha, Udumbara, As'vattha, and Plaksha." Among the trees the Nyagrodha is the Kshattra. Thus by bringing Nyagrodha wood he places in the king the Kshattram. The Udumbara representing the enjoyment, the As'vattha universal sovereignty, the Plaksha independence and freedom of the rule of another king; the priest by having these woods brought to the spot, thus makes the king participate in all these qualities (universal sovereignty, &c. &c.). Next he shall order to bring four kinds of grain from vegetables (*aushadha tokmahrita*), viz. rice with small grains, rice with large grains, Priyañgu, and barley. For amongst herbs rice with small grains represents the Kshattra. Thus by bringing sprouts of such grains, he

¹ In the original, *rātrī* night. The day commenced at evening as it appears.

places the Kshattrā in him. Rice with large grains represents universal sovereignty. Therefore by bringing sprouts of such grains (to the spot), he places universal sovereignty in him. The Priyaṅgus among herbs, represent enjoyment of pleasures. By bringing their sprouts, he places the enjoyment of pleasures in him. Barley represents the skill as military commander. By bringing their sprouts he places such a skill in him (the king).

17.

(*The implements for making Mahābhisheka.*)

Now they bring for him a throne-seat made of Udumbara wood, of which the Brāhmaṇam has been already told (see 8, 8). The ladle of Udumbara wood is here optional; instead of it a vessel of the same wood (*pātrī*) may be taken. Besides they bring an Udumbara branch. Then they mix those four kinds of fruit and grain in a vessel, and after having poured over them curds, honey, clarified butter, and rain-water fallen during sunshine, put it down. He (the priest) should then consecrate the throne-seat in the following way: thy two forelegs are the Bṛihat and Rathan-taram Sāmāns, &c. (just as above, see 8, 12).

18 = 13, and 19 = 14.

20.

(*The meaning and effect of the various liquids poured over the head of the King. His drinking of spirituous liquor. He drinks the Soma mystically.*)

By sprinkling the king with curds, the priest makes his senses sharp; for curds represent sharpness of senses in this world. By sprinkling him with honey, the priest makes him vigorous; for honey is the vigour in herbs and trees. By sprinkling him with clarified butter, he bestows upon him splendour; for

clarified butter is the brightness of cattle. By sprinkling him with water, he makes him free from death (immortal); for waters represent in this world the drink of immortality (*amṛita*).

The king who is thus inaugurated, should present to the Brahman who has inaugurated him, gold, a thousand cows, and a field in form of a quadrangle. They say, however, that the amount of the reward is not limited and restricted to this (it may be much higher), for the Kshattriya (*i. e.* his power) has no limits, and to obtain unlimited (power, the reward should as to its greatness be unlimited also).

Then the priest gives into his hands a goblet filled with spirituous liquor, repeating the mantra, *svād-īshthayā*, &c. (see 8, 8). He then should drink the remainder (after previous libation to the gods), when repeating the following two mantras: "Of what juicy well prepared beverage² Indra drank with his associates, just the same, viz. the king Soma, I drink here with my mind being devoted to him (Soma)." The second mantra (Rigveda, 8, 45, 22), "To thee who growest like a bullock (Indra), by drinking Soma, I send off (the Soma juice) which was squeezed to drink it; may it satiate thee and make thee well drunk."

The Soma beverage which is (in a mystical way) contained in the spirituous liquor, is thus drunk by the king, who is inaugurated by means of Indra's great inauguration ceremony (the ceremony just described), and not the spirituous liquor.³ (After having drunk this mystical Soma) he should repeat the

² The spirituous liquor is here a substitute for the Soma, which the Kshattriyas were not allowed to drink.

³ By means of mantras the liquor was transformed into real Soma. We have here a sample of a supposed miraculous transformation of one matter into another,

following mantras, *apáma Somam* (8, 48, 3), i. e. we have drunk Soma, and *s'an no bhava* (10, 37, 10), i. e. Be it propitious to us!

The drinking of spirituous liquor, or Soma, or the enjoyment of some other exquisite food, affects the body of the Kshattriya who is inaugurated by means of Indra's great inauguration ceremony, just as pleasantly and agreeably till it falls down (on account of drunkenness), as the son feels such an excess of joy when embracing his father, or the wife when embracing her husband, as to lose all self-command.

21.

(*What Kings had the Muhâbhisheka ceremony performed ; their conquest of the whole earth, and the horse sacrifices. Stanzas on Janamejaya, Vis'vakarmâ and Marutta.*)

Tura, the son of *Kavasha*, inaugurated with this great inauguration ceremony of Indra, *Janamejaya*, the son of *Pariikshit*. Thence *Janamejaya* went every where conquering the earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse. To this fact refers the following Gâthâ (stanza), which is sung : " In the land where the throne-seat was erected, *Janamejaya* bound a horse which was eating grain, adorned with a mark on its forehead (*rukmin*), and with yellow flower garlands, which was walking over the best (fields full of fodder), for the gods."

With this ceremony *S'âryâta*, the son of *Manu*, was inaugurated by *Chyarana*, the son of *Bhrigu*. Thence *S'âryâta* went conquering all over the earth, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse, and was even at the sacrificial session held by the gods, the house-father.

With this ceremony *Somas'ushmâ*, the son of *Vâjaratna*, inaugurated *S'atânika*, the son of *Satrajit*.

Thence S'atânika went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

With this ceremony *Parvata* and *Nârada* inaugurated *Ambashtya*. Thence *Ambashtya* went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

With this ceremony *Parvata* and *Nârada* inaugurated *Yudhâms'raushṭi*, the son of *Ugrasena*. Thence *Yudhâms'raushṭi* went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

With this inauguration ceremony *Kas'yapa* inaugurated *Vis'vakarmâ*, the son of *Bhuvana*. Thence *Vis'vakarmâ* went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

They say that the earth sang to *Vis'vakarmâ* the following stanza: "No mortal is allowed to give me away (as donation),⁴ O *Vis'vakarmâ*, thou hast given me, (therefore) I shall plunge into the midst of the sea. In vain was thy promise made to *Kas'yapa*."

With this ceremony *Vasishṭha* inaugurated *Sudâs*, the son of *Pijavana*. Thence *Sudâs* went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

With this inauguration ceremony *Saṁvarta*, the son of *Aṅgiras*, inaugurated *Marutta*, the son of *Aviksh'it*. Thence *Marutta* went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

Regarding this event there is the following Stotra chanted: "The Maruts resided as distributors of

⁴ The king had promised the whole earth as gift to his officiating priest.

food in the house of Marutta, the son of Avikshit, who had fulfilled all his desires; all the gods were present at the gathering."

22.

(Continuation of the preceding. Stanzas on the liberality of Aṅga, Udamaya, and Virochana.)

With this ceremony *Udamaya*, the son of *Atri*, inaugurated *Aṅga*. Thence *Aṅga* went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse. This *Aṅga*, who was not defective in any respect (thence called *alopāṅga*), had once said, "I give thee, O Brahman, ten thousand elephants, and ten thousand slave girls, if you call me to this (thy) sacrifice."⁶ Regarding them, the following (five) stanzas (*ślokas*) were sung:—

(1) "Whatever cows the sons of *Priyamedhas* had ordered *Udamaya* to give (in the midst of the sacrifice at the midday libation) the *Atri* son (*Udamaya*) at each time presented two thousand *Badvas*.

(2) "The son of *Virochana* loosened eighty-eight thousand white horses from their strings, and presented those which were fit for drawing a carriage, to the sacrificing *Purohita*."⁷

(3) "The son of *Atri* presented ten thousand girls well endowed with ornaments on their necks who had been gathered from all quarters."

(4) "The son of *Atri* having given ten thousand elephants in the country *Avachatnuka*, the Brahman

⁶ *Udamaya*, the son of *Atri*, was at this time himself the sacrificer. The *Priyamedhas* were his officiating priests.

⁶ A *Badva* is, according to *Sāyaṇa*, 100 kotis, i.e. a billion. But I doubt very much whether this is the original meaning of *badva*. It is perhaps related to the Zend *baēvare*, which means "ten thousand."

⁷ This *Śloka* does not refer to king *Aṅga*.

(Atri's son) being tired, desired his servants (to take charge) of Aṅga's gift."

(5) " (From saying) I give thee a hundred (only), I give thee a hundred, he got tired; (thence) he said, I give thee a thousand, and stopped often in order to breathe, for there were too many thousands to be given."

23.

(Continuation. Stanzas on the liberality of Bharata. Story of Satyaharya, who was cheated out of his reward by the king Atyarāti.)

With this ceremony *Dirghatamas*, the son of an unmarried woman, inaugurated *Bharata*, the son of *Dushyanta*. Thence *Bharata* went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed those horses which were fit for being sacrificed. Regarding this event the following stanzas are sung:

(1) *Bharata* presented one hundred and seven *Badvas* (large flocks) of elephants⁸ of a dark complexion with white teeth, all decked with gold, in the country *Mashnāra*.

(2) At the time when *Bharata*, the son of *Dushyanta*, constructed a sacred hearth in (the country of) *Sāchigunā*, the Brahmins got distributed flocks of cows by thousands.

(3) *Bharata*, the son of *Dushyanta*, bound seventy-eight horses (for being sacrificed) on the banks of the *Yamunā*, and fifty-five on the *Gangā* for *Indra*.⁹

(4) The son of *Dushyanta*, after having bound (for sacrificing) one hundred and thirty-three horses,

⁸ *Mriga* in Sanscrit. Śāy. says, that elephants are to be understood here. *Mriga* appears to be a general term for a wild beast.

⁹ *Vritraghna*. Śāy. takes it, however, as name of a country, for which I see, however, no reason.

overcame the stratagems of his royal enemy by means of the superiority of his own stratagems.

(5) The great work achieved by Bharata, neither the forefathers achieved it, nor will future generations achieve it, (for it is as impossible to do it) as any mortal, belonging to the five divisions of mankind,¹⁰ can touch with his hands the sky.

The Rishi *Bṛihad Uktha* communicated this great inauguration ceremony to *Durmukha*, the *Pañchâla*. Thence *Durmukha*, who was no king, being possessed of this knowledge, went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

The son of *Satyahavya* of the *Vasishṭha* Gotra, communicated this ceremony to *Atyarâti*, the son of *Janantapaya*. Thence *Atyarâti* who was no king, being possessed of such a knowledge, went conquering everywhere over the whole earth up to its ends, and sacrificed the sacrificial horse.

The son of *Satyahavya*, of the *Vasishṭha* Gotra, then told (the king), "Thou hast (now) conquered the whole earth up to the shore of the sea; let me obtain now greatness (as reward for my services)." *Atyarâti* answered, "When, O Brahmana, I shall have conquered the *Uttara Kurus*,¹¹ then thou shalt be king of the earth, and I will be thy general." The son of *Satyahavya* said, "This is the land of the gods, no mortal can conquer it. Thou hast cheated me; therefore I take all this (from thee)." *Atyarâti* after having been thus deprived of his powers, and majesty, was slain by the victorious king *Sushmîna*,

¹⁰ *Pañcha mânavaḥ*. *Sây.* explains the four castes with the *Nishâdas* as the fifth. But I am rather inclined to take the word in the sense of *pañchakṛishṭi*, or *pañch-kṛishṭi*, i. e. five tribes frequently mentioned in the *Saṁhitâ*. It then denotes the whole human race, including the superior beings. See page 214.

¹¹ In the north of the Himalaya. *Sây.*

the son of *S'ibya*. Thence a Kshattriya should not cheat a Brahman who has this knowledge and performed this (inauguration) ceremony, unless he wishes to be turned out of his dominions, and to lose his life.

FIFTH CHAPTER.

(On the office of the Purohita, or house-priest. The brahmanah parimara, i. e. dying around the Brahma.)

24.

(The necessity for a King to appoint a house-priest. In what way the King keeps the sacred fires. How to appease the five destructive powers of Agni).

Now about the office of a Purohita (house-priest). The gods do not eat the food offered by a king who has no house-priest (Purohita). Thence the king even when (not) intending to bring a sacrifice, should appoint a Brahman to the office of house-priest.

The king who (wishes) that the gods might eat his food, has, after having appointed a Purohita, however, the use of the (sacred) fires (without having actually established them) which lead to heaven; for the Purohita is his Ahavanîya fire, his wife the Gârhapatya, and his son the Dakshîṇa fire. When he does (anything) for the Purohita, then he sacrifices in the Ahavanîya fire (for the Purohita represents this fire). When he does (anything) for his wife, then he verily sacrifices in the Gârhapatya fire. When he does (anything) for his son, then he verily sacrifices in the Dakshîṇa fire. These fires (which are led by the Purohita) which are thus freed from their destructive power,¹ (for the Kshattriya, i. e.

¹ Literally, the bodies of which are appeased.

they do not burn him) carry, pleased by the wish for sacrificing,² the Kshatriya to the heaven-world, and (make him obtain) the royal dignity, bravery, a kingdom, and subjects to rule over. But if the Kshatriya has no wish for sacrificing (by not appointing a Purohita), then the fires get displeased with him, and being not freed from their destructive power, throw him out of the heaven-world, (and deprive him) of the royal dignity, bravery, his kingdom, and subjects over whom he rules.

This Agni Vaisvanara, which is the Purohita, is possessed of five destructive powers ;³ one of them is in his speech, one in his feet, one in his skin, one in his heart, and one in the organ of generation. With these (five) powers which are burning and blazing, he (Agni) attacks the king.

By saying, "Where,⁴ O master, hast thou been residing (for so long a time)? Servants, bring (kus'a) grass for him," the king propitiates the destructive power which is in Agni's speech. When they bring water for washing the feet, then the king propitiates the destructive power which is in Agni's feet. When they adorn him, then he propitiates by it the destructive power which is in Agni's skin. When they satiate him (with food), then the king propitiates the destructive power which is in Agni's heart. When Agni lives unrestrained (at ease) in the king's premises, then he propitiates the destructive power which is in Agni's organ of generation. Agni, then, if all the destructive powers which are in his body have been propitiated, and he is pleased by the king's wish

² The king manifests his wish by appointing a Purohita.

³ They are called *meni*. Sây. explains *paropadravahârinî krodharûpâ sâktir*.

Agni, or his representative, the Purohita, is here treated as a guest.

for sacrificing, conveys him to the heaven-worlds and (grants him) royal dignity, bravery, a kingdom, and subjects over whom he might rule. But should the king not do so, he will be deprived of all these gifts.

25.

(Agni protects the King who appoints a house-priest.)

This Agni Vais'vânara, who is the Purohita, is possessed of five destructive powers. With them he surrounds the king (for his defence), just as the sea surrounds the earth. The empire of such a ruler (*ârya*) will be safe. Neither will he die before the expiration of the full life term (100 years); but live up to his old age, and enjoy the full term apportioned for his life. Nor will he die again (for he is free from being born again as a mortal), if he has a Brâhmaṇa who possesses such a knowledge as his Purohita, and guardian of his empire; for he obtains by means (of his own) royal dignity that (for another, his son), and by means of his bravery that (of another). The subjects of such a king obey him unanimously and undivided.

26.

(The importance of the office of a Purohita proved from three verses of a Vedic hymn.)

To this power of the Purohita a Rishi alludes in the following verses : *sa id rājā pratijanyāni*, &c. (4, 50, 7) i. e. the king defeated by his prowess and bravery all his adversaries. By *janyāni* are enemies and adversaries to be understood; he conquers them by means of his prowess and bravery. (The other half of this verse is as follows) *Brihaspatim yuḥ subhṛitam bibharti*, i. e. "who (the king) supports Brihaspati who is well to be supported." For Brihaspati is the

Purohita of the gods and him follow the Purohitas of the human kings. The words "who supports Brihaspati who is well to be supported," therefore mean, who (what king) supports the Purohita who is well to be supported. By the words (the last quarter of the verse above mentioned) *valgūyati vandate pūrvabhajam*, i.e. he honours and salutes him who has the precedence of enjoyment (i.e. the Purohita), he recommends his (the Purohita's) distinction.

(In the first half of the following verse), *sa it kshetti sudhita okasi sve* (4, 50, 8), the idea is expressed, that he (the Purohita) lives in his own premises; the word *okas* means *griha*, i.e. house, and the word *sudhita* is the same as *suhita*, i.e. well-disposed, pleased. (The second half of the verse) *tasmā ilā pinvate viśvadānīm*, i.e. food grows for him (the king who keeps a Purohita) at all times. *Ilā* here means *anna*, i.e. food; such one (such a king) is always possessed of essential juice (for keeping the life again); his subjects bow before him. The subjects (the tribes) form kingdoms; kingdoms by themselves bow before such a king who is preceded (*pūrva eti*) by a Brahma. Thus one calls him (such a Brāhmaṇa) a Purohita.

(The first quarter of the third verse 4, 50, 9 is as follows) *apratito jayati saṁ dhanāni*, i.e. he (such a king) conquers realms without being opposed by enemies. By *dhanāni* kingdoms are to be understood; he conquers them without meeting any opposition. (The second quarter of the verse is as follows), *prati janyāni uta yā sujanyā*. By *janyāni* are enemies and adversaries to be understood; he conquers them without meeting any opposition. (In the third quarter) *avasyave yo rarivaḥ haroti*, there is said, "who (what king) not being possessed of any wealth renders service (*rarivaḥ*) to a very indigent (Purohita)." (In the last quarter of the verse) *brahmaṇe rūjā tam avanti devāḥ*, i.e. "if the king is

for the Brahman (if he support him), then the gods protect him (the king)" he speaks about the Purohita.

27.

(The three divine Purohitas. Who is fit for the office of a Purohita. By repeating of what mantra and performance of what ceremony the King has to engage him.)

The Brahman who knows the (following) three (divine) Purohitas, as well as the three appointers to this office, should be nominated to such a post. Agni is one of (these three) Purohitas; his appointer is the earth; the (other) Purohita is Vâyu, his appointer is the air; the (third) Purohita is Aditya, his appointer is the sky. Who knows this is (fit for the office of a) Purohita; but he who does not know it, is unworthy of holding such an office.

That king who appoints a Brâhmaṇa who has this knowledge to be his Purohita and protector of his kingdom, succeeds in making (another) king his friend, and conquers his enemy. The king who does so obtains by means of (his own) royal dignity that (for another), and by means of (his) bravery that for another (*i. e.* he defeats him). The subjects of such a king obey him unanimously and undivided.

(Now follows the mantra for appointing the Purohita).

"*Bhûr, Bhurah, Svar, Om!* I am that one, thou art this one; thou art this one, I am that one; I am heaven, thou art the earth; I am the Sâman, thou art the Rik. Let us both find here our livelihood (support). Save us from great danger (just as was done) in former times; thou art (my) body, protect mine. All ye many herbs, of a hundred kinds, over which the king Soma rules, grant me (sitting) on this seat, uninterrupted happiness. All ye herbs ruled by

Soma the king, which are spread over the earth; grant me (sitting) on this seat, uninterrupted happiness. I cause to sit in the kingdom this goddess of fortune. Thence I look upon the divine waters (with which the king is washing the feet of the Purohita)."

"By washing his (the Purohita's) right foot I introduce wealth obtained by sharpness of senses into the kingdom; by washing his left foot, I make that sharpness of senses increase. I wash, O gods! the first (right) and second (left) foot for protecting my empire and obtaining safety for it. May the waters which served for washing the feet (of the Purohita) destroy my enemy!"

28.

(Spell to be spoken and applied by a King to kill his enemies. Who first communicated it.)

Now follows the ceremony called "dying round the Brahma" (*brahmanah parimara*). All enemies and foes of him who knows this ceremony, die round about him. This Brahma is he who sweeps (in the air, i. e. *Váyu*). Round him five deities are dying, viz. lightning, rain, moon, sun, fire.

Lightning is absorbed by lightning when it does not rain, and is consequently hidden (to our eyes). They do not perceive such a flash of lightning when it dies, and consequently disappears. When they do not see him (the enemy), he (the king) shall say, "With the death of lightning my enemy shall die, and disappear! May they never get aware of him!" Instantly then they do not perceive him (the enemy), for he will be killed.

The rain when fallen is absorbed by the moon which disappears; they do not perceive it, when it dies and disappears. Then when they do not

perceive him (the enemy), then he (the king) should say, "With the death of the rain my enemy shall die and disappear. May they never get aware of him!" Instantly then they do not perceive him (the enemy), for he will be killed.

The moon at the time of the new moon, is absorbed by the sun, &c. When they do not perceive him (the enemy) then (the king) shall say, "With the death of the moon, my enemy shall die, and disappear. May they never get aware of him!" Instantly then they not perceive him (the enemy), for he will be killed.

The sun, when setting, is absorbed by Agni, (fire) &c. The king then shall say, "With the death of the sun my enemy shall die, and disappear! may they never get aware of him!" Instantly then they do not perceive him (the enemy), for he will be killed.

The fire when extinguishing, is absorbed by Vâyu, &c. The king then shall say, "With the death of the fire my enemy shall die and disappear. May they never get aware of him!" Instantly then they do not perceive him (the enemy), for he will be killed.

These (five) deities are then born again. The fire is born out of Vâyu (wind). For it is produced by friction practised with (great) force, and restraining the breath.² After having seen the fire new born, the king shall say, "May Agni be born, but may my enemy not be born (again); may he go far off!" Then he goes far off.

Out of fire the sun is born. Having seen him, the king shall say, "May the sun be born, but may my enemy not be born; may he go far off!" Then he goes far off.

² The production of fire by means of friction is very fatiguing, as I can assure the reader, from having tried it once with the proper apparatus, used at the sacrifices for this purpose.

From the sun the moon is born. Having seen it, the king shall say, "May the moon be born, but not my enemy, may he be far off!" Then he goes far off.

From the moon the rain is born. Having seen it, the king shall say, "May the rain be born, but not my enemy; may he be far off." Then he goes far off.

From rain lightning is born. Having seen it, the king shall say, "May lightning be born, but not my enemy; may he be far off." Then he goes far off.

This is the *Brahmanah parimarah* (dying around the Brahma). *Maitreya*, the son of *Kushâru*, told it to *Satvan* the son of *Kiris'i*, a king of the Bharga Gotra. Five kings (who were his enemies) died round him; thence he attained to greatness.

He who uses this spell, has to observe the following rules: He never shall sit before his enemy has taken his seat. When he believes him to be standing, then he shall stand. He shall not lie down, before also his enemy has done so. When he thinks him sitting, then he shall sit himself. He never shall sleep before his enemy has fallen asleep. When he believes him to be awake, then he shall also be awake. In this way he puts his enemy down, even if he wears a stone-helmet (is well armed).

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CORRIGENDA.

Page

- 14 The 6th paragraph of the first Chapter, commences with "The Virâj metre possesses" &c.
- 57 The sentence from "Upâviḥ" to "unusually big" is to be translated as follows: *Upâviḥ*, the son of *Janas'rutâ*, said in a Brâhmaṇam about the Upasads, as follows: "from this reason (on account of the Upasads) the face of an ugly looking Shrotriya makes upon the eye of an observer the distinct impression, as if it were very full, and he like a person who is in the habit of singing." He said so, for the Upasad offerings consisting of melted butter, appear on the throat as a face put over it.
- 154 The 40th paragraph of the fifth Chapter of the Second Book commences with: He repeats the hymn: *pra vo devâya*, &c.
- 189 line 14 of the note: read *ब्रन्वन्वा* instead of *ब्रन्वष्ट*^०
- " " 17 " " *मददुभिः* " " *मददिः*
- 210 " 2 " " *विष्ट्वी* " " *विष्ट्वी*
- 212 " 3 " " *तक्वात्र*^० " " *तक्वात्र*
- 490 My opinion on the Traita cups rests on a doubtful reading. See the corrections to Vol. I.
- 492 line 21, *Narâs'aṁsa* (not being in the text) is to be enclosed in brackets.









